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सं. 7] नई दिल्ली, फरवरी 12—फरवरी 18, 2012, शनिवार/माघ 23—माघ 29, 1933
No. 7] NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 12—FEBRUARY 18, 2012, SATURDAY/MAGHA 23—MAGHA 29, 1933

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक् संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 601.—केन्द्रीय सरकार आतंकवादी और विघटनकारी गतिविधि (निवारण) अधिनियम 1987 (1987 का अधिनियम संख्या 28) की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मणिपुर राज्य में उपरोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत गठित नामित न्यायालय, इम्फाल में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस संगठन द्वारा जांच किए गए मामला संख्या आर सी 2(एस)/89/एसआईयू-V/एसआईसी-II/एसपीई/नई दिल्ली [एफआईआर 152(4)/89 थाणा इम्फाल] (कुमारी वंदना मलिक तथा अन्य हत्याकांड) और उससे जुड़े अथवा उसके साथ घटित अन्य मामलों को संचालित करने के लिए एतद्वारा श्री पी. इबोमचा सिंह, अधिवक्ता को गठित नामित न्यायालय में विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है ।

[फा. सं. 225/4/2012-ए.वी.डी.-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**(Department of Personnel and Training)**

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S.O. 601.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (Act No. 28 of 1987), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. Ibomcha Singh, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting trial of RC-2(S)/89-SIU. V/CBI/SPE/New Delhi (Murder of Ms Vandana Malik and others) in the Designated Court at Imphal (Manipur) constituted under the provisions of Section 9 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 and Appeals/Revisions in Appellate/Revisional Court and any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[F. No. 225/4/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 602.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए गोवा राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग (सामान्य), सचिवालय, पोरवोरिम की दिनांक 28-10-2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 2/107/2011/एचडी (जी) द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से श्रीमती अर्चना देसाई के लापता होने के संबंध में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 498-ए, 342 और 323 के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन-मार्गांव (गोवा) में दर्ज अपराध सं. 203/2011 का तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरण तथा षडयंत्र अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध/अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण गोवा राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/07/2012-एवीडी-II]
राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2012

S.O. 602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5, read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Goa, Home Department (General), Secretariat, Porvorim, vide Notification No. 2/107/2011-HD (G) dated 28-10-2011, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Goa for investigation of Crime No. 203/2011 under Sections 498-A, 342 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered at Police Station Margao (Goa) relating to missing of Mrs. Archana Desai and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offence and any other offence/offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/07/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 603.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग की दिनांक 19-10-2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 1109/सीआर-218/पोल-12 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से सिनेफ्रा इंजीनियरिंग एंड कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी, पूणे में दुर्विनियोग के संबंध में पुलिस स्टेशन-बूंद गार्डन, पुणे (महाराष्ट्र) में दर्ज सीआर सं. 387/2009 का तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरण तथा षडयंत्र अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध/अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/8/2012-एवीडी-II]
राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2012

S.O. 603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Maharashtra, Home Department vide Notification No. CII 1109/CR-218/POL-12 dated 19-10-2011, extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Maharashtra for investigation of C.R. No. 387/2009 registered at Police Station Bund Garden, Pune (Maharashtra) relating to misappropriation in Synefra Engg. and Construction Co. Pune and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offence and any other offence/offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/8/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 604.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) और खंड 8 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, इलाहाबाद बैंक के महाप्रबंधक श्री अमर लाल दौलतानी (जन्म तिथि 13-3-1955) को उनके पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 31-3-2015 तक अर्थात् उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक के कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 4/5/2010-बीओ-1]
विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2012

S.O. 604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Amar Lal Daultani (DoB : 13-3-1955), General Manager, Allahabad Bank as Executive Director, Corporation Bank, with effect from the date of his taking over charge of the post till 31-3-2015, i.e. the date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 4/5/2010-BO-I]
VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 605.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री डी. के. मित्तल, सचिव, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेशों तक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/1/2012-बीओ-1]
श्रेया गुहा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th February, 2012

S.O. 605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. K. Mittal, Secretary, Department of Financial Services.

Ministry of Finance, to be a director on the Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders.

[F. No. 1/1/2012-BO-I]

SREYA GUHA, Director

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)

(राजभाषा यूनिट)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 606.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम 4 के अनुसरण में, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग) के अंतर्गत, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, धनानसू, जिला लुधियाना (पंजाब) को, ऐसे कार्यालय के रूप में, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी-वृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 11011-1/2011-रा.भा.ए.]

अनन्त कुमार सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Higher Education)

(O.L. UNIT)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2012

S.O. 606.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Dhanansu, Distt. Ludhiana (Punjab) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Deptt. of School Education & Literacy) as office, whose more than 80% members of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 11011-1/2011-O.L.U.]

ANANTKUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 607.—सार्वजनिक परिशर (अनधिकृत अधिभोक्ता बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री सतीश कुमार, सहायक रजिस्ट्रार, डॉ. हरिसिंह गौड़ विश्वविद्यालय, सागर को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के पद के समकक्ष सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के उद्देश्यार्थ इस अधिसूचना के सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए नियुक्त करती है, जो डॉ. हरिसिंह गौड़ विश्वविद्यालय, सागर के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत और इसके स्वामित्व वाले सार्वजनिक परिसरों से संबंधित उपरोक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और सम्पदा अधिकारी के लिए अधिभोक्तृ कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करेगा।

[सं. एफ. 56-10/2011-डेस्क (यू.)]

आर. पी. तिवारी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th February, 2012

S.O. 607.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Satish Kumar, Assistant Registrar, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government of India to be Estate Officer for a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on the Estate Officer by

or under the said Act, in respect of the public premises belonging to and under the administrative control of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

[No. F. 56-10/2011-Desk (U)]
R. P. TEWARI, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 608.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद अर्हता की नामावली में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :

उक्त अनुसूची में :

(क) “नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय/आरटीएम नागपुर, विश्वविद्यालय” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)”	एम डी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय/आरटीएम, नागपुर, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1990 से 2006 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ख) “महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)”	एम डी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक द्वारा 2006 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

सभी के लिए टिप्पणी : 1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण कराना होगा ।

2. मान्यता को उप-खंड 4 की आवश्यकता के अनुसार समय पर नवीकरण न कराए जाने पर संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश निरपवाद रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे ।

[सं. यू 12012/33/2011-एमई (पी-II)]
अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2012

S.O. 608.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change of nomenclature of the qualification namely :—

(2)

(3)

trained at Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry on or after April, 2011).

Note to all : i. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a Maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U. 12012/78/2011-ME(P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 610.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद अर्हता की नामावली में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :

उक्त अनुसूची में :

(क) “कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश के समक्ष शीर्षक” “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :

(2)

(3)

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)” एम डी (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह जीएसवीएम मेडिकल कॉलेज, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 1976 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ख) “श्री साहूजी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)

(3)

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)” एम डी (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह जीएसवीएम मेडिकल कॉलेज, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में श्री साहूजी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 1976 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ग) “छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)

(3)

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)” एम डी (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह जीएसवीएम मेडिकल कॉलेज, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में छत्रपति साहूजी

(9)

महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 1976 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।

- सभी के लिए टिप्पणी : 1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण कराना होगा।
2. मान्यता को उप-खंड 4 की आवश्यकता के अनुसार समय पर नवीकरण न कराए जाने पर संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश निरपवाद रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे।

[सं. यू. 12012/107/2011-एमई (पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 610.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely :—

In the said Schedule :

(a) Against “University of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)”	MD (Forensic Medicine)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by University of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh in respect of the students being trained at G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh on or after 1976).

(b) Against “Sri Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Uttar Pradesh” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)”	MD (Forensic Medicine)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Shri Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Uttar Pradesh in respect of the students being trained at G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh on or after 1976).

(3) Against “Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)”	MD (Forensic Medicine)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh in respect of the students being trained at G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh on or after 1976).

Note to all : 1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a Maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U. 12012/107/2011-ME (P.- II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

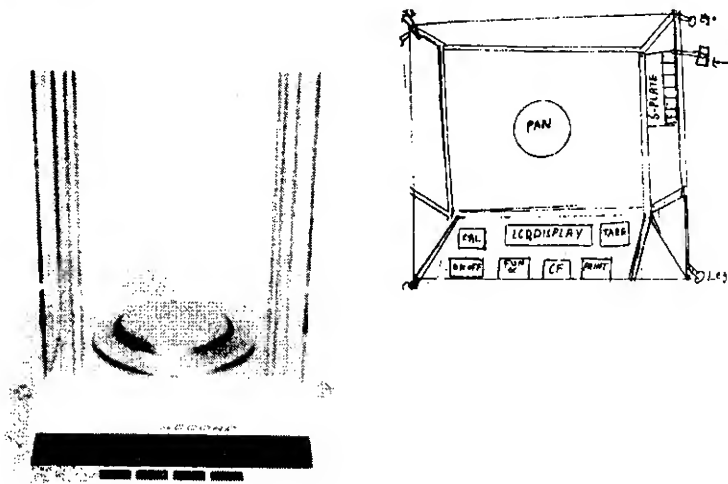
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र. आ. 611.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पद्मनी इंडस्ट्रीज, 3 मंगल हाउसिंग सोसायटी, श्यादरी नगर, सांगली-416416 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "पीएक्सए" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अकॉर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/378 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल का सालग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में छेदों से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(187)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 611.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "PXA" and with brand name "ACCORD" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Padmini Industries, 3, Mangal Housing Society, Sahyadri Nagar, Sangali-416416, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/378;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 120 g and minimum capacity of 100 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

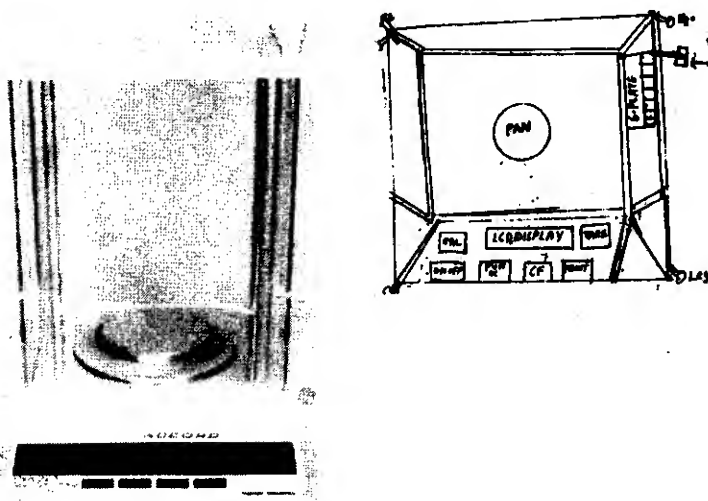


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(187)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

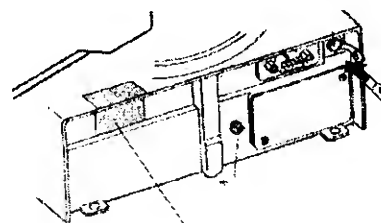
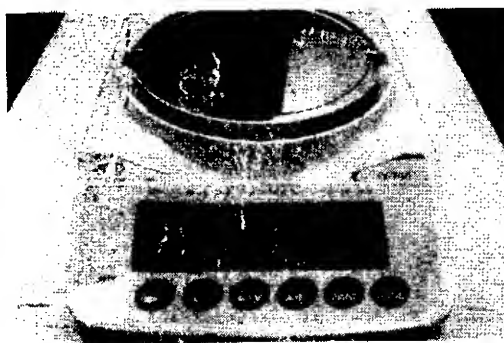
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र. आ. 612.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथे उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के परचाय यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लि., 3-23-14, हिगाशी, इकेबुकुरो, तोशिम-कु, टोक्यो-170-0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एफएक्स” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए एंड डी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके परचाय उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., 509, उद्योग विहार-V, गुडगाम, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/189 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 320 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वैक्यूम फ्लारेसेंट (बीएफडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 चोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 1200 ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(117)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 612.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "FX" and with brand name "A&D" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s A&D Company Ltd., 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo, 170-0013 Japan and marketed in India by M/s. A&D Instruments India (P) Ltd. 509, Udyog Vihar-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016, India which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/189;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 320 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

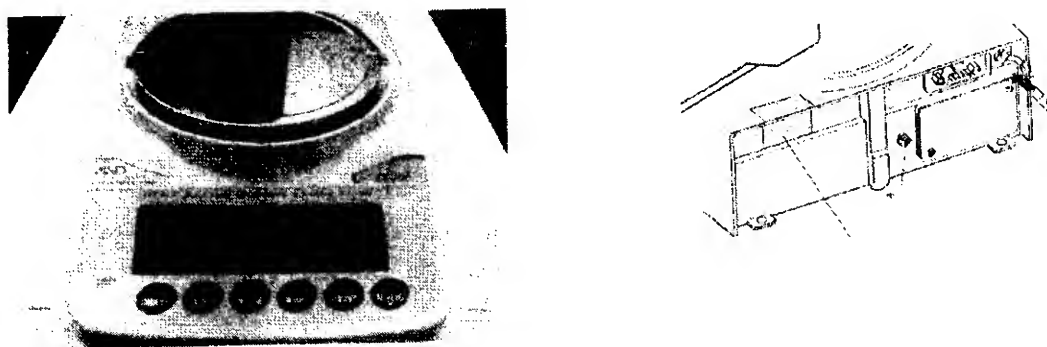


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing the sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 1200 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

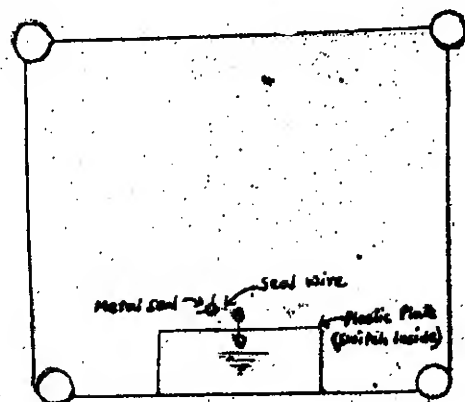
[F. No. WM-21(117)/2010]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र. अ. 613.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 50) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि आगामी प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कंपनी लि., 3-23-14, हिगाशी, इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170-0013 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता को "ई" वाले "ईकेवी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एंड डी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., 509, उद्योग विहार-V, इंदौर, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा भारत में विपणीत किया गया है जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/190 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 610 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका प्रतिकारक व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। सत्यापन 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 1200 ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(117)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 613.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "EKV" and with brand name "A&D" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s A&D Company Ltd., 3-23-14, Higashi-likebukuro, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo, 170-0013 Japan and marketed in India by M/s. A&D Instruments India (P) Ltd. 509, Udyog Vihar-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016, India which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/190;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 610 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model

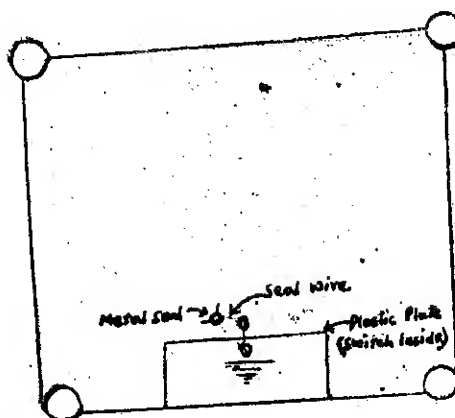
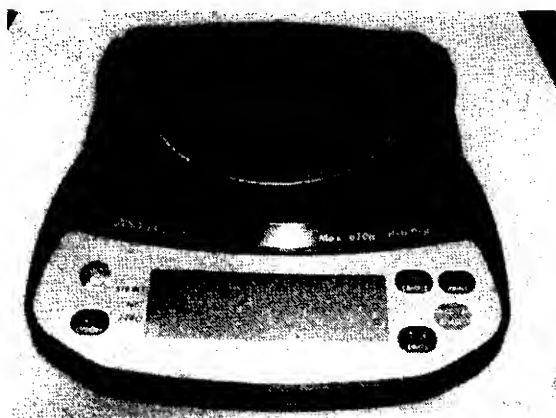


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing the sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is pass through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 1200 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(117)/2010]

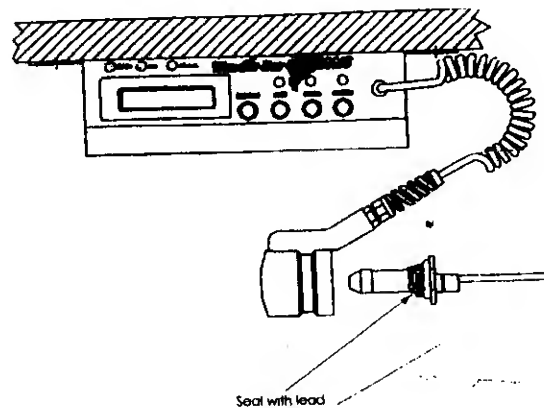
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 614.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वूडर-बार डिस्पेंसिंग सिस्टम, आटोमेटिक बार कंट्रोल आईएनसी 790, इयूबैक्स ड्राइव, वैकाविले, कैलिफोर्निया-95688 द्वारा विनिर्मित मॉडल ऑफ आटोमेटिक लिकर मैजर ऑफ मॉडल "साइक्लोन", जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वूडर-बार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एक्स्स बार जोन इम्पेक्स प्रा. लि., डी-26, एल जी एफ, लाजपत नगर-2, नई दिल्ली-110024 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के विक्रीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/592 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित लिकर (द्रव्य) माप है जिसकी एक समय पर भराव क्षमता 30 मि.लि. है। इसका उपयोग लिकर, बियर, शराब, सोडा आदि जैसे द्रव्य उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह एक पेय डिस्पेंसिंग उपस्कर है जहां एक इलैक्ट्रानिक स्विच पम्प और वाल्व को सही, पूर्व योजित भाग में पेय डिस्पेंस करने के लिए चालू करता है। वूडर-बार डिस्पेंसिंग सिस्टम को कंप्यूटर द्वारा पेय की विशिष्ट मात्रा को डिस्पेंस करने के लिए विशिष्ट समय में विशिष्ट वाल्व को खोलने के साथ विशिष्ट इलैक्ट्रानिक स्विच के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाता है। डिस्पेंसिंग स्टेशन पर पेय को डालने के लिए बटन दबाया जाता है। यह एक डिस्पेंसिंग डिवाइस है जहां एक केन्द्रीय एकक है जिसके साथ कोड के माध्यम से रिंग रीडर लगा हुआ है। बोतल को पोरर से साथ फिट और सील किया जाता है। लिकर बोतल से केवल तब डिस्पेंस होगा जब पोरर फिट बोतल को रिंग रीडर में से निकाला जाता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के लिए सीलिंग प्रावधान

वूडर-बार के माध्यम से डिस्पेंस किए गए पेय को तालाबंद बैक रूप में रखा गया है जो पेय स्रोत तक अनाधिकृत पहुंच को रोकता है। पेय को मापने में उपयोग होने वाले उपकरण को तालाबंद कैबिनेट या बैक रूप में रखा जा सकता है ताकि डिस्पेंसिंग स्विच और नोज़ल तक केवल उपयोगकर्ता की पहुंच हो।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 30 मि.लि. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(341)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 614.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Liquor Measure of Model "Cyclone" with Brand Name "Wunder-Bar" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Wunder-Bar Dispensing Systems, Automatic Bar Controls INC 790, Eubanks Drive, Vacaville, California-95688 and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Arcux Bar Zone Impex Pvt. Ltd., D-26, LGF, Lajpat Nagar-2, New Delhi-110024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/592;

The said model is an Automatic Liquor Measure with a filling capacity of 30 ml. at a time. It is used for filling the liquid products like liquor, beer, wine, soda etc. It is a computerized beverage dispensing equipment where an electronic switch activates a pump(s) and valve(s) to dispense beverages in accurate, pre-programmed portions. Wunder-Bar dispensing systems are programmed by computer to associate particular electronic switches with opening particular valves for a particular amount of time in order to dispense a particular amount of liquid. A button is pressed at the dispensing station to pour a drink. It is a dispensing device where there is a central unit to which a ring reader is attached through a cord. The bottles are fitted with pourers and sealed. The liquor will dispensed from the bottle only when the pourer fitted bottle is taken through the ring reader.

Figure-1 : Model

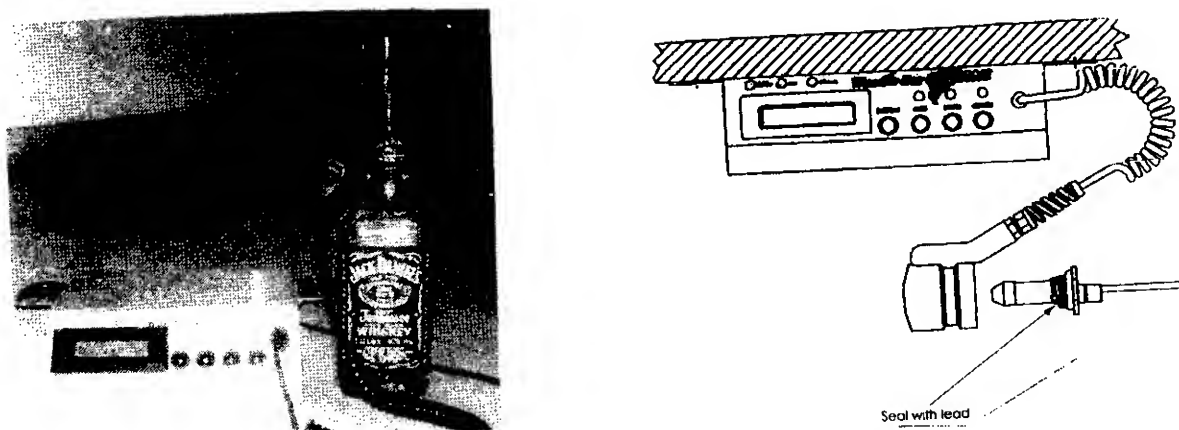


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Beverage dispensed through Wunder-Bar is kept in a locked back room which prevents unauthorized access to a beverage source. Equipment used to measure beverages can be mounted in locked cabinets or back rooms so that only the dispensing switch and nozzle is accessible to the user.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 30 ml. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(341)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

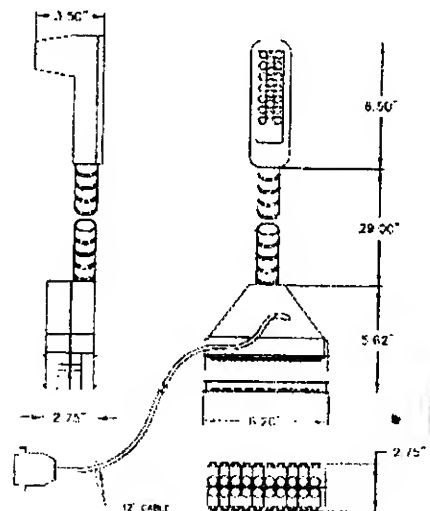
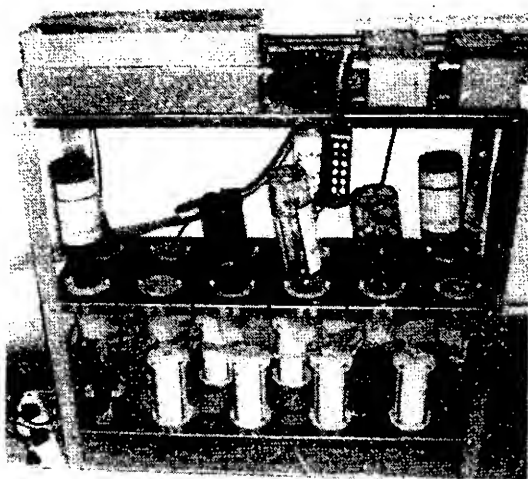
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 615.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वूडर-बार डिस्पेंसिंग सिस्टम, आटोमेटिक वार कंट्रोल आईएनसी 790, इयूबैक्स ड्राइव, वैकाविले, कैलिफोर्निया-95688 द्वारा विनिर्मित आटोमेटिक लिकर मैजर के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वूडर-बार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स एक्क्स बार जोन इम्पेक्स प्रा. लि., डी-26, एल जी एफ, लाजपत नगर-2, नई दिल्ली-110024 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के बिक्रीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्व आई एन डी/09/10/593 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित लिकर (द्रव्य) माप है जिसकी एक समय पर भराव क्षमता 100 मि.लि. है। इसका उपयोग लिकर, बियर, शराब, सोडा आदि जैसे द्रव्य उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। एक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक स्विचदाबयुक्त वाल्व पूर्व निर्धारित समय के लिए पेय पम्प को आरंभ करने के लिए लगाया गया है। जब पम्प को आरंभ किया जाता है, पम्प में से द्रव्य नलियों के माध्यम से डिस्पेंसिंग स्टेशन पर निकलती है। तदुपरांत डिस्पेंसिंग नोज़ल के माध्यम से पेय को डिस्पेंस होने के लिए एक पूर्व निर्धारित समय पर वाल्व खुल जाती है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के लिए सीलिंग प्रावधान

वूडर-बार के माध्यम से डिस्पेंस किए गए पेय को तालाबंद बैंक रूप में रखा गया है जो पेय स्रोत तक अनाधिकृत पहुंच को रोकता है। पेय को मापने में उपयोग होने वाले उपकरण को तालाबंद कैबिनेट या बैंक रूप में रखा जा सकता है ताकि डिस्पेंसिंग स्विच और नोज़ल तक केवल उपयोगकर्ता की पहुंच हो।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.लि. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(341)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 615.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Liquor Measure with Brand Name "Wunder-Bar" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Wunder-Bar Dispensing Systems, Automatic Bar Controls INC 790, Eubanks Drive, Vacaville, California-95688 and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Arcux Bar Zone Impex Pvt. Ltd., D-26, LGF, Lajpat Nagar-2, New Delhi-110024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/593;

The said model is an Automatic Liquor Measure with a filling capacity of 100 ml. at a time. It is used for filling the liquid products like liquor, beer, wine, soda etc. An electronic switch opens a pressurized valve to fire the beverage pump for a pre-set amount of time. When the pump is fired, liquid is forced out of the pump through tubes to the dispensing station. Simultaneously a valve opens at the dispensing station for a pre-set amount of time to allow the beverage to dispense through the dispensing nozzle.

Figure-1: Model

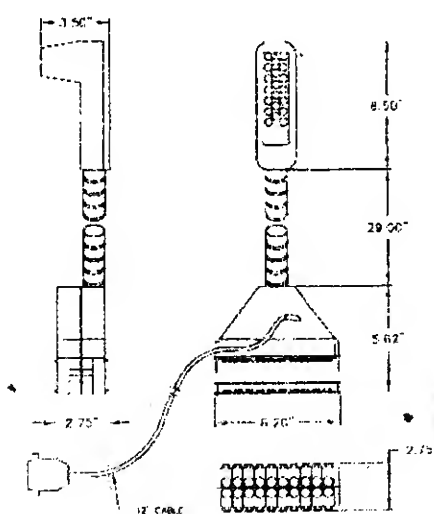
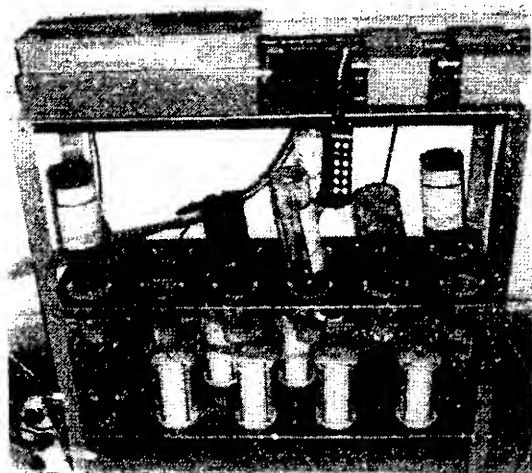


Figure-2: Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Beverage dispensed through Wunder-Bar is kept in a locked back room which prevents unauthorized access to a beverage source. Equipment used to measure beverages can be mounted in locked cabinets or back rooms so that only the dispensing switch and nozzle is accessible to the user.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 100 ml. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(341)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

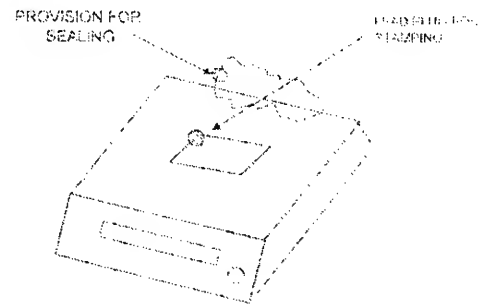
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 616.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तुलसी ट्रेडिंग कंपनी, 68, बालीगंज सरकुलर रोड, थर्ड फ्लोर, अन्नपूर्णा अपार्टमेंट, कोलकाता-19 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "पीटीएचडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तुलसी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/29 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डीटी) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोल परिणाम प्रदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बॉडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(285)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 616.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-0.5 of series "PTHW" and with brand name 'TULSI' (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Tulsi Trading Company, 68, Ballygunge Circular Road, 3rd Floor, Annapurna Appartment, Kolkata-19 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/29;

The said model is strain gauge type load cell based Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 50 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The scale interval (d) is 5 g. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model (Hopper)

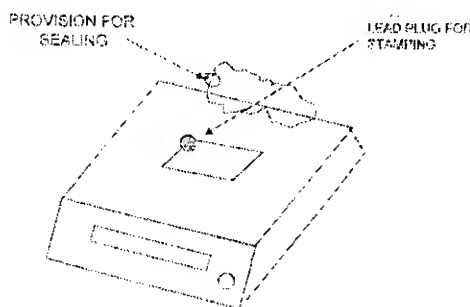
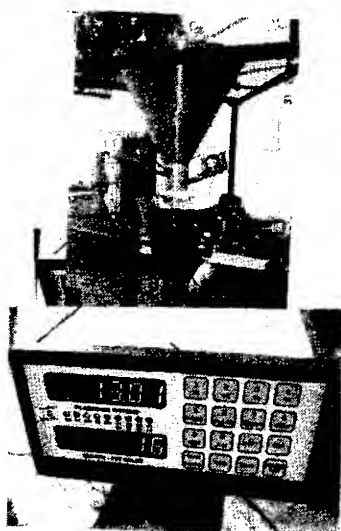


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities up to 100 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(285)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

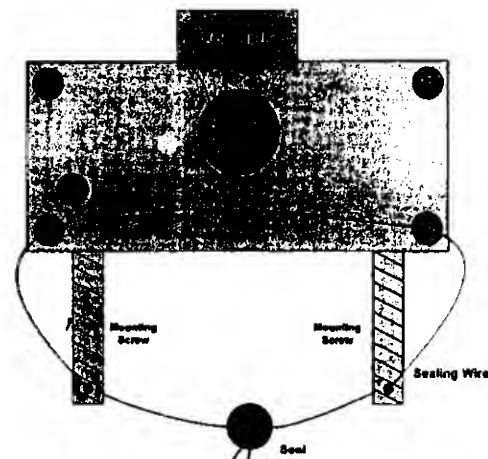
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र. आ. 617.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मल्टिस्पीड गिअर्स प्रा. लि., 153 तीसरा तल, लीला बिल्डिंग, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, फेज III, नई दिल्ली-110020 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एफएम-99” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित “आटो फेयर मीटर” के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एमएसजी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/627 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल “आटो फेयर मीटर” मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है। सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुपूरक भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है। मीटर की रीडिंग प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है। टैक्सी मीटर का ‘के’ फैक्टर 1700 प्लसेस प्रति किलोमीटर पर चलता है। इंडीकेटर में 5 अंक अधिकतम किरया सूचन के लिए, 4 अंक अधिकतम दूरी दर्शाने के लिए और 3 अंक अधिकतम समय दर्शाने के लिए है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

सील और स्टाम्प के सत्यापन के लिए दिए गए दो स्क्रू होल्ज वाले में से लीडिड वायर निकाल कर मीटर की रियर बाटम साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़-छाड़ किए बिना मीटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(362)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 617.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Auto Fare Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "AFM-99" series and with brand name "MSG" manufactured by M/s Multispeed Gears Pvt Ltd, 153, 3rd Floor, Leela Building, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase III, New Delhi-110020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/627;

The said model of "Auto Fare Meter" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare at any moment of journey the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance traveled and below a certain speed, the fare is calculated as function of the time taken. This being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by the Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the Taxi Meter is 1700 pulses per kilometer. The indicator have 5 digits for maximum fare indication, 4 digits for Maximum distance and 3 digits for waiting time indication (in minutes).

Figure-1

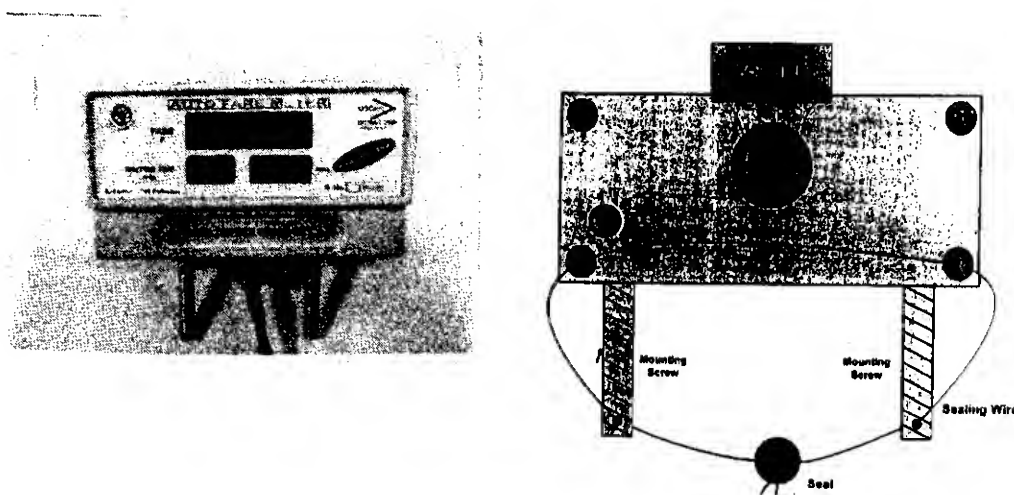


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the rear bottom side of the meter, two screws with holes are provided through which the leaded wire will be passed to receive the verification seal and stamp. The meter cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21(362)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

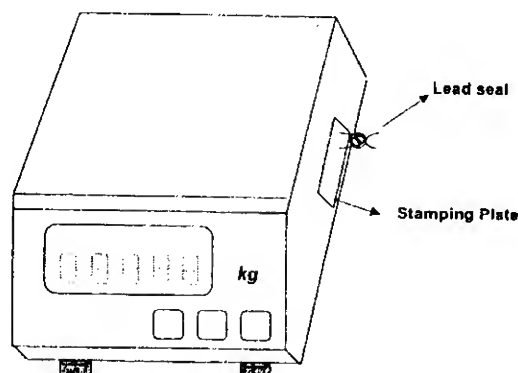
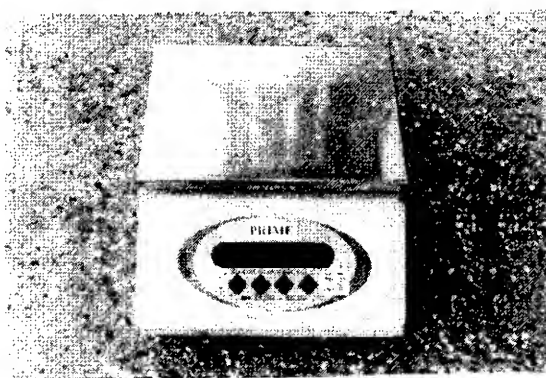
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 618.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्राइम टेलेलिक प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. एफ 76(ए-1), रोड नं. 5 सी, वी के आई एरिया, जयपुर-30213 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पीटीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्राइम” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/326 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बॉटम के चारों कोनों में चार हैड होल्ज स्कूज हैं। स्कूज के हैड होल में से सील वायर निकाला जा सकता है और सील को प्लग एवं स्टाम्पड किया जा सकता है। वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$ के, $2 \times 10^*$ के, $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(211)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 618.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PTT" and with brand name "PRIME" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Prime Telelink Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. F-76 (A-1), Road No.-5C, VKI Area, Jaipur-302013 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/326.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

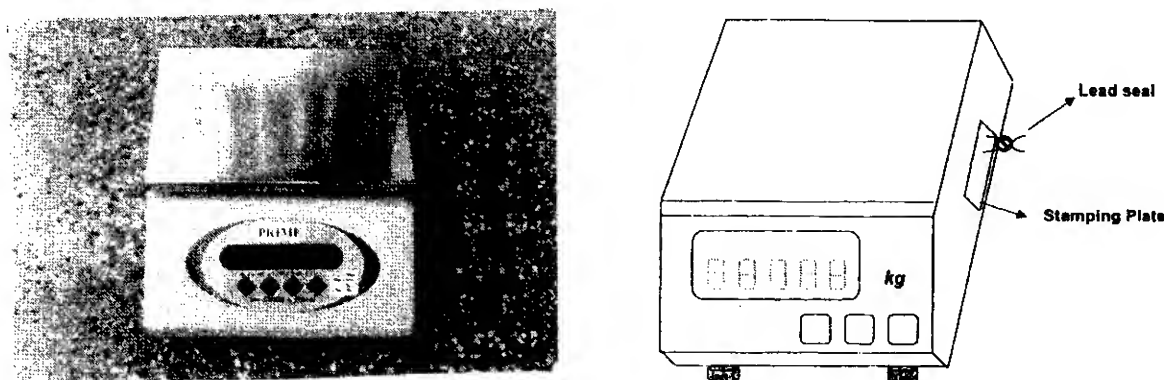


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

The scale has four head hole screws in four corners in its bottom. Through this head hole of the screws the seal wire can pass through and seal can be plugged and stamped. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D Card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(211)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

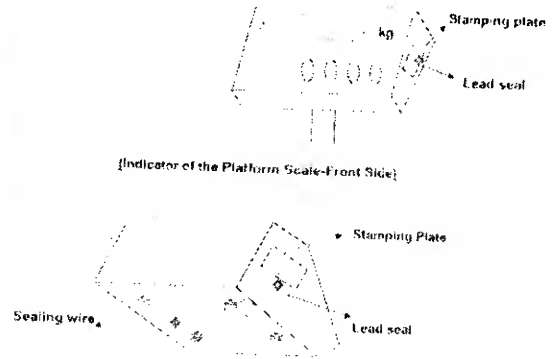
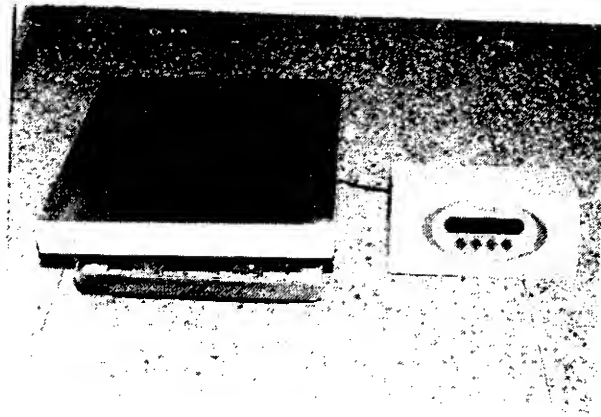
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 619.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्राइम टेलीलंक प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. एफ 76(ए-1), रोड नं. 5 सी, वी के आई एरिया, जयपुर-302013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीटीपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्राइम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/327 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बॉडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(211)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 619.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PTP" and with brand name "PRIME" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Prime Telelink Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. F-76 (A-1), Road No.-5C, VKI Area, Jaipur-302013 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/327.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1: Model

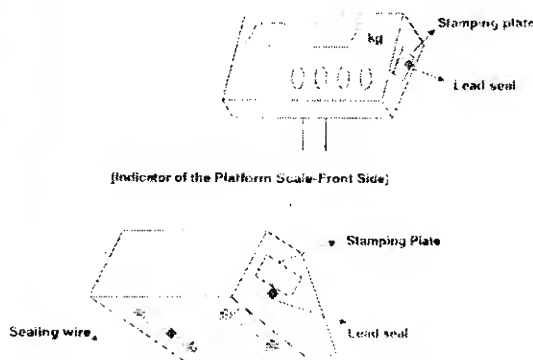


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D Card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. & up to 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(211)/2010]

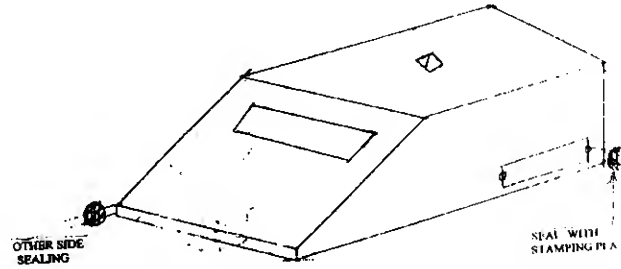
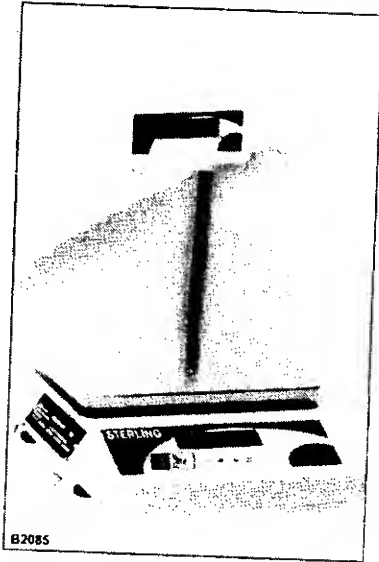
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 620.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टर्लिंग वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. बी-71, सेक्टर-25, जी आई डी सी, गांधीनगर-382025, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस टी जे-13" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टर्लिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/561 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(323)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 620.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "STJ-13" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sterling Weighing System, Plot No. B-71, Sector-25, G. I. D. C., Gandhinagar-382025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/561;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

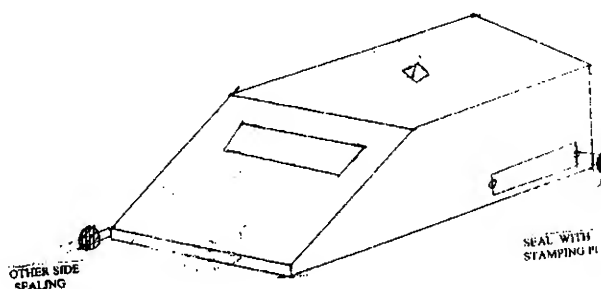
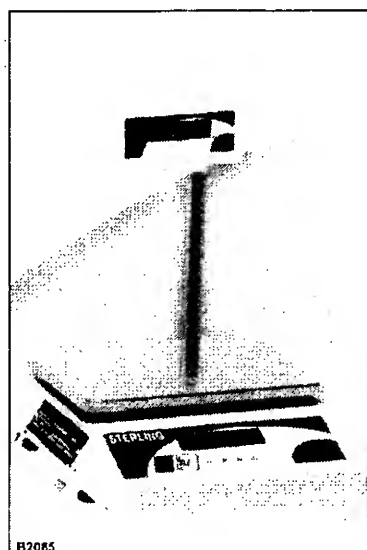


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D Card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(323)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

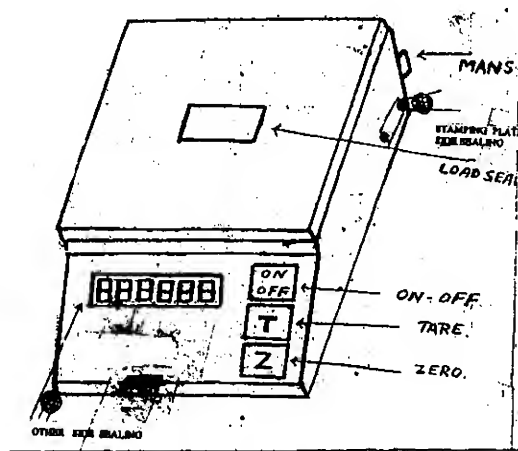
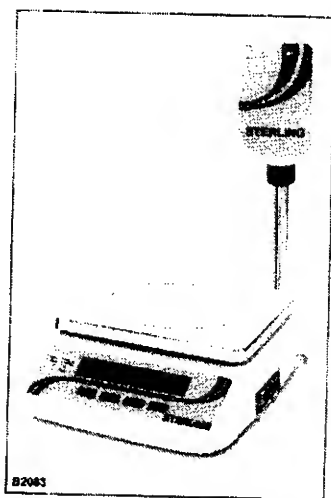
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 621.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टर्लिंग वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. बी-71, सेक्टर-25, जी आई डी सी, गांधीनगर-382025, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस टी टी-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टर्लिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/562 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बोर्डी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(323)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 621.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STT-11" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sterling Weighing System, Plot No. B-71, Sector-25, G. I. D. C., Gandhinagar-382025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/562;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

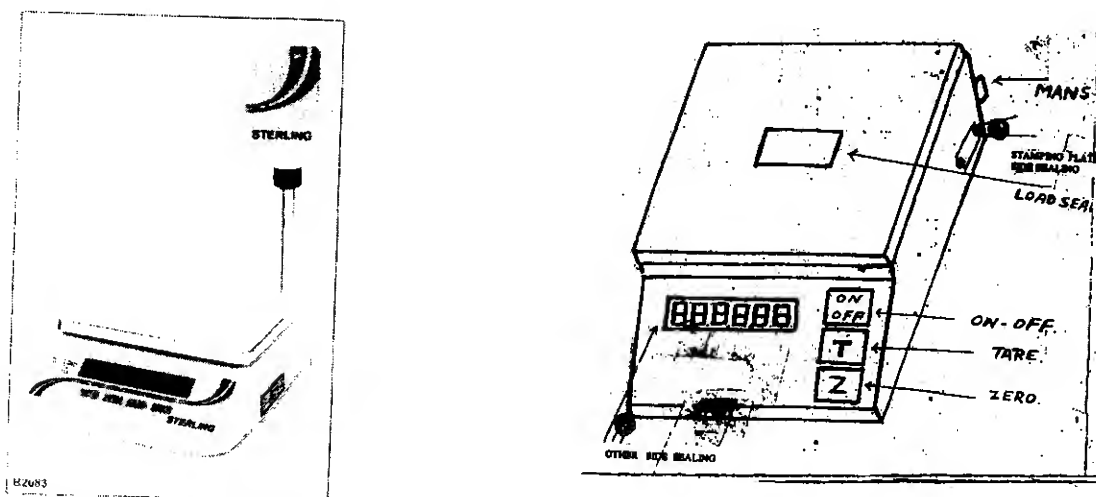


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,00 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(323)/2010]

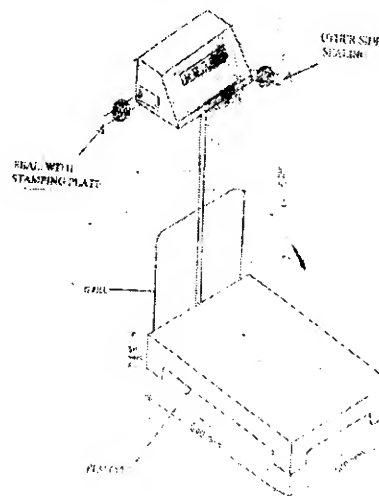
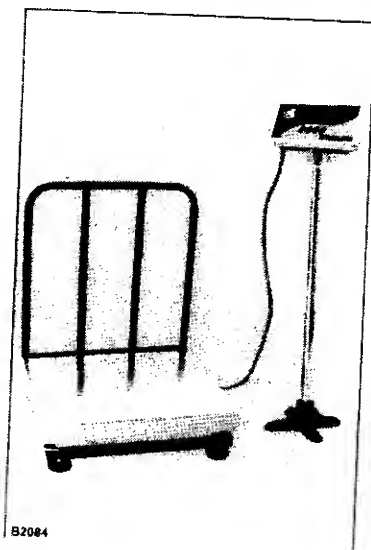
B. N. DLXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 622.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टर्लिंग वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. बी-71, सेक्टर-25, जी आई डी सी गांधीनगर-382025, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस टी पी-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टर्लिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/563 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$ के, हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(323)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 622.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STP-7" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sterling Weighing System, Plot No.B-71, Sector-25, G.I.D.C., Gandhinagar-382025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/563;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

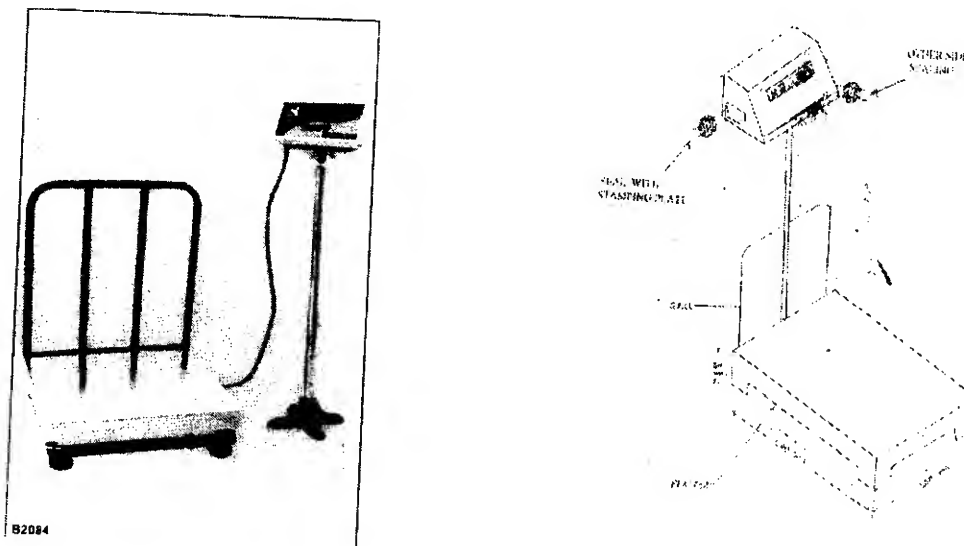


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D Card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(323)/2010]

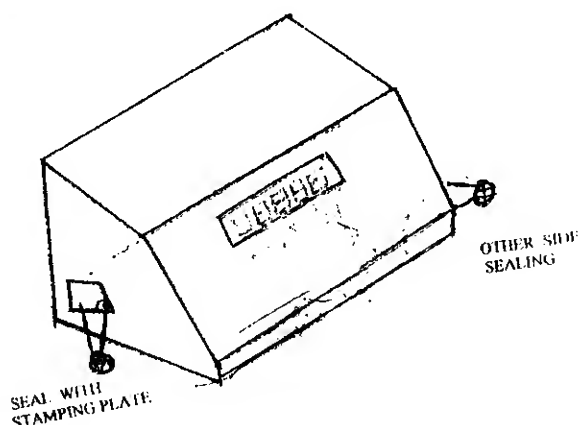
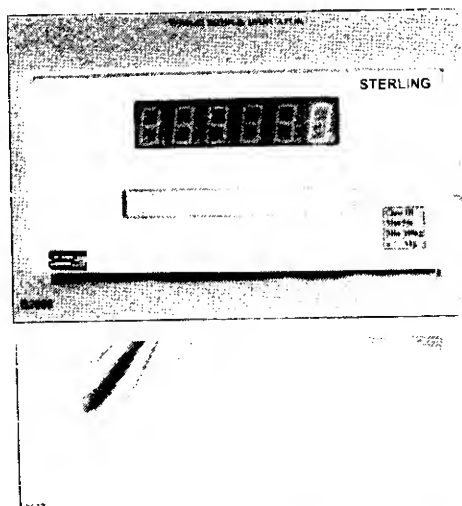
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 623.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987, के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टर्लिंग वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. बी-71, सेक्टर-25, जी आई डी सी, गांधीनगर-382025 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसटीडब्ल्यू-5” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्टर्लिंग” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/564 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(323)/2010]
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 623.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes and certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STW-5" and with brand name "STERLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sterling Weighing System, Plot No. B-71, Sector-25, G.I.D.C., Gandhinagar-382025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/564;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

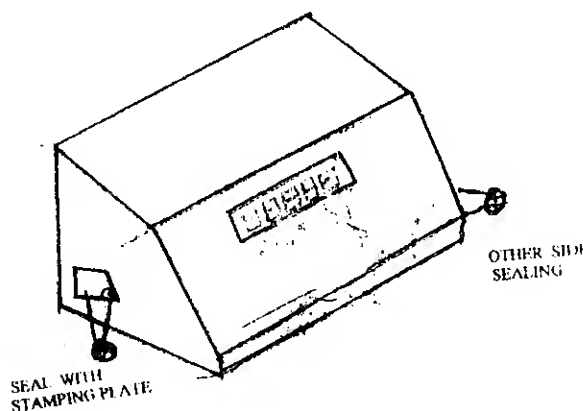
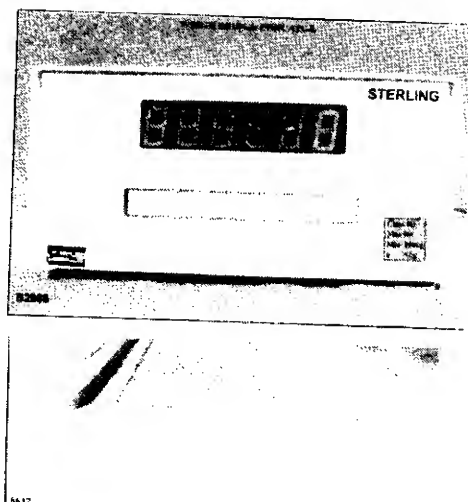


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(323)/2010]

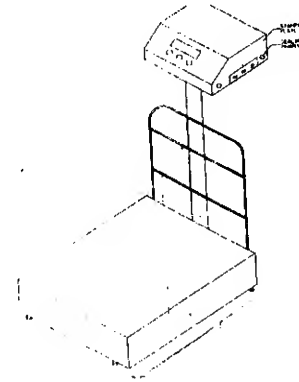
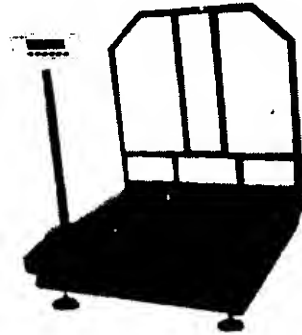
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 624.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स काल्टैक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लॉट नं. 23, प्रथम तल, श्री श्री नगर, स्वरूप नगर, वेंकटेश्वर टेम्पल रोड, उप्पाल, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सीटीपीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "काल्टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/35 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के दायीं ओर/पीछे की ओर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(35)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 624.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes and certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "CTPF" and with brand name "CALTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Caltech Instruments, Plot No. 23, First Floor, Sri Sri Nagar, Swaroop Nagar, Venketeshwara Temple Road, Uppal, Hyderabad, A.P. which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/35;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

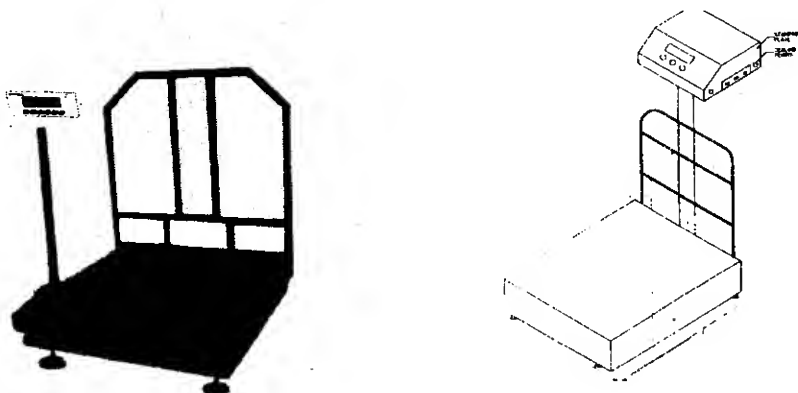


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(35)/2010]

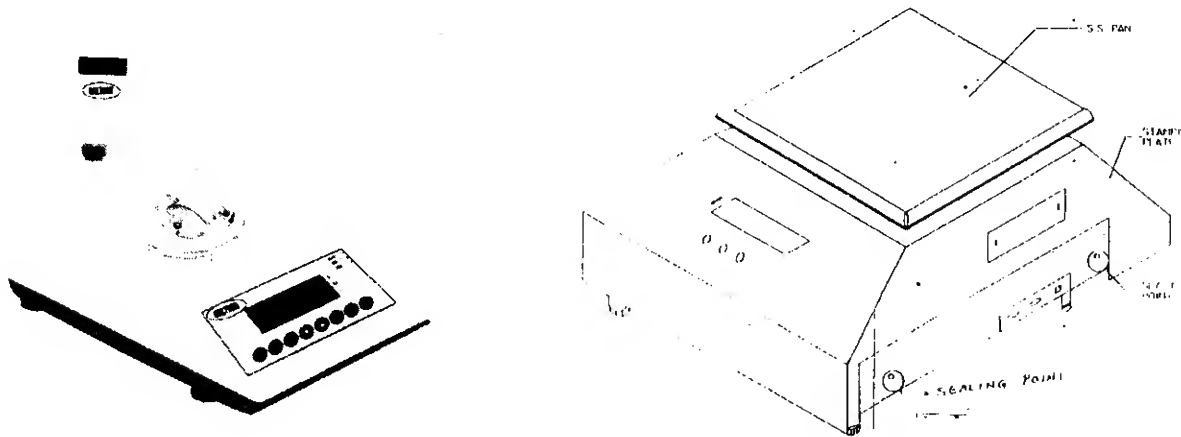
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र. आ. 625.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कालटैक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लॉट नं. 23, प्रथम तल, श्री श्रीनगर, स्वरूप नगर, वेंकटेश्वर टेम्पल रोड, उप्पाल हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सीटीटीएम" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कालटैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/33 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के दायीं ओर/पीछे की ओर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(35)/2010]

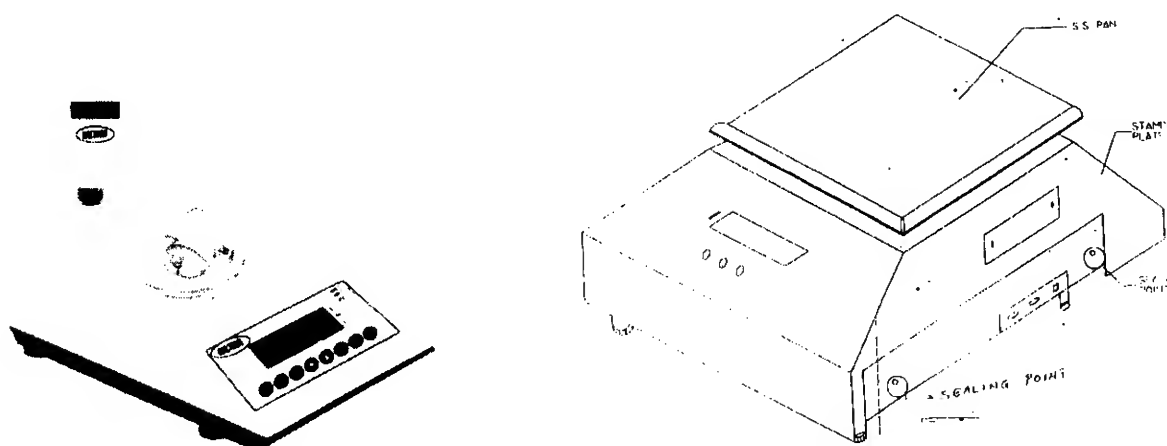
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 625.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes and certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "CTTM" and with brand name "CALTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Caltech Instruments, Plot No. 23, First Floor, Sri Sri Nagar, Swaroop Nagar, Venketeshwara Temple Road, Uppal Hyderabad, A.P. which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/33;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1**Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.**

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(35)/2010]

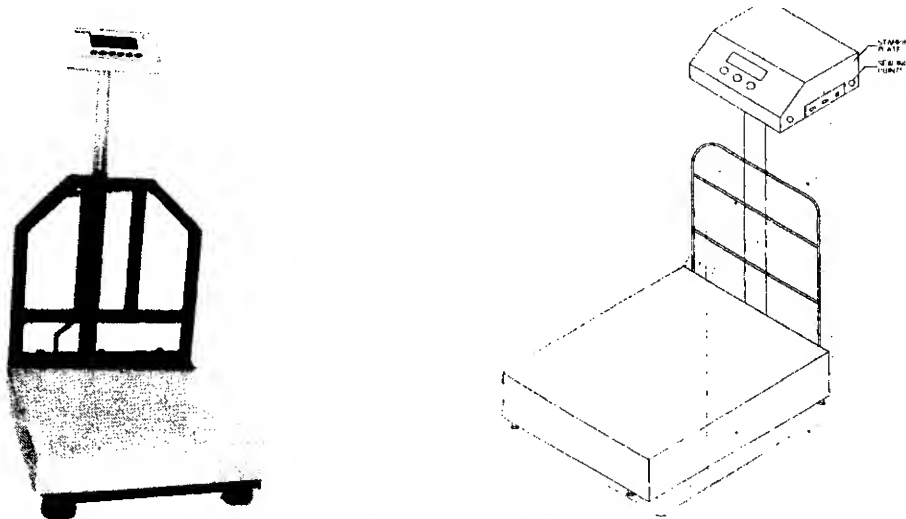
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 626.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कालटेक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लॉट नं. 23, प्रथम तल, श्री श्री नगर, स्वरूप नगर, वेंकटेश्वर टेम्पल रोड, उप्पाल, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सीटीपीबी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कालटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/34 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल के फ्रंट, दायीं और बायीं ओर छेद बनाकर और स्केल की बाटम और टाप बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(35)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 626.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "CTPB" and with brand name "CALTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Caltech Instruments, Plot No. 23, First Floor, Sri Sri Nagar, Swaroop Nagar, Venketeshwara Temple Road, Uppal, Hyderabad, A.P. which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/34;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600 kg and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

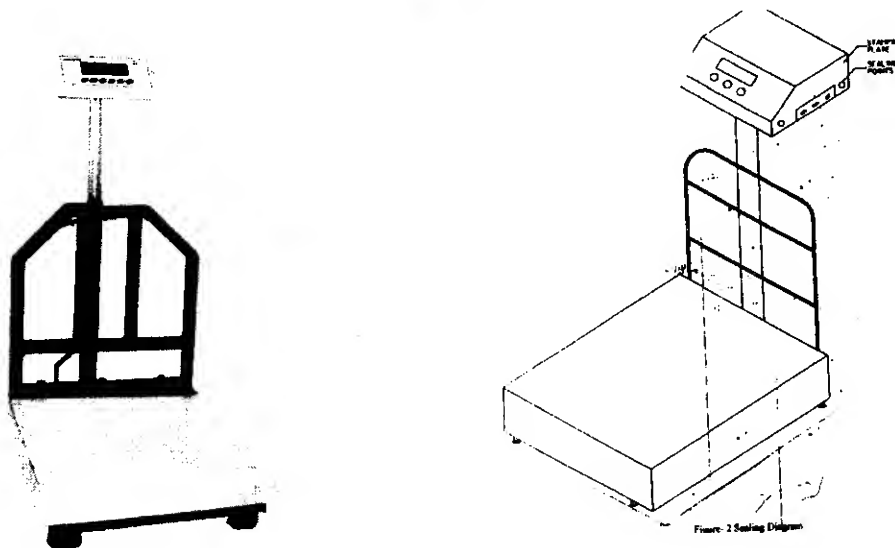


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done through the holes made in front, right and left side of the indicator, then sealing wire is passed through bottom and top body of scales. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(35)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

क्र. आ. 627.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 4152 : 2011 बोर्डशिप पर अग्निशमन के प्रयोजनों के लिए जोड़रहित कार्बन डाई-आक्साइड सिलिंडर-विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4152 : 1989 समुद्री जहाज में अग्निशमन कार्यों के लिए सीवनहीन कार्बन डाईआक्साइड सिलिंडर की विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	31 अक्टूबर 2011
2.	आईएस 11311 : 2011 भूमिगत खानों में प्रयोग में आने वाले लोडरों की तकनीकी अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11311 : 1985 भूमिगत खानों में प्रयोग में आने वाले लोडरों की तकनीकी अपेक्षाएं	31 अक्टूबर 2011
3.	आई एस/आईएसओ 8643 : 1997 मिट्टी उठाने की मशीनरी-द्रवचालित उत्खनित्र एवं बैकहो लोडर बूम-उतार नियंत्रण यंत्र-अपेक्षाएं एवं परीक्षण	—	31 दिसम्बर 2011
4.	आई एस/आईएसओ 10968 : 2004 मिट्टी उठाने की मशीनरी-चालक के नियंत्रण	—	31 दिसम्बर 2011

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं। भारतीय मानकों को <http://www.standardsbis.in> द्वारा इंटरनेट पर खरीदा जा सकता है।

[संदर्भ : एम.ई.डी./जी-2 : 1]

जे. ए. सिद्दीकी, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S.O. 627.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4152 : 2011 Seamless Carbon Dioxide Cylinders for Fire Fighting Purposes on Board Ship—Specification (Third Revision)	IS 4152 : 1989 Specification for Seamless Carbon Dioxide Cylinders for Fire Fighting Purposes on Board Ship (Second Revision)	31 October 2011

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	IS 11311 : 2011 Technical Requirements for Loaders for Use in Underground Mines (First Revision)	IS 11311 : 1985 Technical Requirements for Loaders for Use in Underground Mines	31 October 2011
3.	IS/ISO 8643 : 1997 Earth Moving Machinery-Hydraulic Excavator and Backhoe Loader Boom-Lowering Control Device—Requirements and Tests	—	31 December 2011
4.	IS/ISO 10968 : 2004 Earth Moving Machinery Operator's Controls	—	31 December 2011

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002 and Regional Offices : Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram. On-line purchase of Indian Standard can be made at : <http://www.standardsbis.in>.

[Ref MED/G-2 : 1]

J.A. SIDDIQUI, Scientist 'E', Director (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 628.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 15978 : 2012 साइफेनोथ्रिन तकनीकी-विशिष्ट	—	31 जनवरी 2012
2.	आईएस 15979 : 2012 साइफेनोथ्रिन ई सी-विशिष्ट	—	31 जनवरी 2012

इन भारतीय मानक(कों) की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एफएडी/जी-128]

डॉ. आर. के. बजाज, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S.O. 628.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15978 : 2012 Cyphenothrin, Technical—Specification	—	31 January 2012
2.	IS 15979 : 2012 Cyphenothrin, EC—Specification	—	31 January 2012

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref FAD/G-128]

Dr. R.K. BAJAJ, Scientist 'F' and Head (Food & Agri.)

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 629.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 12871 : 2011/आई एस ओ 12743 : 2006 तांबा, सीसा, जिंक और निकल सान्द्र-धातु और नमी के अंश ज्ञात करने के लिए नमूने लेने की प्रक्रिया (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS 12871 : 1989	31 दिसम्बर 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 13/टी-110]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S.O. 629.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicate against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 12871 : 2011/ISO 12743 : 2006 Copper Lead, Zinc and Nickel Concentrates-Sampling Procedures for Determination of Metal and Moisture Content (First Revision)	IS 12871 : 1989	31 December 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref MTD 13/T-110]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 630.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आईएस 13204 : 1995 ताप रोधन के लिए दृढ़ फिनालीय फोम—विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या नं. 2, दिसम्बर 2011	31 दिसम्बर 2011
2. आई एस 14164 : 2008—80° से अधिक और 750° से. तक तापमानों के लिए तापरोधन सामग्रियों के औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग और फिनिशिंग-रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, दिसम्बर 2011	31 दिसम्बर 2011
3. आई एस 15402 : 2003 सिरैमिक रेशे के कंबल ऊष्मारोधन—विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, दिसम्बर 2011	31 दिसम्बर 2011

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं। भारतीय मानकों को <http://www.standardsbis.in> द्वारा इंटरनेट पर खरीदा जा सकता है।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 27/आईएस 13204, 14164 और 15402]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक 'जी' एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S.O. 630.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the amended Indian Standards Established	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 13204 : 1995 Rigid Phenolic Foam for thermal insulation-Specification	Amendment No. 2, December, 2011	31 December 2011
2. IS 14164 : 2008 Industrial Application and finishings to thermal insulation materials at temperatures above—80° C and up to 750° C—Code of practice (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1, December 2011	31 December 2011
3. IS 15402 : 2003 Ceramic Fibre Blanket insulation-Specification	Amendment No. 1 December 2011	31 December 2011

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram. On-line purchase of Indian Standard can be made at : <http://www.standardsbis.in>.

[Ref. CHD 27/IS 13204, 14164 & 15402]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist 'G' and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 631.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 2026 (भाग 1) : 2011 पॉवर ट्रांसफार्मर भाग 1 सामान्य (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	—	27 जनवरी, 2012

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 16/टी-2]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2012

S.O. 631.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 2026 (Part 1) : 2011 Power Transformers : Part 1 General (Second Revision)	—	27 January, 2012

Copy of this Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002 and its Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 16/T-2]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist 'E' and Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 632.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस/आई एस ओ 31000 : 2009 जोखिम प्रबंधन-सिद्धांत और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2011

इस मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]

निर्मल कुमार पाल, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र विभाग)

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2012

S.O. 632.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS/ISO 31000 : 2009 Risk Management Principles and Guidelines	—	31 December, 2011

Copy of above Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002 and its Regional Offices at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MSD/G-8 Notification]

NIRMAL KUMAR PAL, Scientist 'F' & Head (Management & Systems Department)

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 633.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (4) के उप-विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा.सं./भाग/खण्ड/वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3787990	01-01-2012	मै. पॉलीकॉब वायर प्रा. लि., ई-56, 250 वोल्टता और 16 एम्पीअर्स एमआईडीसी, अंबाड, नासिक-422010, महाराष्ट्र	तक रेटित धारा के प्लग्स और सॉकेट आउटलेट्स	भा मा 1293 : 2005
2.	3788588	09-01-2012	मै. मिलन अप्लायंसेस, डी-16, शिव भोले लघु उद्योग, एल.बी.एस. मार्ग, विक्रोली-पश्चिम, मुम्बई-400083	बिजली के घरेलू खाद्य मिक्सर (द्रवीपरक और ग्राइन्डर)	भा मा 4250 : 1980
3.	3789893	10-01-2012	मै. हेरक्यूलस इण्डस्ट्रीज, गीता उद्योग नगर सं. 3, गाला सं. 123, विलेज : गोखीपरे, वसई-पूर्व, जिला-ठाणे-401 208	घरेलू और सामान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	भा मा 3854 : 1997

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. 3794179	12-01-2012	मै. आरोन वायर एन्ड केबल्स, गाला सं. 6 एवं 7, शिवालय इस्टेट, बर्मा शेल पेट्रोल पंप के आगे, भूतपाडा, वालिव ठाणे, वसई-पूर्व, पिन-401 208	1100 वो. तक एवं सहित कार्य-कारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	भा. मा. 694 : 1990	
5. 3794078	20-01-2012	मै. आरोन वायर एन्ड केबल्स, गाला सं. 6 एवं 7, शिवालय इस्टेट, बर्मा शेल पेट्रोल पंप के आगे, भूतपाडा, वालिव ठाणे, वसई-पूर्व, पिन-401 208	पी वी सी रोधित (भारी ड्यूटी) विद्युत केबल : भाग 1100 वोल्ट कार्यकारी वोल्टता तक व सहित के लिए	भा. मा. 1554 (भाग 1) : 1988	

[सं. के. प्रवि./13 : 11]

एस. बी. रॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एम डी एम-III)

New Delhi, the 7th February, 2012

S.O. 633.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Product	IS No./Part/Sec. Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3787990	06-01-2012	Polycab Wires Pvt. Ltd., E-56, MIDC, Ambad, Nashik-422010, Maharashtra	Electrical accessories—Circuit breakers for over current protection for household and similar installations, part 1—circuit breakers for ac operation.	IS 60898 : Part 1 : 2002
2.	3788588	09-01-2012	Milan Appliances, D-16, Shiv Bhole Laghu Udyog, LBS Marg, Vikhroli West, Mumbai-400083	Domestic electric food-mixers (liquidizers and grinders)	IS 4250 : 1980
3.	3789893	10-01-2012	Hercules Industries, Geeta Udyog Nagar No. 3, Gala No. 123, Village Gokhiware, Vasai (E), Thane-401 208	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS 3854 : 1997
4.	3794179	12-01-2012	Aaron Wires & Cables, Gala Nos. 6 & 7, Shivalay Indl. Estate, Next to Burma Shell Petrol Pump, Bhootpada, Waliv-Thane, Vasai (East), Pin-401 208	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V.	IS 694 : 1990

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	3794078	20-01-2012	Aaron Wires & Cables, Gala Nos. 6 & 7, Shivalay Indl. Estate, Next to Burma Shell Petrol Pump, Bhootpada, Waliv-Thane, Vasai (East), Pin-401 208	PVC insulated (Heavy duty) electric cables : Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100 v.	IS 1554 : Part 1 : 1988

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

S. B. ROY, Scientist 'F' & Head (MDM-III)

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 634.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 16101 : 2012 सामान्य प्रकाश व्यवस्था- एल ई डी और एल ई डी मॉड्यूल-शब्दावली और परिभाषाएं	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
2.	आईएस 16102 (भाग 1) : 2012 सामान्य प्रकाश सेवाओं के लिए स्वतः जलने वाले एल ई डी लैम्प भाग 1 सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
3.	आईएस 16102 (भाग 2) : 2012 सामान्य प्रकाश सेवाओं के लिए स्वतः जलने वाले एल ई डी लैम्प भाग 2 कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
4.	आईएस 16103 (भाग 1) : 2012 सामान्य प्रकाश व्यवस्था के लिए एल ई डी लैम्प मॉड्यूल-सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
5.	आईएस 15885 (भाग 2/अनुभाग 13) : 2012 लैम्प कंट्रोल गियर भाग 2 : विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएं अनुभाग 13 : एल ई डी मॉड्यूलों के लिए डी सी या ए सी सप्लाय वाले इलैक्ट्रॉनी कंट्रोल गियर	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
6.	आईएस 16104 : 2012 एल ई डी मॉड्यूलों के लिए डी सी या ए सी सप्लाय वाले इलैक्ट्रॉनी कंट्रोल गियर की कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
7.	आईएस 16105 : 2012 एल ई डी स्रोत की ल्युमिन देख-रेख के लिए मापन पद्धतियां	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
8.	आईएस 16106 : 2012 सॉलिड स्टेट लाइटिंग एल ई डी उत्पादों के विद्युतीय एवं मीटरी मापन की पद्धति	—	07 फरवरी, 2012
9.	आईएस 16108 : 2012 लैम्पों और लैम्प प्रणाली की फोटोबॉयोलॉजिकल सुरक्षा	—	07 फरवरी, 2012

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 23/टी-104, टी-97, टी-98, टी-99, टी-101, टी-102, टी-103, टी-105, टी-106]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 7th February, 2012

S.O. 634.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 16101 : 2012 General Lighting Leads and Led Modules—terms and definitions	—	07 February, 2012
2.	IS 16102 (Part 1) : 2012 Self-ballasted Led-Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 1—Safety Requirements.	—	07 February, 2012
3.	IS 16102 (Part 2) : 2012 Self-ballasted Led-Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 2—Performance requirements	—	07 February, 2012
4.	IS 16103 (Part 1) : 2012 Led-modules for General Lighting—Safety requirements	—	07 February, 2012
5.	IS 15885 (Part 2/Sec 13) : 2012 Lamp Control Gear Part 2 Particular Requirements Section 13 d.c. OR a.c. supplied electronic control gear led modules	—	07 February, 2012
6.	IS 16104 : 2012 d.c. OR a.c. Supplied Electronic Control Gear for Led Modules—Performance requirements.	—	07 February, 2012
7.	IS 16105 : 2012 Method of measurement of Lumen maintenance of solid state light (LED) sources.	—	07 February, 2012
8.	IS 16106 : 2012 Method of electrical and Photometric measurements of solid state Lighting (LED) products.	—	07 February, 2012
9.	IS 16108 : 2012 Photobiological Safety of Lamps and Lamp Systems.	—	07 February, 2012

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 23/T-104, T-97, T-98, T-99, T-101, T-102, T-103, T-105, T-106]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist 'E' and Head (Electrotechnical)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 635.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2816 (अ), तारीख 4-11-2011 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड द्वारा त्रिपुरा राज्य में सोनामुरा जी.सी.एस. से बगाबासा पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 5-11-2010 से 5-12-2010 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर विचार कर लिया है और उन्हें अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया है ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और संतुष्ट हो जाने पर उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और भारत सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइने बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधोरोपित निबन्धनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : पूर्ण जुमेरदेपा

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्ण जुमेरदेपा	292	747/p 748/p 749/p	टिला टिला लूंगा	0.34 0.16 0.06
2.				272	752/p	लूंगा	0.03
3.				497	751/p	लूंगा	0.15
4.				547	755/p 761/p 774/p 771/p 772/p	लूंगा लूंगा नाल पुकुर पार पुकुर	0.02 0.15 0.08 0.02 0.01
5.				521	760/p	लूंगा	0.30
6.				549	883/p	नाल	0.02
7.				620	744 4238	टिला	0.11
8.				466	884	नाल	0.03
9.				33	1239/p	लूंगा	0.01
10.				243	1331/p 1332/p	नाल नाल	0.12 0.01
11.				223	1423/p	नाल	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्व जुमेरदेपा—जारी	154	753	लूंगा	0.02
					756	लूंगा	0.05
13.				195	885	लूंगा	0.08
14.				194	1409/p	नाल	0.20
15.				167/1	1262/p	चारा-टिला	0.08
				167/3	1420/p	नाल	0.26
16.				424/2	1336/p	टिला	0.10
17.				472	1330/p	नाल	0.30
18.				317	1507/p	नाल	0.04
					1541/p	नाल	0.02
					1539/p	नाल	0.07
19.				329	1536/p	नाल	0.03
20.				133	1540/p	नाल	0.14
					1535/p	नाल	0.01
21.				103/1	<u>1239</u> 4357	लूंगा	0.03
22.				376	1494/p	नाल	0.10
23.				535	1538/p	नाल	0.16
24.				170	2784/p	नाल	0.01
					2812/p	नाल	0.28
					2811/p	नाल	0.20
25.				168	3585/p	नाल	0.04
26.				66/1	2786/p	नाल	0.12
				66/2	2785/p	नाल	0.05
27.				73	2845/p	बस्तु	0.06
					2848/p	चारा	0.04
					2851/p	टिला	0.30
					2850/p	बिटि	0.04
28.				72	2854/p	नाल	0.04
					2855/p	नाल	0.18
29.				85	3514/p	नाल	0.08
30.				53	3841/p	नाल	0.16
31.				20	3592	नाल	0.03
32.				491	3628/p	नाल	0.02
33.				432/1 & 432/2	2841/p	नाल	0.01
34.				452	3833/p	पुकुर पार	0.04
					3837/p	नाल	0.14
					3839/p	नाल	0.03
					3840/p	नाल	0.20
					3836/p	नाल	0.22
					3832/p	पुकुर	0.02
					3831/p	नाल	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्व जुमेरदेपा—जारी	214	2858/p	लूंगा	0.05
36.				249	2829/p	बस्तु	0.04
37.				240	2844/p	नाल	0.01
38.				227	3856/p	नाल	0.02
39.				311	3533	नाल	0.16
40.				318	3589/p	नाल	0.18
41.				344	2853/p	नाल	0.03
42.				532	3562/p	नाल	0.01
					3565	नाल	0.28
43.				202	3563/p	नाल	0.25
44.				459	3554/p	नाल	0.16
45.				98	3555/p	नाल	0.01
46.				49	3559/p	नाल	0.50
47.				237	3848/p	नाल	0.07
48.				282/1	1070	बस्तु	0.02
				282/2	4268/p		
49.				379	3844/p	नाल	0.05
					3846/p	नाल	0.23
50.				686	3796/p	टिला	0.22
51.				711	3882/p	पुकुर	0.01
					3884/p	भिटि	0.01
52.				70	3513/p	नाल	0.01
53.				303/1	3536/p	नाल	0.18
					3528/p	नाल	0.03
54.				98	3535/p	नाल	0.03
55.				386	3843/p	नाल	0.23
56.				454	3578/p	नाल	0.09
57.				237	4264/p	नाल	0.06
58.				72	3591/p	नाल	0.02
59.				378	3595/p	नाल	0.04
60.				96	1537/p	नाल	0.02
61.				33	1241/p	भागन	0.03
62.				433	1411/p	नाल	0.01
63.				450/2	1417/p	पुकुर पार	0.03
64.				117	1322/p	नाल	0.03
					1326/p	धोरा (नाल)	0.04
					1327/p	नाल	0.07
65.				320/1	1319/p	बस्तु	0.02
					1321/p	नाल	0.16
					1328/p	नाल	0.05
66.				371	909/p	नाल	0.06
					1810/p	नाल	0.04
					1493/p	नाल	0.06
					1495/p	नाल	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्व जुमेरदेपा—जारी	620	750/p	चारा	0.01
68.				128	1325/p	धोरा	0.02
69.				142	908	पुकुर पार	0.07
					889/p	नाल	0.08
					906/p	चारा	0.01
					785	लूंगा	0.18
					780	नाल	0.09
70.				190	886/p	लूंगा	0.17
					887/p	नाल	0.04
					910/p	नाल	0.03
					912/p	नाल	0.02
71.				101	781/p	लूंगा	0.16
					777/p	नाल	0.15
72.				548	783/p	धोरा	0.30
73.				488/2	2837	नाल	0.04
74.				106/1	2830/p	चारा	0.03
					2836/p	नाल	0.01
75.				250	2818	पुकुर	0.06
					2815	नाल	0.10
					2817/p	पुकुर पार	0.01
					2816/p	नाल	0.02
					2831/p	चारा	
					2835/p	नाल	0.02
76.				491	1836/p	नाल	0.01
77.				385/1	2810/p	चारा (टिला)	0.01
					3598/p	नाल	0.20
78.				62	2783/p	नाल	0.30
79.				391	1807	नाल	0.03
80.				69/1	1421/p	नाल	0.20
					1506/p	नाल	0.05
					1804	नाल	0.10
81.				417	1422/p	नाल	0.04
					1802/p	नाल	0.01
					1821/p	नाल	0.02
82.				281	1424/p	नाल	0.18
					1496/p	नाल	0.16
					1508/p	नाल	0.03
					1533/p	नाल	0.24
					1796/p	नाल	0.01
					1820/p	नाल	0.02
83.				432/1	1798/p	नाल	0.01
					1803/p	नाल	0.01
84.				297	1794/p	नाल	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्व जुमेरदेपा—जारी	861	1830/p 7793/p 2778/p 2779	नाल नाल नाल नाल	0.10 0.02 0.08 0.22
86.				280/2	3590/p	चारा नाल	0.02
87.				185	3575/p 3574/p 3573/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.01 0.01 0.01
88.				217/1	3522/p	नाल	0.04
89.				427/1	1833/p	नाल	0.02
90.				167/2	1263/p	नाल लूंगा	0.05
91.				450/13	1412/p 1809/p 1813/p 1808/p 1413/p	नाल नाल नाल नाल नाल	0.01 0.09 0.01 0.09 0.03
92.				858	1827	भागन दिला	0.03
					1831	नाल	0.03
93.				159	1832	नाल	0.02
94.				884	787	दिला	0.10
95.				363	762 786	लूंगा लूंगा	0.08 0.12
96.				648	788/p	बस्तु दिला	0.16
97.				147	899/p 898/p 894/p 1351/p 893/p 891/p	लूंगा पुकुर पार पुकुर नाल पुकुर लूंगा	0.02 0.01 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.03
98.				935	3878/p	दिला	0.07
99.				362/1 356/2	2838/p	चारा (दिला)	0.01
					2842/p 2843/p	नाल नाल	0.02 0.02
100.				162	1320/p 1350/p 900/p 902	नाल नाल लूंगा बस्तु	0.12 0.08 0.04 0.08
101.				130	2852/p	नाल	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102.	पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	सोनामुरा	पूर्व जुमेरदेपा—जारी	280/4 280/3	2897/p 3602/p 3594/p 3597/p 3593/p	नाल नाल चारा नाल चारा	0.04 0.12 0.01 0.22 0.02
103.				304	2857/p	नाल	0.16
104.				144	3543/p	नाल	0.30
105.				143	3527/p 3552/p	नाल नाल	0.12 0.24
106.				77	3561/p	नाल	0.10
107.				513	3564/p	नाल	0.14
108.				351	3572/p 3578/p 3580/p	नाल नाल पुकुर (नाल)	0.28 0.20 0.10
109.				488/1	3583/p	नाल	0.12
110.				542	3584/p	नाल	0.10
111.				201	3586/p	नाल	0.07
112.				451	1329/p	नाल	0.20
113.				235	1823/p 1824/p	नाल नाल	0.05 0.03
114.				142/2	780/p 785/p	नाल लूंगा	0.07 0.13
115.				1/16	1333 1265 1/56 1/34 1/80 763/p 1/112 1/81 809 811 1/177 1/79 1/13	चारा बस्तु चारा दिला चारा दिला बस्तु (दिला) दिला चारा चारा बस्तु (दिला) दिला नाला	0.10 0.13 0.03 0.22 0.04 0.03 0.06 0.02 0.01 0.07 0.05 0.10 0.11
116.				6/3	874	दिला	0.14
जोड़							18.57

[फा. सं. ओ-36011/17/2010-ओएनजी-II]

आर. एस. सिकंदर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2012

S.O. 635.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2816 (E) dated 04-11-2010 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its

intention to acquire the Right of User in the Land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas through Sonamura GCS—Bagabasa pipeline project in the State of Tripura, ONGC Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 05-11-2010 to 05-12-2010.

And whereas the objections received from the public have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority.

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to Government of India :

And whereas Government of India after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipelines, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of the Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline with the land Schedule annexed hereto.

And, further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the Land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in the ONGC Limited, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Schedule of land : Mouza-Purba-Jumer depa

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouza	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Class of land	Area in Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	South Tripura	Sonamura	Purbajumerdepa	292	747/p	Tilla	0.34
					748/p	Tilla	0.16
					749/p	Lunga	0.06
2.				272	752/p	Lunga	0.03
3.				497	751/p	Lunga	0.15
4.				547	755/p	Lunga	0.02
					761/p	Lunga	0.15
					774/p	Nal	0.08
					771/p	Pukur-par	0.02
					772/p	Pukur	0.01
5.				521	760/p	Lunga	0.30
6.				549	883/p	Nal	0.02
7.				620	744	Tilla	0.11
					4238		
8.				466	884	Nal	0.03
9.				33	1239/p	Lunga	0.01
10.				243	1331/p	Nal	0.12
					1332/p	Nal	0.01
11.				223	1423/p	Nal	0.03
12.				154	753	Lunga	0.02
					756	Lunga	0.05
13.				195	885	Lunga	0.08
14.				194	1409/p	Nal	0.20
15.				167/1	1262/p	Chara-Tilla	0.08
				167/3	1420/p	Nal	0.26
16.				424/2	1336/p	Tilla	0.10
17.				472	1330/p	Nal	0.30
18.				317	1507/p	Nal	0.04
					1541/p	Nal	0.02
					1539/p	Nal	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	South Tripura	Sonamura	Purbajumerdepa—	329	1536/p	Nal	0.03
20.			Contd.	133	1540/p	Nal	0.14
					1535/p	Nal	0.01
21.				103/1	<u>1239</u> 4357	Lunga	0.03
22.				376	1494/p	Nal	0.10
23.				535	1538/p	Nal	0.16
24.				170	2784/p	Nal	0.01
					2812/p	Nal	0.28
					2811/p	Nal	0.20
25.				168	3585/p	Nal	0.04
26.				66/1	2786/p	Nal	0.12
				66/2	2785/p	Nal	0.05
27.				73	2845/p	Bastu	0.06
					2848/p	Chara	0.04
					2851/p	Tilla	0.30
					2850/p	Bhiti	0.04
28.				72	2854/p	Nal	0.04
					2855/p	Nal	0.18
29.				85	3514/p	Nal	0.08
30.				53	3841/p	Nal	0.16
31.				20	3592	Nal	0.03
32.				491	3628/p	Nal	0.02
33.				432/1	2841/p	Nal	0.01
				432/2			
34.				452	3833/p	Pukur Par	0.04
					3837/p	Nal	0.14
					3839/p	Nal	0.03
					3840/p	Nal	0.20
					3836/p	Nal	0.22
					3832/p	Pukur	0.02
					3831/p	Nal	0.01
35.				214	2858/p	Lunga	0.05
36.				249	2829/p	Bastu	0.04
37.				240	2844/p	Nal	0.01
38.				227	2856/p	Nal	0.02
39.				311	3533	Nal	0.16
40.				318	3589/p	Nal	0.18
41.				344	2853/p	Nal	0.03
42.				532	3562/p	Nal	0.01
					3565	Nal	0.28
43.				202	3563/p	Nal	0.25
44.				459	3554/p	Nal	0.16
45.				98	3555/p	Nal	0.01
46.				49	3559/p	Nal	0.50
47.				237	3848/p	Nal	0.07
48.				282/1	<u>1070</u>	Bastu	0.02
				282/2	4268/p		
49.				379	3844/p	Nal	0.05
					3846/p	Nal	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	South Tripura	Sonamura	Purbajumerdepa—	686	3796/p	Tilla	0.22
51.			Contd.	711	3882/p	Pukur	0.01
					3884/p	Bhiti	0.01
52.				70	3513/p	Nal	0.01
53.				303/1	3536/p	Nal	0.18
					3528/p	Nal	0.03
54.				98	3535/p	Nal	0.03
55.				386	3843/p	Nal	0.23
56.				454	3578/p	Nal	0.09
57.				237	4264/p	Nal	0.06
58.				72	3591/p	Nal	0.02
59.				378	3595/p	Nal	0.04
60.				96	1537/p	Nal	0.02
61.				33	1241/p	Bagan	0.03
62.				433	1411/p	Nal	0.01
63.				450/2	1417/p	Pukurpar	0.03
64.				117	1322/p	Nal	0.03
					1326/p	Dora (Nal)	0.04
					1327/p	Nal	0.07
65.				320/1	1319/p	Bastu	0.02
					1321/p	Nal	0.16
					1328/p	Nal	0.05
66.				371	909/p	Nal	0.06
					1810/p	Nal	0.04
					1493/p	Nal	0.06
					1495/p	Nal	0.18
67.				620	750/p	Chara	0.01
68.				128	1325/p	Dora	0.02
69.				142	908	Pukurpar	0.07
					889/p	Nal	0.08
					906/p	Chara	0.01
					785	Lunga	0.18
					780	Nal	0.09
70.				190	886/p	Lunga	0.17
					887/p	Nal	0.04
					910/p	Nal	0.03
					912/p	Nal	0.02
71.				101	781/p	Lunga	0.16
					777/p	Nal	0.15
72.				548	783/p	Dora	0.30
73.				488/2	2837	Nal	0.04
74.				106/1	2830/p	Chara	0.03
					2836/p	Nal	0.01
75.				250	2818	Pukur	0.06
					2815	Nal	0.10
					2817/p	Pukur par	0.01
					2816/p	Nal	0.02
					2831/p	Chara	
					2835/p	Nal	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76.	South Tripura	Sonamura	Purbajumerdepa—	491	1836/p	Nal	0.01
77.			<i>Contd.</i>	385/1	2810/p	Chara (Tilla)	0.01
					3598/p	Nal	0.20
78.				62	2783/p	Nal	0.30
79.				391	1807	Nal	0.03
80.				69/1	1421/p	Nal	0.20
					1506/p	Nal	0.05
					1804	Nal	0.10
81.				417	1422/p	Nal	0.04
					1802/p	Nal	0.01
					1821/p	Nal	0.02
82.				281	1424/p	Nal	0.18
					1496/p	Nal	0.16
					1508/p	Nal	0.03
					1533/p	Nal	0.24
					1796/p	Nal	0.01
					1820/p	Nal	0.02
83.				432/1	1798/p	Nal	0.01
					1803/p	Nal	0.01
84.				297	1794/p	Nal	0.02
85.				861	1830/p	Nal	0.10
					7793/p	Nal	0.02
					2778/p	Nal	0.08
					2779	Nal	0.22
86.				280/2	3590/p	<u>Chara</u>	0.02
						Nal	
87.				185	3575/p	Nal	0.01
					3574/p	Nal	0.01
					3573/p	Nal	0.01
88.				217/1	3522/p	Nal	0.04
89.				427/1	1833/p	Nal	0.02
90.				167/2	1263/p	<u>Chara</u>	0.05
						Lunga	
91.				450/13	1412/p	Nal	0.01
					1809/p	Nal	0.09
					1813/p	Nal	0.01
					1808/p	Nal	0.09
					1413/p	Nal	0.03
92.				858	1827	<u>Bagan</u>	0.03
						Tilla	
					1831	Nal	0.03
93.				159	1832	Nal	0.02
94.				884	787	Tilla	0.10
95.				363	762	Lunga	0.08
					786	Lunga	0.12
96.				648	788/p	<u>Bastu</u>	0.16
						Tilla	
97.				147	899/p	Lunga	0.02
					898/p	Pukurpar	0.01
					894/p	Pukur	0.02
					1351/p	Nal	0.01
					893/p	Pukur	0.01
					891/p	Lunga	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
98.	South Tripura	Sonamura	Purbajumerdepa—	935	3878/p	Tilla	0.07
99.			Contd.	362/1	2838/p	Chara	0.01
				362/2		(Tilla)	
					2842/p	Nal	0.02
					2843/p	Nal	0.02
100.				162	1320/p	Nal	0.12
					1350/p	Nal	0.08
					900/p	Lunga	0.04
					902	Bastu	0.08
101.				130	2852/p	Nal	0.02
102.				280/4	2897/p	Nal	0.04
				280/3	3602/p	Nal	0.12
					3594/p	Chara	0.01
					3597/p	Nal	0.22
					3593/p	Chara	0.02
103.				304	2857/p	Nal	0.16
104.				144	3543/p	Nal	0.30
105.				143	3527/p	Nal	0.12
					3552/p	Nal	0.24
106.				77	3561/p	Nal	0.10
107.				513	3564/p	Nal	0.14
108.				351	3572/p	Nal	0.28
					3578/p	Nal	0.20
					3580/p	Pukur (Nal)	0.10
109.				488/1	3583/p	Nal	0.12
110.				542	3584/p	Nal	0.10
111.				201	3586/p	Nal	0.07
112.				451	1329/p	Nal	0.20
113.				235	1823/p	Nal	0.05
					1824/p	Nal	0.03
114.				142/2	780/p	Nal	0.07
					785/p	Lunga	0.13
115.				1/16	1333	Chara	0.10
					1265	Bastu	0.13
				1/56	3791	Chara	0.03
				1/34	3793	Tilla	0.22
				1/80	882/p	Chara	0.04
					763/p	Tilla	0.03
				1/112	1826/p	Bastu(Tilla)	0.06
				1/81	808	Tilla	0.02
					809	Chara	0.01
					811	Chara	0.07
				1/177	3795/p	Bastu (Tilla)	0.05
				1/79	757/p	Tilla	0.10
				1/13	901/p	Nala	0.11
116.				6/3	874	Tilla	0.14
Total							18.57

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 636.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2437 (ई), तारीख 23-09-2010 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड द्वारा त्रिपुरा राज्य में निम्बुतलि से बगाबसा पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता के तारीख 26-10-2010 से 24-11-2010 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर विचार कर लिया है और उन्हें अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया है ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और संतुष्ट हो जाने पर उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और भारत सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबन्धनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, ओ.एन.जी.सी. लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मौजा : निहालचन्द्रनगर

तहसील : निहालचन्द्रनगर

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : नेहलचन्द्रनगर

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ में
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	विशालगढ़	नेहलचन्द्रनगर	85/1	2955/p 2956/p 2957/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.08 0.07 0.08
2.				1150	2958/p	नाल	0.20
3.				824	3334/p	टिला	0.07
4.				1921	3298/p	नाल	0.18
5.				1922	3299/p	नाल	0.07
6.				1974	3299/7447	नाल	0.04
7.				2071	3328/p	चारा	0.05
8.				890	3300/p	नाल	0.06
9.				2089	3301/p	नाल	0.12
				2035	3302/p	नाल	0.04
					3303/p	नाल	0.14
10.				763	2775/p	नाल	0.14
11.				764/1	2788/p	नाल	0.04
					2789/p	नाल	0.02
				785/2	2787/p	नाल	0.16
					2880/p	नाल	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	नेहलचन्द्रनगर—जारी	785/1	6711/p	लूंगा	0.03
				785/2	6710/p	लूंगा	0.06
					6271/p	नाल	0.04
					6273/p	पुकूर	0.08
					6267/p	चारा	0.04
					6274/p	पुकूर	0.10
13.				6/3	2700/p	बस्तु	0.01
14.				869/7	2774/p	नाल	0.13
15.				1466	2661/p	नाल	0.03
16.				2078	2662/p	नाल	0.12
17.				801/2	5881/7405	लूंगा	0.02
18.				870	2637/p	नाल	0.11
19.				1552	2636/p	नाल	0.15
20.				1221	2639/p	नाल	0.08
					2651/p	नाल	0.14
					2652/p	नाल	0.06
					2891/p	नाल	0.08
21.				564	2654/p	नाल	0.12
22.				187	2649/p	नाल	0.07
23.				188	2934/p	नाल	0.04
24.				78/1	6250/p	नाल	0.10
				78/2	6251/p	नाल	0.20
					6291/p	चारा	0.01
25.				455	2791/p	नाल	0.04
26.				432/2	2889/p	नाल	0.06
27.				868	2803/p	नाल	0.26
28.				1995/1	2790/p	नाल	0.07
29.				1907	2855/p	नाल	0.07
30.				654/2	2856/p	नाल	0.22
31.				988	2854/7501	नाल	0.03
32.				350	2887/p	नाल	0.02
					2888/p	नाल	0.04
					2953/p	नाल	0.17
33.				347	2890/p	नाल	0.11
34.				383/1	2874/p	नाल	0.20
35.				332/1	2927/p	नाल	0.02
					2928/p	नाल	0.13
				332/2	6330/p	नाल	0.09
					6332/p	नाल	0.07
36.				759/2	7422/p	नाल	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	नेहलचन्द्रनगर—जारी	379	2935/p	नाल	0.05
38.				494	2933/p	नाल	0.03
39.				61/2	2934/p	नाल	0.06
					7416/p		
40.				1747	3407/p	नाल	0.14
					2944/p	नाल	0.32
41.				721	2949/p	नाल	0.25
					2950/p	नाल	0.30
42.				917/2	2951/p	टिला	0.04
43.				296	2954/p	नाल	0.14
44.				448	6331/p	नाल	0.01
					6451/p	नाल	0.07
					6452/p	नाल	0.02
					6453/p	नाल	0.06
45.				1697	3304/p	चारा	0.14
46.				1290	3291/p	भागन्	0.02
47.				1057	3290/p	भागन्	0.04
48.				1208	6326/p	नाल	0.11
49.				1150	6327/p	नाल	0.07
50.				255	6166/p	लूंगा	0.10
					6328/p	नाल	0.08
					6329/p	नाल	0.11
					6708/p	लूंगा	0.11
					6709/p	लूंगा	0.02
51.				1197	6321/p	टिला	0.12
52.				961/1	6333/p	चारा	0.10
53.				175	6450/p	नाल	0.11
54.				499	6449/p	नाल	0.20
55.				497	6474/p	टिला	0.16
56.				192/1	6572/p	लूंगा	0.45
				192/2			
57.				959/1	6490/p	दुभा	0.02
58.				594	6496/p	चारा	0.06
59.				2026	6511/p	लूंगा	0.16
60.				1097	6508/p	पुकूर-पर	0.04
					6509/p	पुकूर	0.16
					6510/p	लूंगा	0.12
61.				602	6162/p	भस्तु	0.01
62.				831	6163/p	टिला	0.05
					6164/p	लूंगा	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	नेहलचन्द्रनगर—जारी	43/2	6185/p	टिला	0.12
64.				1870	6703/p	टिला	0.35
65.				1853	6264/p	टिला	0.26
					6265/p	टिला	0.30
					6266/p	टिला	0.04
66.				785	6263/p	लूंगा	0.07
					6267/p	चारा	0.03
						(टिला)	
67.				800/2	6248/p	नाल	0.20
				800/1	6488/p	टिला	0.08
68.				1419	6246	नाल	0.15
69.				399	6242/p	नाल	0.30
70.				1/56	3346/p	नाल	0.07
				1/19	6244/p	डुभा	0.01
कुल							11.22

मौजा : गोनियामारा

तहसील : गोनियामारा

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : गोनियामारा

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	गोनियामारा	1012	7489/p	टिला	0.04
2.				1244	244/p	टिला	0.18
3.				1338	1022/p	नाल	0.20
4.				1491	1040/p	चारा (नाल)	0.08
5.				1353	1418/p	नाल	0.12
6.				1303	1445/p	नाल	0.16
7.				1936	2407/7350	नाल	0.07
8.				1907	2681/p	भस्तु	0.01
9.				1/11	2696/p	भस्तु	0.03
10.				626	926/p	चारा	0.05
					217/p	नाल	0.10
					218/p	नाल	0.20
					219/p	चारा	0.06
					216/p	नाल	0.08
11.				670/1	303	नाल	0.10
					1451	नाल	0.25
12.				1174	248p	टिला	0.25
13.				737	253/p	लूंगा	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ	गोनियामारा—जारी	974	247/p 254/p 243/p 229/p 230/p 231/p 232/p	टिला टिला टिला लूंगा टिला लूंगा लूंगा	0.02 0.50 0.07 0.10 0.20 0.04 0.30
15.				1073	228/p	लूंगा	0.08
16.				1206	233/p	भागन	0.01
17.				550/2	222/p	टिला	0.01
18.				434	292/p 296/p	टिला टिला	0.01 0.25
19.				310/2	293 295/p	नाल नाल	0.04 0.04
20.				762/1	302/p	नाल	0.08
21.				874/2	908/p	टिला	0.02
22.				1377	909/p	टिला	0.30
23.				588/1 588/2	906/p 1915/p 916/p	टिला चारा टिला	0.38 0.15 0.03
24.				740	924/p 927 1015/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.06 0.12 0.14
25.				1133	930/p	नाल	0.10
26.				980	1011/p	नाल	0.15
27.				774	1012/p	नाल	0.20
28.				1370	1013/p	नाल	0.08
29.				25	1016/p	नाल	0.08
30.				380	1017/p 1020	नाल चारा	0.03 0.03
31.				1005	1018/p	टिला	0.08
32.				472	1024/p	नाल	0.15
33.				1491	1039/p	नाल	0.36
34.				1493	1092/p 1044/p	नाल नाल	0.23 0.08
35.				624	990	भागन	0.06
36.				1146/3	1049/p 1050/p	नाल नाल	0.02 0.01
37.				1159	1047/p	टिला	0.05
38.				1900	1053/p	नाल	0.04
39.				274/1	1055/p	टिला	0.01
40.				320	1063/p 7490	नाल	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	गोनियामारा—जारी	762/3	1058/p	नाल	0.10
				762/4	1057/p	चारा	0.02
42.				883/2 & 3	1411/p	नाल	0.01
					1442/p	नाल	0.01
					1443/p	नाल	0.03
					1063/p	नाल	0.04
43.				672/2	1066/p	नाल	0.10
					1401/p	नाल	0.10
					1409/p	नाल	0.02
44.				1354	1410/p	चारा	0.04
45.				161/1	2767/p	नाल	0.45
					14/22p	चारा	0.17
46.				1355/1	1446/p	नाल	0.20
47.				1049	1402/p	नाल	0.12
48.				220	2708	नाल	0.12
				221	2736	नाल	0.06
49.				1/62	2791	नाल	0.13
				1/48	7045/p	सड़क	0.04
				1/4	1025/p	सड़क	0.10
				1/5	1026/p	नाल	0.03
				1/3	215/p	लूंगा	0.20
				1/7	301/p	टिला	0.10
50.				824	27/94	चारा	0.10
51.				918	2734/p	नाल	0.10
52.				671	2739/p	नाल	0.12
					2738/p	नाल	0.12
53.				1296/1	2704/p	नाल	0.07
				1296/2	2696/p	भस्तु	0.03
					2695/p	भागन	0.01
					2698/p	टिला	0.04
54.				1232	2706/p	नाल	0.14
55.				1668	2709/p	नाल	0.04
56.				1714	2710/p	नाल	0.03
57.				666	2691/p	नाल	0.10
58.				1966	2680/p	नाल	0.07
59.				1034	2689/p	नाल	0.08
60.				1332/1	2523/p	नाल	0.03
61.				563/2	2524/p	नाल	0.10
62.				210	2529/p	पुकूर	0.02
63.				1255/1 & 2	2511/p	नाल	0.14
					2520/p	नाल	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
64.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	गोनियामारा—जारी	1246	2164/p	नाल	0.01
					2165/p	नाल	0.03
65.				146	2166/p	चारा	0.06
66.				1936	2467/p	नाल	0.14
67.				1937	2408/p	चारा	0.07
68.				541/1	2409/p	चारा	0.03
69.				540/2	2416/p	नाल	0.60
70.				1/30	2418/p	टिला	0.22
71.				630	2306/p	पुकूर	0.03
72.				964/3	2398/p	टिला	0.10
73.				757	4395/p	नाल	0.22
74.				662/1	4386/p	नाल	0.16
					4366/p	भागन	0.02
75.				545	4397/p	टिला	0.02
					4389/p	टिला	0.02
76.				594	4390/p	नाल	0.30
77.				949	4388	टिला	0.12
78.				686/1	4180	नाल	0.08
					4382	टिला	0.10
79.				3/4	4403	टिला	0.03
					4380	टिला	0.03
80.				1/20	4353	टिला	0.01
81.				476	4367	नाल	0.16
82.				886	4350	नाल	0.16
83.				1027	4344	पुकूर	0.06
					4343	पुकूर	0.02
84.				1029	4457	नाल	0.01
85.				1803	4465	नाल	0.02
86.				1987	4810/p	नाल	0.10
					4811/p	नाल	0.12
87.				1186/1	4491/p	नाल	0.02
					4490/p	धुभा	0.04
88.				1109	4485/p	नाल	0.02
89.				898	4463/p	नाल	0.02
90.				951	4447/p	भस्तु	0.02
91.				692	4498/p	चारा	0.08
					4496/p	नाल	0.12
92.				675	4455/p	नाल	0.08
					4456/p	नाल	0.08
93.				346/1	4357/p	भागन	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
94.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	गोनियामारा—जारी	808/2	4809/p	नाल	0.05
95.				1759	4500/p	नाल	0.04
96.				659/3	4346/p	नाल	0.03
97.				701	4394/p	नाल	0.05
98.				1125	4351/p	नाल	0.20
कुल							14.30

अनुसूची

मौजा : पुरातल राजनगर

तहसील : मधुपुर

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : पुरातल राजनगर

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	पुरातल राजनगर	46	1025/p	बस्तु/टिला	0.25
2.				634	1045/p	नाल	0.15
					1047/p	नाल	0.22
					1048/p	नाल	0.06
3.				1464	1044/p	टिला	0.08
4.				803	1052	चारा/टिला	0.10
				803/1	1050/p	नाल	0.52
				803/3	1063/p	नाल	0.12
				803/4	1517/p	टिला	0.13
				803/5	1065/p	नाल	0.08
					1066/p	चारा/नाल	0.04
5.				684	1062/p	टिला	0.10
					1061/p	चारा/टिला	0.07
6.				626	1064/p	नाल	0.18
					1067/p	चारा/टिला	0.04
					1073/p	टिला	0.08
7.				388	1110/p	नाल	0.08
8.				1379	1106/p	लूंगा	0.18
					1108/p	चारा (टिला)	0.02
9.				648	1103/p	चारा/टिला	0.02
					1107/p	चारा/टिला	0.02
10.				1569	1102/p	लूंगा	0.05
					1105/p	लूंगा	0.08
11.				863/1 & 863/2	1101/p	चारा/टिला	0.06
					1092/p	लूंगा	0.08
					1100/p	लूंगा	0.04
					1093/p	चारा/टिला	0.08
					1091/p	चारा (लूंगा)	0.03
					1087/p	चारा (नाल)	0.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	पुरातल राजनगर— जारी	862	1094/p	लूंगा	0.06
13.				861	1090/p	चारा/लूंगा	0.03
14.				1401	1520/p	टिला	0.03
15.				515	1086/p	चारा/टिला	0.09
					1084/p	टिला	0.39
16.				223	1082/p	टिला	0.03
				923	1523/p	टिला	0.01
17.				938	6180/p	बागन/टिला	0.17
18.				1/42	1522/p	टिला	0.54
कुल							4.37

अनुसूची

मौजा : के.के. नगर तहसील : चरिलाम

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : के.के. नगर

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	के.के. नगर	2006	3363/p	नाल	0.16
2.				2030	3364/p	नाल	0.02
3.				84/2	3366/p	नाल	0.28
				84/3	3388/p	नाल	0.08
					3389/p	नाल	0.27
4.				3151	3366/p 11891	नाल	0.90
5.				3224	3367/p	नाल	0.01
6.				2168/1	3387/p	नाल	0.12
7.				888	3419/p	नाल	0.13
8.				1293/3	3418/p	नाल	0.05
				1293/4	3417	नाल	0.05
					3426/p	चारा	0.10
9.				2699	3427/p	नाल	0.25
10.				2790	3425/p	चारा	0.01
11.				1294	3416/p	नाल	0.01
12.				991	3429/p	नाल	0.01
					3433/p	नाल	0.15
13.				1562	3430/p	नाल	0.04
					3431/p	नाल	0.11
14.				1556	3493	नाल	0.11
15.				1511/1	3501/p	नाल	0.01
16.				527	3432/p	नाल	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	के.के. नगर—जारी	2479/3	3437/p	नाल	0.10
18.				2477	3776/p	चारा	0.22
19.				92/9	3438/p	नाल	0.02
				92/2	3817/p	नाल	0.26
				92/5	3818/p	पुकूर	0.04
					3819/p	पुकूर-पार	0.42
					3793/p	भागन	
20.				73/2	3498	नाल	0.05
21.				94/1	10473/p	नाल	0.07
					10475/p	नाल	0.15
22.				3029	10479/p	नाल	0.01
23.				2972	10474/p	नाल	0.10
					10441/p	नाल	0.01
24.				96/2	10485/p	नाल	0.01
25.				2723	10743/p	नाल	0.02
					10410/p	नाल	0.05
26.				1422	3494/p	नाल	0.06
27.				1415	9876	नाल	0.11
					11416/p		
28.				2291	3497/p	नाल	0.09
					3499/p	नाल	0.11
29.				2087/1	10892/p	नाल	0.04
				2087/2	10891/p	नाल	0.01
30.				2329	3746	नाल	0.01
					10891/p		
31.				2390	3789/p	नाल	0.12
					3790/p	भिट्टि(नाल)	0.21
32.				1/117	3783	चारा	0.06
					3792/p	नाल	0.03
33.				2290/1	3811/p	भस्तु	0.01
					3813	पुकूर	0.02
					3814/p	पुकूर	0.07
					3820/p	नाल	0.02
34.				161/2	4474	भस्तु	0.01
					11247		
35.				1222	3775/p	चारा	0.29
					3784/p	चारा	0.02
					3786/p	चारा	0.04
36.				1036	3788/p	नाल	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	के.के. नगर—जारी	1386	3816/p	दुभा	0.09
38.				1811	3815/p	नाल	0.07
39.				3075	4474/p	भस्तु	0.09
					4477/p	चारा	0.13
					4476	भस्तु	0.01
					4478	चारा	0.12
					4479	भागन	0.03
40.				1581	4492/p	टिला	0.21
41.				625	4494/p	भागन	0.45
42.				1/21	4497/p	सडक	0.08
				1/119	4503/p	टिला	0.06
43.				1932	4516/p	चारा	0.18
44.				2096	4526/p	नाल	0.20
45.				1281	<u>4526/p</u>	नाल	0.01
					11242		
46.				1748	4532/p	नाल	0.12
47.				750	4533/p	नाल	0.06
48.				1895	4531/p	नाल	0.29
49.				71/2	4573/p	नाल	0.22
50.				1222/1	4575/p	नाल	0.24
51.				2960	<u>9860</u>	नाल	0.09
					11772		
					9861/p	नाल	0.10
52.				2820	9863/p	नाल	0.19
53.				1816	9865/p	नाल	0.18
54.				2402	9866/p	नाल	0.17
					9873	नाल	0.05
55.				2312	9871/p	नाल	0.02
56.				1816	9872/p	नाल	0.19
57.				2418	9877	नाल	0.06
58.				1824/4	9878/p	नाल	0.01
59.				1284/1	9875/p	नाल	0.07
60.				2333/1	9883/p	नाल	0.20
61.				371	10300/p	नाल	0.01
					10297/p	नाल	0.21
62.				984	10296/p	नाल	0.01
63.				3074	10298/p	नाल	0.06
64.				853/2	10295/p	नाल	0.06
65.				601/2	10310/p	नाल	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	के.के. नगर—जारी	1025	10294/p	नाल	0.01
67.				2775	10313/p	नाल	0.22
68.				2302/2	10312/p	नाल	0.01
69.				1824	10317/p	नाल	0.21
70.				641/1	10321/p	नाल	0.01
71.				2394	10319/p	नाल	0.03
72.				1836	10318	नाल	0.03
					11404/p		
73.				1401/1	10318/p	नाल	0.12
74.				749/1	10318	नाल	0.10
					11405/p		
75.				425/4	10278	नाल	0.01
					11402/p		
76.				214/2	10528/p	नाल	0.24
					10506/p	नाल	0.27
					10505/p	नाल	0.05
77.				1802	10333/p	नाल	0.03
78.				1541	10507/p	नाल	0.14
					10508/p	नाल	0.08
79.				932/2	10521/p	नाल	0.01
				932/3	10509/p	नाल	0.11
					10438/p	नाल	0.04
					10510/p	नाल	0.05
80.				914	3500/p	नाल	0.01
81.				2714	10484/p	नाल	0.01
82.				1724	10483/p	नाल	0.09
83.				2671	3777/p	चारा	0.05
84.				1116	10482/p	नाल	0.07
85.				2590	10481/p	नाल	0.19
86.				2534	10480/p	नाल	0.03
				702/1	10448/p	नाल	0.15
					10476/p	नाल	0.13
87.				1700/1	10467/p	नाल	0.03
					10439/p	नाल	0.03
					10440/p	नाल	0.11
88.				2720	10443/p	नाल	0.07
89.				1442	10442/p	नाल	0.07
				1482/1	10740/p	नाल	0.07
90.				1204	10447/p	नाल	0.03
91.				1020/2	10409/p	नाल	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
92.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	के.के. नगर—जारी	65	10741/p	नाल	0.12
93.				738	10744/p	पुकूर-पार	0.04
					10746/p	पुकूर	0.01
कुल							13.48

अनुसूची

मौजा : ब्रजपुर

तहसील : घनियामारा

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : ब्रजपुर

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	ब्रजपुर	1006	2431/p	नाल	0.04
2.				716	2432/p	नाल	0.20
					2538/p	नाल	0.10
3.				457	2434/p	नाल	0.18
4.				35/1	2435/p	नाल	0.15
5.				1670	2636/p	पुकूर (नाल)	0.01
6.				1051	2439/p	नाल	0.13
7.				1984	2456/p	नाल	0.01
8.				1501	2455/p	नाल	0.09
9.				529	2440	नाल	0.44
10.				1356	2458/p	नाल	0.07
11.				775	2461/p	नाल	0.01
12.				837	2460/p	नाल	0.10
13.				1212	2462/p	नाल	0.11
14.				617	2463/p	नाल	0.08
15.				176	2464/p	नाल	0.02
16.				59	8093/p	नाल	0.11
17.				240	2465/p	नाल	0.09
18.				2109	2469/p	नाल	0.01
19.				130	2468/p	नाल	0.10
20.				632/1	2475/p	नाल	0.12
					2487/p	नाल	0.09
					2541/p	नाल	0.19
21.				677	2472/p	नाल	0.10
22.				1041	2476/p	नाल	0.11
23.				661	2479/p	नाल	0.11
24.				1011	2585/p	पुकूर पर	0.10
25.				2582	2536/p	नाल	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	ब्रजपुर—जारी	186	2539/p	नाल	0.01
27.				633	2542/p	नाल	0.07
28.				1501	2544/p	नाल	0.09
29.				182	2543/p	नाल	0.02
30.				1794	4600/p	नाल	0.12
31.				706	4601/p	नाल	0.19
32.				1918	4620/p	नाल	0.01
33.				1689	4615	नाल	0.02
34.				1420	4614/p	नाल	0.04
					4618/p	नाल	0.15
35.				1216	6050/p	नाल	0.06
36.				1945	2548/p	नाल	0.11
					2553/p	नाल	0.23
37.				523/4	2563/p	नाल	0.09
					2561/p	नाल	0.12
38.				583	8123/p	नाल	0.09
39.				110/1	2840/p	नाल	0.13
40.				511	6033/p	नाल	0.04
41.				1390	3386/p	नाल	0.12
42.				1345/2	2549/p	नाल	0.08
43.				2376	2839/p	नाल	0.13
44.				1670	5078/p	नाल	0.11
45.				643/1	5079/p	नाल	0.05
46.				1074	5082/p	नाल	0.22
47.				375	5084/p	नाल	0.18
					5085/p	नाल	0.03
48.				1021	3366/p	नाल	0.40
49.				59	2465	नाल	0.11
					8093/p	नाल	0.04
50.				868	3367/p	नाल	0.16
					6032/p	नाल	0.01
51.				1341	6049/p	नाल	0.05
					3371/p	नाल	0.10
					3381/p	नाल	0.19
52.				629/2	3373/p	नाल	0.06
53.				969	3374/p	नाल	0.14
54.				511	6065/p	नाल	0.08
					3375/p	नाल	0.04
55.				1769	6091/p	चारा/टिप्पा	0.13
56.				1315	4916	बिर्सा/मिल	0.14
					8082/p		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	ब्रजपुर—जारी	1461	6092/p	नाल	0.01
58.				1992	6100/p	चारा	0.01
59.				411	6101/p	टिला	0.25
60.				2609	3387	नाल	0.10
					8098/p		
61.				741	3391/p	नाल	0.03
62.				1076	6102/p	चारा/(टिला)	0.05
					6103/p	नाल	0.13
					6132/p	नाल	0.46
63.				1394	6157/p	नाल	0.01
64.				1203	6156/p	नाल	0.30
65.				1012	6155/p	नाल	0.02
66.				1464/1	6162/p	नाल	0.08
				1464/2	6242/p	नाल	0.22
67.				469	6163/p	नाल	0.10
68.				2261	6257/p	नाल	0.12
69.				2264	6258/p	नाल	0.07
					6259/p	नाल	0.04
70.				1448	6295/p	नाल	0.25
					6229/p	नाल	0.01
					6230/p	नाल	0.12
					6234/p	नाल	0.11
71.				1284	6233/p	नाल	0.04
72.				1219	4559/p	नाल	0.01
73.				169	4556/p	नाल	0.26
74.				212	4401/p	नाल	0.03
					4549/p	नाल	0.20
75.				1546	4402/p	नाल	0.15
					4548/p	नाल	0.43
76.				1511	4547/p	नाल	0.01
77.				1595	4415/p	नाल	0.11
78.				34/1	4413/p	नाल	0.39
					4418/p	बालु-चर	0.07
79.				129	4552/p	नाल	0.01
80.				1141	4557/p	नाल	0.25
81.				377	4400	नाल	0.04
82.				284	4393/p	नाल	0.04
83.				43	4399/p	नाल	0.02
84.				1407	4398/p	नाल	0.17
85.				1910	4394/p	नाल	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
86.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	ब्रजपुर—जारी	479	4390/p	नाल	0.17
87.				1634/4	4360/p	नाल	0.08
88.				2008	4361/p	नाल	0.14
89.				533	4343/p	नाल	0.07
					4345/p	नाल	0.03
					4344/p	नाल	0.04
90.				1333	4347/p	नाल	0.05
91.				1553	4340/p	नाल	0.06
92.				728	4333/p	चारा/टिला	0.01
93.				557/1	4619/p	नाल	0.10
94.				1419	4431/p	नाल	0.25
					4430/p	नाल	0.11
95.				1777	4438/p	दुबा/लूंगा	0.03
96.				84	6282/p	नाल	0.08
97.				1206	6232	नाल	0.02
98.				667	6231/p	नाल	0.34
99.				979	6226/p	नाल	0.16
					2627/p	नाल	0.10
100.				893	6280/p	नाल	0.10
					6281/p	नाल	0.22
101.				1671	4424/p	नाल	0.11
					4425/p	नाल	0.14
102.				321	4391/p	नाल	0.04
103.				1444/2	4432/p	चारा	0.01
104.				1160	4434/p	नाल	0.03
105.				1/19	2157/p	नाल	0.02
कुल							14.57

मौजा : दक्कितन चरिलम

तहसील : दक्कितन चरिलम

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : दक्कितन चरिलम

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम	186	144/p	नाल	0.18
2.				522	124/p	बालुचर/नाल	0.01
3.				940	146/p	नाल	0.01
4.				935	122/p	नाल	0.12
5.				856	123/p	बालुचर/नाल	0.24
6.				1163	121/p	नाल	0.12
					119/p	नाल	0.02
7.				507	82/p	नाल	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्खिन चरिलम— जारी	1775	440/p	नाल	0.08
9.				363	53/p	बस्तु/नाल	0.04
10.				398	60/p	नाल	0.02
11.				413	81/p	नाल	0.04
					50/p	नाल	0.02
12.				620	51/p	नाल	0.33
13.				91	48/p	नाल	0.08
14.				81	47/p	नाल	0.02
					36/p	नाल	0.14
					45/p	नाल	0.01
15.				1055	46/p	नाल	0.02
16.				733	37/p	बस्तु/नाल	0.03
17.				270	30/p	बस्तु/नाल	0.11
					31/p	धूबा/नाल	0.01
					32/p	नाल	0.04
18.				259	29/p	बस्तु/टिला	0.02
19.				801/1	427/p	नाल	0.07
				801/2	428/p	बस्तु/नाल	0.16
					420/p	धूबा/नाल	0.02
					430/p	नाल	0.12
					439/p	नाल	0.18
					441/p	नाल	0.08
20.				1802	441/6052	नाल	0.04
21.				1108/1	49/p	चारा/टिला	0.11
				1108/2	450/p	चारा/नाल	0.13
					466/p	नाल	0.02
					451/p	नाल	0.10
					464/p	नाल	0.08
					448/p	नाल	0.01
					465/p	नाल	0.05
22.				286	443/p	पुकूर चार/नाल	0.01
23.				1078	460/p	नाल	0.02
					462/p	नाल	0.02
					514/p	नाल	0.16
24.				369	510/p	नाल	0.24
25.				176	463/p	नाल	0.20
26.				927	515/p	नाल	0.10
27.				230	4791/p	नाल	0.04
					4792/p	नाल	0.08
					4793/p	नाल	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम— जारी	244	4802/p	नाल	0.02
					4697/p	नाल	0.08
29.				242/2	4472/p	चारा/नाल	0.08
30.				239	4493	नाल	0.08
31.				185	4696/p	नाल	0.08
					4695/p	नाल	0.06
32.				1128	4788/p	नाल	0.20
					4773/p	नाल	0.02
					4804/p	नाल	0.24
33.				53	4794/p	नाल	0.06
34.				1078	516/p	नाल	0.10
35.				106	528/p	नाल	0.02
					529/p	नाल	0.01
36.				96	517/p	नाल	0.12
37.				619	524/p	नाल	0.28
					525/p	नाल	0.04
					526/p	चारा/नाल	0.01
38.				158	572/p	नाल	0.12
39.				495	570/p	नाल	0.10
					571/p	नाल	0.04
40.				66/2	2627/p	नाल	0.13
					2572/p	नाल	0.08
41.				947/1	2628/p	नाल	0.01
42.				533/3	2571/p	नाल	0.14
43.				630	2569/p	नाल	0.08
44.				1036	2558/p	नाल	0.08
45.				425/2	2912/p	नाल	0.08
46.				983/2	2556/p	नाल	0.08
47.				426/1	2527	नाल	0.08
				426/3	2919/p	नाल	0.02
					2531/p	नाल	0.06
					2528/p	नाल	0.07
48.				323	2198/p	नाल	0.01
49.				183	2920/p	नाल	0.05
50.				303	2525/p	नाल	0.05
51.				385	3719/p	चारा/नाल	0.10
52.				922	3770/p	चारा/नाल	0.15
53.				964	3768/p	चारा/नाल	0.08
54.				1100	3769/p	चारा/नाल	0.04
55.				896	3767/p	चारा/नाल	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम— जारी	820/1	3764/p 3763/p 3794/p	चारा/टिला चारा/टिला बस्तु/नाल	0.09 0.02 0.02
57.				341	3765/p	नाल	0.04
58.				538	3762/p 3760/p	चारा/नाल नाल	0.02 0.10
59.				1488	3862/p	बस्तु/टिला	0.17
60.				997/3	3963/p 3941/p 3942/p 3964/p	नाल नाल नाल नाल	0.04 0.08 0.04 0.05
61.				1672	3960/p	नाल	0.05
62.				291	3958/p 3825/p 3826/p	चारा/नाल चारा/नाल चारा/नाल	0.04 0.10 0.12
63.				996	3827/p 3828/p	नाल नाल	0.16 0.12
64.				215	3833/p	नाल	0.10
65.				379	3834/p	नाल	0.20
66.				195	3856/p	नाल	0.04
67.				58	3840/p	नाल	0.07
68.				1445	3855/p 3853/p	टिला चारा/टिला	0.27 0.06
69.				709	3854/p	नाल	0.26
70.				1382	3882/p 4302/p	टिला टिला	0.02 0.05
71.				1640	4299/p	टिला	0.16
72.				1653	4300/p	टिला	0.24
73.				83	2626/p	नाल	0.12
74.				1047	3747/p 3748/p	नाल नाल	0.06 0.05
75.				1681	1268/p	नाल	0.29
76.				1963	1305/p	नाल	0.13
77.				338	4693/p	नाल	0.12
78.				430/2	4651/p 4650/p 4652/p 4353/p	नाल नाल नाल नाल	0.02 0.02 0.15 0.09
79.				221/2	1192/p 2738/p	नाल नाल	0.13 0.18
80.				947	1315/p	नाल	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
81.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्षिण चरिलम— नारी	1644	580/p	नाल	0.26
82.				1075	1269/p	नाल	0.10
83.				1075	581/p	नाल	0.02
84.				1798	823/p	नाल	0.20
85.				1889	828/p	नाल	0.19
86.				1829	2643/p	नाल	0.10
87.				657	2526	नाल	0.05
88.				1732	4807/p	नाल	0.02
89.				767	4692/p	नाल	0.16
					4691/p	नाल	0.16
90.				1294	1359/p	बिटि (नाल)	0.11
91.				1057	1382/p	नाल	0.12
92.				1961/1	1307	चारा (नाल)	0.06
93.				1335	1380/p	टिला	0.06
					1381/p	चारा (नाल)	0.06
					1306	चारा (नाल)	0.10
94.				198	1266	नाल	0.37
95.				221/3	1319/p	नाल	0.03
					2703/p	नाल	0.12
					2745/p	नाल	0.10
					2740/p	नाल	0.26
96.				336/2	1318/p	नाल	0.26
97.				26	1316/p	नाल	0.13
98.				1037	1314/p	नाल	0.18
99.				162	1331/p	नाल	0.01
					1312/p	नाल	0.05
100.				425/3	2641/p	नाल	0.15
101.				638	3773/p	नाल	0.04
102.				275	3771/p	नाल	0.12
					3772/p	नाल	0.12
103.				862	145/p	नाल	0.16
104.				530/1	54	नाल	0.19
					83/p	नाल	0.18
					79/p	नाल	0.02
105.				103	49/p	नाल	0.07
106.				1125	3746/p	चारा (नाल)	0.12
107.				215	3824	चारा (नाल)	0.09
					3833/p	नाल	0.10
108.				503	3957/p	चारा (नाल)	0.03
109.				1763	1308/p	चारा (नाल)	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम— जारी	425/2	2912/p	नाल	0.08
111.				589	2557/p	नाल	0.06
112.				762/1	567/p	नाल	0.09
113.				39	573/p	नाल	0.13
114.				526	576/p	नाल	0.04
115.				760	579/p	नाल	0.20
116.				37	578/p	नाल	0.04
117.				260	850/p	नाल	0.07
					849/p	नाल	0.04
					856/p	नाल	0.18
118.				441	855/p	नाल	0.03
119.				173	839/p	नाल	0.10
120.				232	818/p	नाल	0.22
121.				299	822/p	नाल	0.04
122.				1081	824/p	चारा (नाल)	0.01
123.				347	826/p	नाल	0.03
124.				1014	827/p	नाल	0.10
125.				336	806/p	नाल	0.01
126.				348	805/p	नाल	0.40
127.				792	804/p	नाल	0.04
128.				221	1191/p	नाल	0.02
129.				1031	1270/p	नाल	0.14
130.				296	1267/p	नाल	0.10
131.				310	2735/p	नाल	0.18
					2746/p	नाल	0.01
132.				834/2	2712	नाल	0.10
133.				210	2693/p	नाल	0.12
134.				163/1	2694/p	नाल	0.09
135.				651	2697/p	नाल	0.03
136.				786	2695/p	नाल	0.20
137.				765	2698/p	नाल	0.03
138.				1455	4330/p	नाल	0.03
139.				631	4803/p	नाल	0.10
140.				1097	4805/p	नाल	0.22
141.				723	4767/p	नाल	0.31
142.				719	4747/p	नाल	0.01
143.				905	4742/p	नाल	0.20
144.				308	4749/p	नाल	0.23
145.				790	4750/p	नाल	0.01
146.				459	4699/p	नाल	0.29
147.				1128/3	4746/p	नाल	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
148.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम—	430/1	4648/p	नाल	0.09
149.			जारी	431/2	4645/p	नाल	0.10
					4454/p	नाल	0.07
150.				845/1	4643/p	नाल	0.10
151.				843/3	4642/p	नाल	0.12
152.				911/2	4452/p	नाल	0.01
					4462/p	चारा (नाल)	0.12
153.				242/2	4472	चारा (नाल)	0.08
154.				893	4492/p	नाल	0.10
155.				928	34/p	नाल	0.01
156.				1798	823/p	नाल	0.20
157.				1/62	4332/p	रास्ता	0.04
				1/66	4474/p	चारा (नाल)	0.02
				1/67	4477/p	शासन (नाल)	0.06
					4479/p	चारा (नाल)	0.02
				1/38	5093/	रास्ता	0.01
					5677/p		
				1/31	4301/p	रास्ता	0.16
				1/43	4298/p	टिला	0.56
				1/4	1300	नाल	0.02
				1/4	840/p	नाल	0.06
				1/10	2530/p	नाल	0.08
				1/10	2529/p	नाल	0.08
				1/54	3801	पुकूर (नाल)	0.09
					3802/p	चारा (टिला)	0.04
				1/43	4298/p	टिला	0.56
				1/49	1300	नाल	0.02
158.				3/7	4657/p	नाल	0.04
159.				3/4	4453/p	नाल	0.08
कुल							23.71

मौजा : बर्जला

तहसील : गोलाघाटी

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुरूपी : मौजा : बर्जला

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	बर्जला	60	212/p	नाल	0.09
2.				96/1	338/p	नाल	0.17
3.				349	336/p	नाल	0.12
4.				239	330/p	नाल	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्खिन चरिलम— जारी	134	323/p	नाल	0.10
6.				298	317/p	नाल	0.08
7.				297	386/p	नाल	0.15
					387/p	नाल	0.01
8.				1012	227	नाल	0.46
9.				207/1, 2 & 3	533	नाल	0.01
					534	नाल	0.04
					535	नाल	0.10
					536	नाल	0.07
					544	नाल	0.02
					545	नाल	0.10
10.				253	530	नाल	0.09
11.				216	717/p	नाल	0.19
12.				342	725	नाल	0.09
					1898	नाल	0.04
13.				165	329	नाल	0.10
14.				73	2016	सड़क	0.07
					2017	सड़क	0.10
15.				156	2022	नाल	0.18
					2023	नाल	0.19
					2018	चारा (नाल)	0.06
16.				1005	724	नाल	0.03
17.				26	2025	चारा (नाल)	0.12
18.				110	2029	चारा (नाल)	0.02
19.				310	1958/p	मालू चर	0.21
20.				315/1	1971/p	चारा (नाल)	0.05
					1974	नाल	0.06
21.				315/2	1972/p	नाल	0.08
22.				315/3	1973/p	नाल	0.08
23.				264	1967/p	नाल	0.18
24.				342	1898/p	नाल	0.03
25.				224	1897/p	नाल	0.18
26.				187	1899/p	नाल	0.02
27.				257	1902/p	नाल	0.45
28.				259	1855/p	नाल	0.11
29.				9/1	1856/p	नाल	0.22
30.				265	1857/p	नाल	0.26
31.				277/2	1825/p	नाल	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कितन चरिलम— जारी	65	1826/p 1828/p 2399/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.31 0.01 0.09
33.				148	2397/p	नाल	0.26
34.				135	2401/p	नाल	0.18
35.				237	2334/p	नाल	0.15
36.				52	2432/p	नाल	0.21
37.				238	2427/p	नाल	0.20
38.				319	2453/p	नाल	0.32
39.				189	2450/p	नाल	0.22
40.				035	2458/p 2459/p	नाल नाल	0.23 0.01
41.				162	2457/p	नाल	0.24
42.				684	389/p 390/p 391/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.07 0.09 0.05
43.				12	1831	नाल	0.05
44.				121	344	नाल	0.14
45.				377	210	चारा (नाल)	0.01
46.				48	213/p	नाल	0.16
47.				756	385/p	नाल	0.18
48.				661	384/p	नाल	0.07
49.				1085	1854/p	नाल	0.12
50.				1035	2071	नाल	0.14
51.				942	2026/p 2027/p	चारा चारा	0.01 0.03
52.				65/2	2398/p	नाल	0.10
53.				318	239/p	चारा (नाल)	0.24
54.				268	219/p	नाल	0.22
55.				1007	337/p	नाल	0.02
56.				199/2	721/p	नाल	0.12
57.				234	720/p	नाल	0.02
58.				435	552/p	नाल	0.03
59.				245	320/p	नाल	0.10
60.				999	383/p	नाल	0.05
61.				511	1904/p	नाल	0.01
62.				264	1967/p	नाल	0.14
63.				1015	392/p	नाल	0.04
64.				943	393/p	नाल	0.08
65.				1081	232/p	नाल	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	दक्कन चरिलम— जारी	266	388/p	नाल	0.04
67.				199/2	1795/p	दुभा (नाल)	0.04
68.				1/92	2031/p	भालू चर	0.03
69.				183	230/p	नाल	0.01
70.				943	340/p	नाल	0.13
71.				65	1827/p	नाल	0.10
72.				2/2	320/p	नाल	0.10
73.				199/1	723/p	नाल	0.11
74.				224	1897/p	नाल	0.10
75.				171/1	1905/p	नाल	0.03
					2425	नाल	0.17
					1853	नाल	0.03
					1830	नाल	0.02
कुल							10.67

मौजा : आम्थली

तहसील : आम्थली

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : आम्थली

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आम्थली	197/2	627	नाल	0.50
2.				78	626	नाल	0.01
3.				420	625	नाल	0.28
4.				355/3	624	नाल	0.03
5.				357/1	639	चारा	0.08
				357/2	640	नाल	0.10
6.				915	642	नाल	0.19
7.				166	609	नाल	0.06
8.				375	643	नाल	0.09
9.				74	1160	नाल	0.10
10.				407	1159	नाल	0.21
11.				404	1154	नाल	0.18
12.				163	1155	नाल	0.08
13.				64/3	1152/p	नाल	0.06
14.				34/2	1150/p	नाल	0.06
					1347/p	नाल	0.21
15.				1/109	1176	नाल	0.17
16.				146	1177	नाल	0.10
17.				376	1181	नाल	0.24
18.				1/109	1184	नाल	0.04
19.				15/2	1185/	नाल	0.21
					5462		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आम्यली—जारी	1/12	रास्ता (1341)	नाल	0.04
21.				1/134	1398	नाल	0.25
22.				246/2	5437	नाल	0.21
				246	1348/p	नाल	0.20
23.				820	1352	नाल	0.15
					1353	नाल	0.03
24.				472/1	1355	नाल	0.08
					1363	नाल	0.05
25.				357/1	637/p	नाल	0.01
26.				102	1151/p	नाल	0.34
27.				1/09	1173/p	नाल	0.05
28.				15/2	1185/	नाल	0.24
					5462/p		
29.				1143	1129/p	नाल	0.50
					2024/p	नाल	0.06
				1144	2060/p	नाल	0.12
					2068/p	नाल	0.10
30.				315/3	2023/p	नाल	0.10
31.				459/1	2067/p	चारा	0.05
					2072/p	नाल	0.11
32.				222	2076/p	नाल	0.18
33.				179	2085/p	नाल	0.13
34.				147/2	2516/p	लायक पथित	0.04
35.				157/3	2511/p	लायक पथित	0.04
36.				84	2084	नाल	0.12
37.				787	2087/p	नाल	0.01
38.				516	2090/p	नाल	0.04
39.				546	2100	नाल	0.14
40.				26	2219/p	नाल	0.02
41.				521/4	2220/p	नाल	0.30
42.				152/1	2228/p	नाल	0.18
					2227/p	नाल	0.04
					2229/p	नाल	0.13
43.				360	2230/p	नाल	0.03
44.				449	2232	नाल	0.09
					2401/p	नाल	0.18
					2400/p	चारा	0.02
45.				458/2	2475/p	नाल	0.01
46.				545	2404	नाल	0.01
47.				45/1	2396/p	नाल	0.04
48.				104	5488/p	नाल	0.11
49.				330	2403/p	नाल	0.01
50.				434	2479/p	चारा	0.06
					2480/p	वास्तु	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आमथली—जारी	387/3	2477/p 2506/p 2508/p	नाल चारा नाल	0.06 0.01 0.01
52.				59	2478/p	नाल	0.08
53.				955	2507/p	चारा	0.12
54.				931	2505/p 2484/p	नाल नाल	0.02 0.03
55.				757	2503/p	नाल	0.05
56.				174/1	2510/p 2509/p	नाल नाल	0.06 0.01
57.				751	2512/p 2502	नाल बास्तु	0.10 0.16
				434/5	2514/p	नाल	0.04
58.				290	3532/p 3533/p 3535/p 3534/p	नाल नाल नाल नाल	0.02 0.03 0.10 0.04
59.				62/2 62/1	3544/p 3545/p	नाल नाल	0.15 0.01
60.				933	3543/p	नाल	0.02
61.				791	3547/p	नाल	0.23
62.				197/3	3553/p 3554/p	नाल नाल	0.04 0.03
63.				267	3547 5410	नाल	0.04
64.				532/2	3708/p 3704/p	नाल नाल	0.18 0.02
65.				439/2	3707/p 3705/p 3706/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.07 0.10 0.04
66.				327/1	3700/p	नाल	0.18
67.				323	3720/p 3721/p	नाल नाल	0.08 0.11
68.				15/1	3719/p 3723/p	नाल नाल	0.21 0.04
69.				112	3736/p 3738/p 3737/p	नाल नाल नाल	0.20 0.03 0.02
70.				314/1	3743/p 3742/p	नाल नाल	0.08 0.03
71.				44/2	3920/p	नाल	0.04
72.				213	3919/p 3918/p	नाल नाल	0.08 0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिरालगढ़	आम्बली—जारी	184/2	3913/p	नाल	0.04
					3911/p	नाल	0.01
74.				183/2	3912	नाल	0.05
75.				239/3	3924/p	नाल	0.02
76.				306	4106	नाल	0.06
					4107	नाल	0.09
77.				302/3	4112/p	नाल	0.08
				302/4	4159/p	नाल	0.04
				302/5	4158/p	नाल	0.02
				302/6	4378/p	नाल	0.05
					7379/p	नाल	0.02
					4525/p	नाल	0.01
					4528/p	नाल	0.14
					4501/p	नाल	0.10
					4499/p	नाल	0.03
					4950/p	नाल	0.32
78.				210/1	4109/p	नाल	0.18
79.				61/1	4110/p	नाल	0.10
					4103/p	नाल	0.01
					4102/p	नाल	0.01
80.				409/2	4161/p	नाल	0.01
					4160/p	नाल	0.01
81.				89/1	4157/p	नाल	0.02
82.				513/2	4150/p	नाल	0.08
					4380/p	नाल	0.04
					4381/p	नाल	0.05
					4382/p	नाल	0.04
					4383/p	नाल	0.02
83.				503	4377/p	नाल	0.08
84.				157/2	4375/p	नाल	0.05
					4376/p	नाल	0.05
					4149/p	नाल	0.08
85.				327/1	4152/p	नाल	0.01
86.				303	4370/p	नाल	0.06
87.				241.1	4374/p	नाल	0.05
88.				93	4527/p	नाल	0.05
89.				1130	4530/p	नाल	0.02
90.				324/1	4516/p	नाल	0.12
				324/2	4517/p	नाल	0.05
					4514/p	नाल	0.12
					4508/p	नाल	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91.	परिचामी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आम्बली—जारी	53	4512/p	नाल	0.04
					4513/p	नाल	0.09
92.				171/3	4507/p	नाल	0.10
					4506/p	नाल	0.01
93.				1/46	4476/p	टिला	0.01
				1/197	4477/p	टिला	0.04
94.				778	4502/p	नाल	0.06
				461/1			
95.				398	4500/p	नाल	0.08
					4870/p	नाल	0.01
96.				302/8	4498/p	बास्त्रू	0.11
97.				501	4497/p	नाल	0.08
98.				1/98	4496/p	सड़क	0.02
99.				513/1	4495/p	नाल	0.06
					4494/p	नाल	0.01
					4874/p	नाल	0.04
					4949/p	नाल	0.28
100.				474	4951/p	नाल	0.05
101.				302/7	4952/p	नाल	0.06
102.				392	4946/p	नाल	0.10
103.				161	4943/p	नाल	0.12
					4939/p	नाल	0.02
104.				299/1	4934/p	चारा	0.06
				299/3	4933/p	चारा	0.02
				299/2	4932/p	बास्त्रू	0.06
					4928/p	भिटि	0.08
					4929/p	चारा	0.09
105.				19	4938/p	नाल	0.05
106.				50	4937/p	नाल	0.02
					4936/p	नाल	0.01
107.				73	4925/p	नाल	0.09
108.				218	4920/p	भिटि	0.19
109.				263	4924	भिटि	0.05
					4923	भिटि	0.01
110.				239/1	4919/p	नाल	0.15
111.				240	5915/p	नाल	0.30
112.				196/5	5147/p	नाल	0.06
113.				381/1	5142/p	नाल	0.13
					5148/p	नाल	0.18
					5150/p	नाल	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
114.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आम्बली—जारी	56/2	5164/p	नाल	0.10
				56/3	5158/p	नाल	0.09
				56/1	5163/p	नाल	0.10
					5162/p	नाल	0.02
					5186/p	नाल	0.01
115.				412	5165/p	नाल	0.09
					5166/p	नाल	0.11
					5185/p	नाल	0.18
116.				202/1	5192/p	नाल	0.13
				202/4	5193/p	नाल	0.14
				202/3	5191/p	सड़क	0.02
					5289/p	नाल	0.05
					5288/p	नाल	0.09
117.				371/2	5017/p	नाल	0.16
				37/3	5017	नाल	0.12
					5407		
118.				1/46	5016/p	नाल	0.32
				1/214	5018/p	टिला	0.04
				1/52	5151/p	टिला	0.08
					5160	नाल	0.11
119.				479/1	5287/p	नाल	0.08
				479/2	5282/p	नाल	0.07
					5276/p	नाल	0.02
					5275/p	नाल	0.06
120.				247	5280/p	नाल	0.05
					5279/p	नाल	0.04
					5278/p	नाल	0.06
121.				458	5277/p	नाल	0.04
					5274/p	नाल	0.02
122.				17	5273/p	नाल	0.01
					5272/p	नाल	0.13
123.				12	5267/p	नाल	0.16
					5265/p	नाल	0.08
					5264/p	नाल	0.03
124.				502/1	5330/p	नाल	0.08
				502/2	5261/p	नाल	0.01
				502/3	5262/p	नाल	0.05
					5255/p	नाल	0.10
					5334/p	नाल	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	आमथली—जारी	418/1	5263/p	नाल	0.01
					5260/p	नाल	0.11
126.				204	5254/p	नाल	0.10
127.				100/3	5330	नाल	0.06
				100/1	5504/p		
128.				451/1	5332/p	चारा	0.30
129.				97	5368/p	लूंगा	0.08
130.				97	5366/p	लूंगा	0.06
131.				1/230	5348/p	टिला	0.25
				1/232	5361/p	लूंगा	0.30
				1/229	5364/p	भिटि	0.01
					5363/p	चारा	0.01
					5362	बास्तू	0.01
132.				1/57	5360/p	लूंगा	0.11
				1/58	5350/p	लूंगा	0.45
				1/234	5403/p	टिला	0.20
				1/231	5351/p	लूंगा	0.22
133.				345	2102/p	नाल	0.11
134.				546	2100/p	नाल	0.15
कुल							21.89

मौजा : पदमा नगर

तहसील : आमथली

उप-संभाग : विशालगढ़

भूमि अनुसूची : मौजा : पदमा नगर

क्रम सं.	जिला	उप-संभाग	मौजा	खसरा सं.	प्लॉट सं.	भूमि का वर्ग	एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा	बिशालगढ़	पदमा नगर	237	1705	टिला	0.03
					1884		
2.				1/64	1704	टिला	0.12
3.				1/06	1705	टिला	0.58
कुल							0.73

[फा. सं. ओ-36011/13/2010-ओएनजी-II]

आर. एस. सिकंदर, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2012

S.O. 636.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2437 (E) dated 23-9-2010 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the Land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas through Nimbutali-Bagabasa in the State of Tripura, ONGC Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 26-10-2010 to 24-11-2010.

And whereas the objections received from the public have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority.

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to Government of India :

And whereas Government of India after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipelines, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of the Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the right of user in the Land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline with the land Schedule annexed hereto.

And, further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in the ONGC Limited, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, free from all encumbrances.

Mouja : Nehalchandra Nagar

T.K. -Nehalchandra Nagar

Sub-Division-Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Nehalchandra Nagar	85/1	2955/p	Nal	0.08
					2956/p	Nal	0.07
					2957/p	Nal	0.08
2.				1150	2958/p	Nal	0.20
3.				824	3334/p	Tilla	0.07
4.				1921	3298/p	Nal	0.18
5.				1922	3299/p	Nal	0.07
6.				1974	3299/	Nal	0.04
					7447		
7.				2071	3328/p	Chara	0.05
8.				890	3300/p	Nal	0.06
9.				2089	3301/p	Nal	0.12
				2035	3302/p	Nal	0.04
					3303/p	Nal	0.14
10.				763	2775/p	Nal	0.14
11.				764/1	2788/p	Nal	0.04
					2789/p	Nal	0.02
				785/2	2787/p	Nal	0.16
					2880/p	Nal	0.08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.	West	Bishalghar	Nehalchandra Nagar— <i>Contd.</i>	785/1 785/2	6711/p 6710/p 6271/p 6273/p 6267/p 6274/p	Lunga Lunga Nal Pukur Chara Pukur	0.03 0.06 0.04 0.08 0.04 0.10
13.				6/3	2700/p	Bastu	0.01
14.				869/7	2774/p	Nal	0.13
15.				1466	2661/p	Nal	0.03
16.				2078	2662/p	Nal	0.12
17.				801/2	<u>5881</u> 7405	Lunga	0.02
18.				870	2637/p	Nal	0.11
19.				1552	2636/p	Nal	0.15
20.				1221	2639/p 2651/p 2652/p 2891/p	Nal Nal Nal Nal	0.08 0.14 0.06 0.08
21.				564	2654/p	Nal	0.12
22.				187	2649/p	Nal	0.07
23.				188	2934/p	Nal	0.04
24.				78/1 78/2	6250/p 6251/p 6291/p	Nal Nal Chara	0.10 0.20 0.01
25.				455	2791/p	Nal	0.04
26.				432/2	2889/p	Nal	0.06
27.				868	2803/p	Nal	0.26
28.				1995/1	2790/p	Nal	0.07
29.				1907	2855/p	Nal	0.07
30.				654/2	2856/p	Nal	0.22
31.				988	2854/ 7501	Nal	0.03
32.				350	2887/p 2888/p 2953/p	Nal Nal Nal	0.02 0.04 0.17
33.				347	2890/p	Nal	0.11
34.				383/1	2874/p	Nal	0.20
35.				332/1	2927/p 2928/p	Nal Nal	0.02 0.13
				332/2	6330/p 6332/p	Nal Nal	0.09 0.07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
36.	West	Bishalghar	Nehalchandra	759/2	7422/p	Nal	0.07
37.			Nagar—Contd.	379	2935/p	Nal	0.05
38.				494	2933/p	Nal	0.03
39.				61/2	2934/p	Nal	0.06
					7416/p		
40.				1747	3407/p	Nal	0.14
					2944/p	Nal	0.32
41.				721	2949/p	Nal	0.25
					2950/p	Nal	0.30
42.				917/2	2951/p	Tilla	0.04
43.				296	2954/p	Nal	0.14
44.				448	6331/p	Nal	0.01
					6451/p	Nal	0.07
					6452/p	Nal	0.02
					6453/p	Nal	0.06
45.				1697	3304/p	Chara	0.14
46.				1290	3291/p	Bagan	0.02
47.				1057	3290/p	Bagan	0.04
48.				1208	6326/p	Nal	0.11
49.				1150	6327/p	Nal	0.07
50.				255	6166/p	Lunga	0.10
					6328/p	Nal	0.08
					6329/p	Nal	0.11
					6708/p	Lunga	0.11
					6709/p	Lunga	0.02
51.				1197	6321/p	Tilla	0.12
52.				961/1	6333/p	Chara	0.10
53.				175	6450/p	Nal	0.11
54.				499	6449/p	Nal	0.20
55.				497	6474/p	Tilla	0.16
56.				192/1	6572/p	Lunga	0.45
				192/2			
57.				959/1	6490/p	Doba	0.02
58.				594	6496/p	Chara	0.06
59.				2026	6511/p	Lunga	0.16
60.				1097	6508/p	Pukur	0.04
					6509/p	par	0.16
					6510/p	Pukur	0.12
						Lunga	
61.				602	6162/p	Bhiti	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
62.	West	Bishalghar	Nehalchandra Nagar— <i>Contd.</i>	831	6163/p	Tilla	0.05
					6164/p	Lunga	0.12
63.				43/2	6185/p	Tilla	0.12
64.				1870	6703/p	Tilla	0.35
65.				1853	6264/p	Tilla	0.26
					6265/p	Tilla	0.30
					6266/p	Tilla	0.04
66.				785	6263/p	Lunga	0.07
					6267/p	Chara	0.03
						(tilla)	
67.				800/2	6248/p	Nal	0.20
				800/1	6488/p	Tilla	0.08
68.				1419	6246	Nal	0.15
69.				399	6242/p	Nal	0.30
70.				1/56	3346/p	Nal	0.07
				1/19	6244/p	Duba	0.01
Total							11.22

Mouja : Ganiamara

T.K. —Ganiamara

Sub-Division-Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Ganiamara	1012	7489/p	Tilla	0.04
2.				1244	244/p	Tilla	0.18
3.				1338	1022/p	Nal	0.20
4.				1491	1040/p	Chara (Nal)	0.08
5.				1353	1418/p	Nal	0.12
6.				1303	1445/p	Nal	0.16
7.				1936	2407/ 7350	Nal	0.07
8.				1907	2681/p	Bastu	0.01
9.				1/11	2696/p	Bastu	0.03
10.				626	926/p	Chara	0.05
					217/p	Nal	0.10
					218/p	Nal	0.20
					219/p	Chara	0.06
					216/p	Nal	0.08
11.				670/1	303	Nal	0.10
					1451	Nal	0.25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.	West	Bishalghar	Ganiamara—Contd.	1174	248p	Tilla	0.25
13.				737	253/p	Lunga	0.04
14.				974	247/p	Tilla	0.02
					254/p	Tilla	0.50
					243/p	Tilla	0.07
					229/p	Lunga	0.10
					230/p	Tilla	0.02
					231/p	Lunga	0.04
					232/p	Lunga	0.30
15.				1073	228/p	Lunga	0.08
16.				1206	233/p	Bagan	0.01
17.				550/2	222/p	Tilla	0.01
18.				434	292/p	Tilla	0.01
					296/p	Tilla	0.25
19.				310/2	293	Nal	0.04
					295/p	Nal	0.04
20.				762/1	302/p	Nal	0.08
21.				874/2	908/p	Tilla	0.02
22.				1377	909/p	Tilla	0.30
23.				588/1	906/p	Tilla	0.38
				588/2	1915/p	Chara	0.15
					916/p	Tilla	0.03
24.				740	924/p	Nal	0.06
					927	Nal	0.12
					1015/p	Nal	0.14
25.				1133	930/p	Nal	0.10
26.				980	1011/p	Nal	0.15
27.				774	1012/p	Nal	0.20
28.				1370	1013/p	Nal	0.08
29.				25	1016/p	Nal	0.08
30.				380	1017/p	Nal	0.03
					1020	Chara	0.03
31.				1005	1018/p	Tilla	0.08
32.				472	1024/p	Nal	0.15
33.				1491	1039/p	Nal	0.36
34.				1493	1092/p	Nal	0.23
					1044/p	Nal	0.08
35.				624	990	Bagan	0.06
36.				1146/3	1049/p	Nal	0.02
					1050/p	Nal	0.01
37.				1159	1047/p	Tilla	0.05

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
38.	West	Bishalghar	Ganiamara— <i>Contd.</i>	1900	1053/p	Nal	0.04
39.				274/1	1055/p	Tilla	0.01
40.				320	1063/p	Nal	0.12
					7490		
41.				762/3	1058/p	Nal	0.10
				762/4	1057/p	Chara	0.02
42.				883/2 & 3	1411/p	Nal	0.01
					1442/p	Nal	0.01
					1443/p	Nal	0.03
					1063/p	Nal	0.04
43.				672/2	1066/p	Nal	0.10
					1401/p	Nal	0.10
					1409/p	Nal	0.02
44.				1354	1410/p	Chara	0.04
45.				161/1	2767/p	Nal	0.45
					14/22p	Chara	0.17
46.				1355/1	1446/p	Nal	0.20
47.				1049	1402/p	Nal	0.12
48.				220	2708	Nal	0.12
				221	2736	Nal	0.06
49.				1/62	2791	Nala	0.13
				1/48	7045/p	Road	0.04
				1/4	1025/p	Road	0.10
				1/5	1026/p	Nal	0.03
				1/3	215/p	Longa	0.20
				1/7	301/p	Tilla	0.10
50.				824	27/94	Chara	0.10
51.				918	2734/p	Nal	0.10
52.				671	2739/p	Nal	0.12
					2738/p	Nal	0.12
53.				1296/1	2704/p	Nal	0.07
				1296/2	2696/p	Bastu	0.03
					2695/p	Bagan	0.01
					2698/p	Tilla	0.04
54.				1232	2706/p	Nal	0.14
55.				1668	2709/p	Nal	0.04
56.				1714	2710/p	Nal	0.03
57.				666	2691/p	Nal	0.10
58.				1966	2680	Nal	0.07
59.				1034	2689/p	Nal	0.08
60.				1332/1	2523/p	Nal	0.03

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
61.	West	Bishalghar	Ganiamara—Contd.	563/2	2524/p	Nal	0.10
62.				210	2529/p	Pukur	0.02
63.				1255/1 & 2	2511/p	Nal	0.14
					2520/p	Nal	0.12
64.				1246	2164/p	Nal	0.01
					2165/p	Nal	0.03
65.				146	2166/p	Chara	0.06
66.				1936	2467/p	Nal	0.14
67.				1937	2408/p	Chara	0.07
68.				541/1	2409/p	Chara	0.03
69.				540/2	2416/p	Nal	0.60
70.				1/30	2418/p	Tilla	0.22
71.				630	2306/p	Pukur	0.03
72.				964/3	2398/p	Tilla	0.10
73.				757	4395/p	Nal	0.22
74.				662/1	4386/p	Nal	0.16
					4366/p	Bagan	0.02
75.				545	4397/p	Tilla	0.02
					4389/p	Tilla	0.02
76.				594	4390/p	Nal	0.30
77.				949	34388/p	Tilla	0.12
78.				686/1	4180/p	Nal	0.08
					4382/p	Tilla	0.10
79.				3/4	4403/p	Tilla	0.03
					4380/p	Tilla	0.03
80.				1/20	4353/p	Tilla	0.01
81.				476	4367/p	Nal	0.16
82.				886	4350/p	Nal	0.16
83.				1027	4344/p	Pukur	0.06
					4343/p	Pukur	0.02
84.				1029	4457/p	Nal	0.01
85.				1803	4465/p	Nal	0.02
86.				1987	4810/p	Nal	0.10
					4811/p	Nal	0.12
87.				1186/1	4491/p	Nal	0.02
					4490/p	Daba	0.04
88.				1109	4485/p	Nal	0.02
89.				898	4463/p	Nal	0.02
90.				951	4447/p	Bastu	0.02
91.				692	4498/p	Chara	0.08
					4496/p	Nal	0.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
92.	West	Bishalghar	Ganiamara—Contd.	675	4455/p	Nal	0.08
					4456/p	Nal	0.08
93.				346/1	4357/p	Bagan	0.16
94.				808/2	4809/p	Nal	0.05
95.				1759	4500/p	Nal	0.04
96.				659/3	4346/p	Nal	0.03
97.				701	4349/p	Nal	0.05
98.				1125	4351/p	Nal	0.20
Total							14.30

Mouja : Purathal Rajnagar

T.K. —Madhupur

Sub-Division-Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

SL No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West Tripura	Bishalghar	Purathal Rajnagar	46	1025/p	Bastu/Tilla	0.25
2.				634	1045/p	Nal	0.15
					1047/p	Nal	0.22
					1048/p	Nal	0.06
3.				1464	1044/p	Tilla	0.08
4.				803	1052	Chara/Tilla	0.10
				803/1			
				803/3	1050/p	Nal	0.52
				803/4	1063/p	Nal	0.12
				803/5	1517/p	Tilla	0.13
					1065/p	Nal	0.08
					1066/p	Chara/Nal	0.04
5.				684	1062/p	Tilla	0.10
					1061/p	Chara/Tilla	0.07
6.				626	1064/p	Nal	0.18
					1067/p	Chara/Nal	0.04
					1073/p	Tilla	0.08
7.				388	1110/p	Nal	0.08
8.				1379	1106/p	Lunga	0.18
					1108/p	Chara (Tilla)	0.02
9.				648	1103/p	Chara/Tilla	0.02
					1107/p	Chara/Tilla	0.02
10.				1569	1102/p	Lunga	0.05
					1105/p	Lunga	0.08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
11.	West Tripura	Bishalghar	Purathal Rajnagar—Contd.	863/1 & 863/2	1101/p 1092/p 1100/p 1093/p 1091/p 1087/p	Chara/Tilla Lunga Lunga Chara/Tilla Chara (Lunga) Chara (Nal)	0.06 0.08 0.04 0.08 0.03 0.06
12.				862	1094/p	Lunga	0.06
13.				861	1090/p	Chara/Lunga	0.03
14.				1401	1520/p	Tilla	0.03
15.				515	1086/p 1084/p	Chara/Tilla Tilla	0.09 0.39
16.				223	1082/p	Tilla	0.03
				9233	1523/p	Tilla	0.01
17.				938	6180/p	Bagan/Tilla	0.17
18.				1/42	1522/p	Tilla	0.54
Total							04.37

Mouja : K. K. Nagar

T.K. -Ghaniamara

Sub-Division-Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bhishalghar	K. K. Nagar	2006	3363/p	Nal	0.16
2.				2030	3364/p	Nal	0.02
3.				84/2	3366/p	Nal	0.28
				84/3	3388/p	Nal	0.08
					3389/p	Nal	0.27
4.				3151	3366/p 11891	Nal	0.90
5.				3224	3367/p	Nal	0.01
6.				2168/1	3387/p	Nal	0.12
7.				888	3419/p	Nal	0.13
8.				1293/3	3418/p	Nal	0.05
				1293/4	3417	Nal	0.05
					3426/p	Chara	0.10
9.				2699	3427/p	Nal	0.25
10.				2790	3425/p	Chara	0.01
11.				1294	3416/p	Nal	0.01
12.				991	3429/p	Nal	0.01
					3433/p	Nal	0.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13.	West	Bhishalghar	K. K. Nagar— <i>Contd.</i>	1562	3430/p 3431/p	Nal Nal	0.04 0.11
14.				1556	3493	Nal	0.11
15.				1511/1	3501/p	Nal	0.01
16.				527	3432/p	Nal	0.18
17.				2479/3	3437/p	Nal	0.10
18.				2477	3776/p	Chara	0.22
19.				92/9	3438/p	Nal	0.02
				92/2	3817/p	Nal	0.26
				92/5	3818/p	Pukur	0.04
					3819/p	Pukur par	0.42
					3793/p	Bagan	
20.				73/2	3498	Nal	0.05
21.				94/1	10473/p 10475/p	Nal Nal	0.07 0.15
22.				3029	10479/p	Nal	0.01
23.				2972	10474/p 10441/p	Nal Nal	0.10 0.01
24.				96/2	10485/p	Nal	0.01
25.				2723	10743/p 10410/p	Nal Nal	0.02 0.05
26.				1422	3494/p	Nal	0.06
27.				1415	<u>9876</u> 11416/p	Nal	0.11
28.				2291	<u>3497/p</u> 3499/p	Nal Nal	0.09 0.11
29.				2087/1	10892/p	Nal	0.04
				2087/2	10891/p	Nal	0.01
30.				2329	<u>3476</u> 10891/p	Nal	0.01
31.				2390	3789/p 3790/p	Nal Bhiti(Nal)	0.12 0.21
32.				1/117	3783 3792/p	Chara Nal	0.06 0.03
33.				2290/1	3811/p 3813 3814/p 3820/p	Bastu Pukur Pukur Nal	0.01 0.02 0.07 0.02
34.				161/2	<u>4474</u> 11247	Bastu	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
35.	West	Bhishalghar	K. K. Nagar— Contd.	1222	3775/p	Chara	0.29
					3784/p	Chara	0.02
					3786/p	Chara	0.04
36.				1036	3788/p	Nal	0.08
37.				1386	3816/p	Duba	0.09
38.				1811	3815/p	Nal	0.07
39.				3075	4474/p	Bastu	0.09
					4477/p	Chara	0.13
					4476	Bastu	0.01
					4478	Chara	0.12
					4479	Bagan	0.03
40.				1581	4492/p	Tilla	0.21
41.				625	4494/p	Bagan	0.45
42.				1/21	4497/p	Road	0.08
				1/119	4503/p	Tilla	0.06
43.				1932	4516/p	Chara	0.18
44.				2096	4526/p	Nal	0.20
45.				1281	4526/p	Nal	0.01
					11242		
46.				1748	4532/p	Nal	0.12
47.				750	4533/p	Nal	0.06
48.				1895	4531/p	Nal	0.29
49.				71/2	4573/p	Nal	0.22
50.				1222/1	4575/p	Nal	0.24
51.				2960	9860	Nal	0.09
					11772		
					9861/p	Nal	0.10
52.				2820	9863/p	Nal	0.19
53.				1816	9865/p	Nal	0.18
54.				2402	9866/p	Nal	0.17
					9873	Nal	0.05
55.				2312	9871/p	Nal	0.02
56.				1816	9872/p	Nal	0.19
57.				2418	9877	Nal	0.06
58.				1824/4	9878/p	Nal	0.01
59.				1284/1	9875/p	Nal	0.07
60.				2333/1	9883/p	Nal	0.20
61.				371	10300/p	Nal	0.01
					10297/p	Nal	0.21
62.				984	10296/p	Nal	0.01
63.				3074	10298/p	Nal	0.06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
64.	West	Bhishalghar	K. K. Nagar— <i>Contd.</i>	853/2	10295/p	Nal	0.06
65.				601/2	10310/p	Nal	0.17
66.				1025	10294/p	Nal	0.01
67.				2775	10313/p	Nal	0.22
68.				2302/2	10312/p	Nal	0.01
69.				1824	10317/p	Nal	0.21
70.				641/1	10321/p	Nal	0.01
71.				2394	10319/p	Nal	0.03
72.				1836	<u>10318</u>	Nal	0.03
					11404/p		
73.				1401/1	10318/p	Nal	0.12
74.				749/1	<u>10318</u>	Nal	0.10
					11405/p		
75.				425/4	<u>10278</u>	Nal	0.01
					11402/p		
76.				214/2	10528/p	Nal	0.24
					10506/p	Nal	0.27
					10505/p	Nal	0.05
77.				1802	10333/p	Nal	0.03
78.				1541	10507/p	Nal	0.14
					10508/p	Nal	0.08
79.				932/2	10521/p	Nal	0.01
				932/3	10509/p	Nal	0.11
					10438/p	Nal	0.04
					10510/p	Nal	0.05
80.				914	3500/p	Nal	0.01
81.				2714	10484/p	Nal	0.01
82.				1724	10483/p	Nal	0.09
83.				2671	3777/p	Chara	0.05
84.				1116	10482/p	Nal	0.07
85.				2590	10481/p	Nal	0.19
86.				2534	10480/p	Nal	0.03
				702/1	10448/p	Nal	0.15
					10476/p	Nal	0.13
87.				1700/1	10467/p	Nal	0.03
					10439/p	Nal	0.03
					10440/p	Nal	0.11
88.				2720	10443/p	Nal	0.07
89.				1442	10442/p	Nal	0.07
				1482/1	10740/p	Nal	0.07
90.				1204	10447/p	Nal	0.03

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
91.	West	Bhishalghar	K. K. Nagar—	1020/2	10409/p	Nal	0.01
92.			<i>Contd.</i>	65	10741/p	Nal	0.12
93.				738	10744/p	Pukur-par	0.04
					10746/p	Pukur	0.01
Total							13.48

Mouja : Brajapur

T.K. -Charilam

Sub-Division—Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

SL No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Class of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Brajapur	1006	2431/p	Nal	0.04
2.				716	2432/p	Nal	0.20
					2538/p	Nal	0.10
3.				457	2434/p	Nal	0.18
4.				35/1	2435/p	Nal	0.15
5.				1670	2636/p	Pukur (Nal)	0.01
6.				1051	2439/p	Nal	0.13
7.				1984	2456/p	Nal	0.01
8.				1501	2455/p	Nal	0.09
9.				529	2440	Nal	0.44
10.				1356	2458/p	Nal	0.07
11.				775	2461/p	Nal	0.01
12.				837	2460/p	Nal	0.10
13.				1212	2462/p	Nal	0.11
14.				617	2463/p	Nal	0.08
15.				176	2464/p	Nal	0.02
16.				59	8093/p	Nal	0.11
17.				240	2465/p	Nal	0.09
18.				2109	2469/p	Nal	0.01
19.				130	2468/p	Nal	0.10
20.				632/1	2475/p	Nal	0.12
					2487/p	Nal	0.09
					2541/p	Nal	0.19
21.				677	2472/p	Nal	0.10
22.				1041	2476/p	Nal	0.11
23.				661	2479/p	Nal	0.11
24.				1011	2585/p	Pukur Par	0.10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25.	West	Bishalghar	Brajapur—Contd.	2582	2536/p	Nal	0.19
26.				186	2539/p	Nal	0.01
27.				633	2542/p	Nal	0.07
28.				1501	2544/p	Nal	0.09
29.				182	2543/p	Nal	0.02
30.				1794	4600/p	Nal	0.12
31.				706	4601/p	Nal	0.19
32.				1918	4620/p	Nal	0.01
33.				1689	4615	Nal	0.02
34.				1420	4614/p	Nal	0.04
					4618/p	Nal	0.15
35.				1216	6050/p	Nal	0.06
36.				1945	2548/p	Nal	0.11
					2553/p	Nal	0.23
37.				523/4	2563/p	Nal	0.09
					2561/p	Nal	0.12
38.				583	8123/p	Nal	0.09
39.				110/1	2840/p	Nal	0.13
40.				511	6033/p	Nal	0.04
41.				1390	3386/p	Nal	0.12
42.				1345/2	2549/p	Nal	0.08
43.				2376	2839/p	Nal	0.13
44.				1670	5078/p	Nal	0.11
45.				643/1	5079/p	Nal	0.12
46.				1074	5082/p	Nal	0.23
47.				375	5084/p	Nal	0.18
					5085/p	Nal	0.03
48.				1021	3366/p	Nal	0.40
49.				59	2465/p	Nal	0.11
					8093/p	Nal	0.04
50.				868	3367/p	Nal	0.16
					6032/p	Nal	0.01
51.				1341	6049/p	Nal	0.05
					3371/p	Nal	0.10
					3381/p	Nal	0.19
52.				629/2	3373/p	Nal	0.06
53.				969	3374/p	Nal	0.14
54.				511	6065/p	Nal	0.08
					3375/p	Nal	0.10
55.				1769	6091/p	Chara/Tilla	0.13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
56.	West	Bishalghar	Brajapur—Contd.	1315	4916 8082/p	Bhiti/Tilla	0.14
57.				1461	6092/p	Nal	0.01
58.				1992	6100/p	Chara	0.01
59.				411	6101/p	Tilla	0.25
60.				2609	3387 8098/p	Nal	0.10
61.				741	3391/p	Nal	0.03
62.				1076	6102/p 6103/p 6132/p	Chara/Tilla Nal Nal	0.05 0.13 0.46
63.				1394	6157/p	Nal	0.01
64.				1203	6156/p	Nal	0.30
65.				1012	6155/p	Nal	0.02
66.				1464/1	6162/p	Nal	0.08
				1464/2	6242/p	Nal	0.22
67.				469	6163/p	Nal	0.10
68.				2261	6257/p	Nal	0.12
69.				2264	6258/p 6259/p	Nal Nal	0.07 0.04
70.				1448	6295/p 6229/p 6230/p 6234/p	Nal Nal Nal Nal	0.25 0.01 0.12 0.11
71.				1284	6233/p	Nal	0.04
72.				1219	4559/p	Nal	0.01
73.				169	4556/p	Nal	0.26
74.				212	4401/p 4549/p	Nal Nal	0.03 0.20
75.				1546	4402/p 4548/p	Nal Nal	0.15 0.43
76.				1511	4547/p	Nal	0.01
77.				1595	4415/p	Nal	0.11
78.				34/1	4413/p 4418/p	Nal Bahu-char	0.39 0.07
79.				129	4552/p	Nal	0.01
80.				1141	4557/p	Nal	0.25
81.				377	4400	Nal	0.04
82.				284	4393/p	Nal	0.04
83.				43	4399/p	Nal	0.02
84.				1407	4398/p	Nal	0.17

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
85.	West	Bishalghar	Brajapur— <i>Contd.</i>	1910	4394/p	Nal	0.11
86.				479	4390/p	Nal	0.17
87.				1634/4	4360/p	Nal	0.08
88.				2008	4361/p	Nal	0.14
89.				533	4343/p	Nal	0.07
					4345/p	Nal	0.03
					4344/p	Nal	0.04
90.				1333	4347/p	Nal	0.05
91.				1553	4340/p	Nal	0.06
92.				728	4333/p	Chara/Tilla	0.01
93.				557/1	4619/p	Nal	0.10
94.				1419	4431/p	Nal	0.25
					4430/p	Nal	0.11
95.				1777	4438/p	Duba/Lunga	0.03
96.				84	6282/p	Nal	0.08
97.				1206	6232	Nal	0.02
98.				667	6231/p	Nal	0.34
99.				979	6226/p	Nal	0.16
					2627/p	Nal	0.10
100.				893	6280/p	Nal	0.10
					6281/p	Nal	0.22
101.				1671	4424/p	Nal	0.11
					4425/p	Nal	0.14
102.				1444/2	4432/p	Chara	0.01
103.				1160	4434/p	Nal	0.03
104.				1/19	2157/p	Nal	0.02
Total							14.57

Mouja : Dakshin Charilam**T.K. —Dakshin Charilam****Sub-Division—Bishalghar****Schedule of Land :**

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Class of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin Charilam	186	144/p	Nal	0.18
2.				522	124/p	Buluchar/Nal	0.01
3.				940	146/p	Nal	0.01
4.				935	122/p	Nal	0.12
5.				856	123/p	Buluchar/Nal	0.24
6.				1163	121/p	Nal	0.12
					119/p	Nal	0.02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin	507	82/p	Nal	0.12
8.			Charilam—Contd.	1775	440/p	Nal	0.08
9.				363	53/p	Bastu/Nal	0.04
10.				398	60/p	Nal	0.02
11.				413	81/p	Nal	0.04
					50/p	Nal	0.02
12.				620	51/p	Nal	0.33
13.				91	48/p	Nal	0.08
14.				81	47/p	Nal	0.02
					36/p	Nal	0.14
					45/p	Nal	0.01
15.				1055	46/p	Nal	0.02
16.				733	37/p	Bastu/Nal	0.03
17.				270	30/p	Bastu/Nal	0.11
					31/p	Doba/Nal	0.01
					32/p	Nal	0.04
18.				259	29/p	Bastu/Tilla	0.02
19.				801/1	427/p	Nal	0.07
				801/2	428/p	Bastu/Nal	0.16
					420/p	Duba/Nal	0.02
					430/p	Nal	0.12
					439/p	Nal	0.18
					441/p	Nal	0.08
20.				1802	441/6052	Nal	0.04
21.				1108/1	449/p	Chara/Tilla	0.11
				1108/2	450/p	Chara/Nal	0.13
					466/p	Nal	0.02
					451/p	Nal	0.10
					464/p	Nal	0.08
					448/p	Nal	0.01
					465/p	Nal	0.03
22.				286	443/p	Pukur par/Nal	0.01
23.				1078	460/p	Nal	0.02
					462/p	Nal	0.02
					514/p	Nal	0.16
24.				369	510/p	Nal	0.24
25.				176	463/p	Nal	0.20
26.				927	515/p	Nal	0.10
27.				230	4791/p	Nal	0.04
					4792/p	Nal	0.08
					4793/p	Nal	0.26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin Charilam— <i>Contd.</i>	244	4802/p	Nal	0.02
					4697/p	Nal	0.08
29.				242/2	4472/p	Chara/Nal	0.08
30.				239	4493	Nal	0.08
31.				185	4696/p	Nal	0.08
					4695/p	Nal	0.06
32.				1128	4788/p	Nal	0.20
					4773/p	Nal	0.02
					4804/p	Nal	0.24
33.				53	4794/p	Nal	0.06
34.				1078	516/p	Nal	0.10
35.				106	528/p	Nal	0.02
					529/p	Nal	0.01
36.				96	517/p	Nal	0.12
37.				619	524/p	Nal	0.28
					525/p	Nal	0.04
					526/p	Chara/Nal	0.01
38.				158	572/p	Nal	0.12
39.				495	570/p	Nal	0.10
					571/p	Nal	0.04
40.				66/2	2627/p	Nal	0.13
					2572/p	Nal	0.08
41.				947/1	2628/p	Nal	0.01
42.				533/3	2571/p	Nal	0.14
43.				630	2569/p	Nal	0.08
44.				1036	2558/p	Nal	0.08
45.				425/2	2912/p	Nal	0.08
46.				983/2	2556/p	Nal	0.08
47.				426/1,	2527	Nal	0.08
				426/3	2919/p	Nal	0.02
					2531/p	Nal	0.06
					2528/p	Nal	0.07
48.				323	2198/p	Nal	0.01
49.				183	2920/p	Nal	0.05
50.				303	2525/p	Nal	0.05
51.				385	3719/p	Chara/Nal	0.10
52.				922	3770/p	Chara/Nal	0.15
53.				964	3768/p	Chara/Nal	0.08
54.				1100	3769/p	Chara/Nal	0.04
55.				896	3767/p	Chara/Nal	0.13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
56.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin Charilam—Contd.	820/1	3764/p 3763/p 3794/p	Chara/Tilla Chara/Tilla Bastu/Nal	0.09 0.02 0.02
57.				341	3765/p	Nal	0.04
58.				538	3762/p 3760/p	Chara/Nal Nal	0.02 0.10
59.				1488	3862/p	Bastu/Tilla	0.17
60.				997/3	3963/p 3941/p 3942/p 3964/p	Nal Nal Nal Nal	0.04 0.08 0.04 0.05
61.				1672	3960/p	Nal	0.05
62.				291	3958/p 3825/p 3826/p	Chara/Nal Chara/Nal Chara/Nal	0.04 0.10 0.12
63.				996	3827/p 3828/p	Nal Nal	0.16 0.12
64.				215	3833/p	Nal	0.10
65.				379	3834/p	Nal	0.20
66.				195	3856/p	Nal	0.04
67.				58	3840/p	Nal	0.07
68.				1445	3855/p 3853/p	Tilla Chara/Tilla	0.27 0.06
69.				709	3854/p	Nal	0.26
70.				1382	3882/p 4302/p	Tilla Tilla	0.02 0.05
71.				1640	4299/p	Tilla	0.16
72.				1653	4300/p	Tilla	0.24
73.				83	2626/p	Nal	0.12
74.				1047	3747/p 3748/p	Nal Nal	0.06 0.05
75.				1681	1268/p	Nal	0.29
76.				1963	1305/p	Nal	0.13
77.				338	4693/p	Nal	0.12
78.				430/2	4651/p 4650/p 4652/p 4353/p	Nal Nal Nal Nal	0.02 0.02 0.15 0.09
79.				221/2	1192/p 2738/p	Nal Nal	0.13 0.18
80.				947	1315/p	Nal	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
81.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin	1644	580/p	Nal	0.26
82.			Charilam— <i>Contd.</i>	1858	1269/p	Nal	0.10
83.				1075	581/p	Nal	0.02
84.				1798	823/p	Nal	0.20
85.				1889	828/p	Nal	0.19
86.				1829	2643/p	Nal	0.10
87.				657	2526	Nal	0.05
88.				1732	4807/p	Nal	0.02
89.				767	4692/p	Nal	0.16
					4691/p	Nal	0.16
90.				1294	1359/p	Viti	0.11
						(Nal)	
91.				1057	1382/p	Nal	0.12
92.				1961/1	1307	Chara (Nal)	0.06
93.				1335	1380/p	Tilla	0.06
					1381/p	Chara (Nal)	0.06
					1306	Chara (Nal)	0.10
94.				198	1266	Nal	0.37
95.				221/3	1319/p	Nal	0.03
					2703/p	Nal	0.12
					2745/p	Nal	0.10
					2740/p	Nal	0.26
96.				336/2	1318/p	Nal	0.26
97.				26	1316/p	Nal	0.13
98.				1037	1314/p	Nal	0.18
99.				162	1331/p	Nal	0.01
					1312/p	Nal	0.05
100.				425/3	2641/p	Nal	0.15
101.				638	3773/p	Nal	0.04
102.				275	3771/p	Nal	0.12
					3772/p	Nal	0.12
103.				862	145/p	Nal	0.16
104.				530/1	54	Nal	0.19
					84/p	Nal	0.18
					79/p	Nal	0.02
105.				103	49/p	Nal	0.07
106.				1125	3746/p	Chara (Nal)	0.12
107.				215	3824	Chara (Nal)	0.09
					3833/p	Nal	0.10
108.				503	3957/p	Chara (Nal)	0.03
109.				1763	1308/p	Chara (Nal)	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
110.	West	Bishalghar	Dakshin	425/2	2912/p	Nal	0.08
111.			Charilam—Contd.	589	2557/p	Nal	0.06
112.				762/1	567/p	Nal	0.09
113.				39	573/p	Nal	0.13
114.				526	576/p	Nal	0.04
115.				760	579/p	Nal	0.20
116.				37	578/p	Nal	0.04
117.				260	850/p	Nal	0.07
					849/p	Nal	0.04
					856/p	Nal	0.18
118.				441	855/p	Nal	0.03
119.				173	839/p	Nal	0.10
120.				232	818/p	Nal	0.22
121.				299	822/p	Nal	0.04
122.				1081	824/p	Chara	0.01
						(Nal)	
123.				347	826/p	Nal	0.03
124.				1014	827/p	Nal	0.10
125.				336	806/p	Nal	0.01
126.				348	805/p	Nal	0.40
127.				792	804/p	Nal	0.04
128.				221	1191/p	Nal	0.02
129.				1031	1270/p	Nal	0.14
130.				296	1267/p	Nal	0.10
131.				310	2735/p	Nal	0.18
					2746/p	Nal	0.01
132.				834/2	2712	Nal	0.10
133.				210	2693/p	Nal	0.12
134.				163/1	2694/p	Nal	0.09
135.				651	2697/p	Nal	0.03
136.				786	2695/p	Nal	0.20
137.				765	2698/p	Nal	0.03
138.				1455	4330/p	Nal	0.03
139.				631	4803/p	Nal	0.10
140.				1007	4805/p	Nal	0.22
141.				723	4767/p	Nal	0.31
142.				719	4747/p	Nal	0.01

[illegible]

Mouja : Barjala

T.K. -Golaghati

Sub-Division—Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

SL No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Barjala	60	212/p	Nal	0.09
2.				96/1	338/p	Nal	0.17
3.				349	336/p	Nal	0.12
4.				239	330/p	Nal	0.12
5.				134	323/p	Nal	0.10
6.				298	317/p	Nal	0.08
7.				297	386/p	Nal	0.15
					387/p	Nal	0.01
8.				1012	227	Nal	0.46
9.				207/1, 2 & 3	533	Nal	0.01
					534	Nal	0.04
					535	Nal	0.10
					536	Nal	0.07
					544	Nal	0.02
					545	Nal	0.10
10.				253	530	Nal	0.09
11.				216	717/p	Nal	0.19
12.				342	725	Nal	0.09
					1898	Nal	0.04
13.				165	329	Nal	0.10
14.				73	2016	Road	0.07
					2017	Road	0.10
15.				156	2022	Nal	0.18
					2023	Nal	0.19
					2018	Chara (Nal)	0.06
16.				1005	724	Nal	0.03
17.				26	2025	Chara (Nal)	0.12
18.				110	2029	Chara (Nal)	0.02
19.				310	1958/p	Balu char	0.21
20.				315/1	1971/p	Chara (Nal)	0.05
					1974	Nal	0.06
21.				315/2	1972/p	Nal	0.08
22.				315/3	1973/p	Nal	0.08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
23.	West	Bishalghar	Barjala—Contd.	92	1987/p	Nal	0.18
24.				81	1890/p	Nal	0.03
25.				188	1892/p	Nal	0.08
26.				187	1899/p	Nal	0.02
27.				257	1902/p	Nal	0.45
28.				259	1855/p	Nal	0.11
29.				9/1	1856/p	Nal	0.22
30.				265	1857/p	Nal	0.26
31.				277/2	1825/p	Nal	0.20
32.				65	1826/p	Nal	0.31
					1828/p	Nal	0.01
					2399/p	Nal	0.09
33.				148	2397/p	Nal	0.26
34.				135	2401/p	Nal	0.18
35.				237	2434/p	Nal	0.15
36.				52	2432/p	Nal	0.21
37.				238	2427/p	Nal	0.20
38.				319	2453/p	Nal	0.32
39.				189	2450/p	Nal	0.22
40.				035	2458/p	Nal	0.23
					2459/p	Nal	0.01
41.				162	2457/p	Nal	0.24
42.				684	389/p	Nal	0.07
					390/p	Nal	0.09
					391/p	Nal	0.05
43.				12	1831	Nal	0.05
44.				121	344	Nal	0.14
45.				377	210	Chara (Nal)	0.01
46.				48	213/p	Nal	0.16
47.				756	385/p	Nal	0.18
48.				661	384/p	Nal	0.07
49.				1085	1854/p	Nal	0.12
50.				1035	2071	Nal	0.14
51.				942	2026/p	Chara	0.01
					2027/p	Chara	0.03
52.				65/2	2398/p	Nal	0.10
53.				318	239/p	Chara (Nal)	0.24
54.				268	219/p	Nal	0.22
55.				1007	337/p	Nal	0.02
56.				199/2	721/p	Nal	0.12
57.				234	720/p	Nal	0.02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
58.	West	Bishalghar	Barjala—Contd.	435	552/p	Nal	0.03
59.				245	320/p	Nal	0.10
60.				999	383/p	Nal	0.05
61.				511	1904/p	Nal	0.01
62.				264	1967/p	Nal	0.14
63.				1015	392/p	Nal	0.04
64.				943	393/p	Nal	0.08
65.				1081	232/p	Nal	0.02
66.				266	388/p	Nal	0.04
67.				199/2	1795/p	Duba (Nal)	0.04
68.				1/92	2031/p	Balu char	0.03
69.				183	230/p	Nal	0.01
70.				943	340/p	Nal	0.13
71.				65	1827/p	Nal	0.10
72.				2/2	320/p	Nal	0.10
73.				199/1	723/p	Nal	0.11
74.				224	1897/p	Nal	0.10
75.				171/1	1905/p	Nal	0.03
Total							10.67

Mouja : Amtali

T.K.—Amtali

Sub-Division—Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

Sl. No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali	197/2	627	Nal	0.50
2.				78	626	Nal	0.01
3.				420	625	Nal	0.28
4.				355/3	624	Nal	0.03
5.				357/1	639	Chara Nal	0.08
				357/2	640	Nal	0.10
6.				915	642	Nal	0.19
7.				166	609	Nal	0.06
8.				375	643	Nal	0.09
9.				74	1160	Nal	0.10
10.				407	1159	Nal	0.21
11.				404	1154	Nal	0.18
12.				163	1155	Nal	0.08
13.				64/3	1152/p	Nal	0.06
14.				38/2	1150	Nal	0.06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali—Contd.	1/109	1176	Nal	0.17
16.				146	1177	Nal	0.10
17.				376	1181	Nal	0.24
18.				1/109	1184	Nal	0.04
19.				15/2	1185/ 5462	Nal	0.21
20.				1/12	Road (1341)	Nal	0.04
21.				1/134	1398	Nal	0.25
22.				246/2	5437	Nal	0.21
				246	1348/p	Nal	0.20
23.				820	1352	Nal	0.15
					1353	Nal	0.03
24.				472/1	1355	Nal	0.08
25.				357/1	637/p	Nal	0.01
26.				102	1151/p	Nal	0.34
27.				1/09	1173/p	Nala	0.05
28.				15/2	1185/ 5462/p	Nal	0.24
29.				1143	1129/p	Nal	0.50
					2024/p	Nal	0.06
				1144	2060/p	Nal	0.12
					2068/p	Nal	0.10
30.				315/3	2023/p	Nal	0.10
31.				459/1	2067/p	Chara	0.05
					2072/p	Nal	0.11
32.				222	2076/p	Nal	0.18
33.				179	2085/p	Nal	0.13
34.				147/2	2516/p	Layek	0.04
						Pathit	
35.				157/3	2511/p	Layek	0.04
						Pathit	
36.				84	2084	Nal	0.12
37.				787	2087/p	Nal	0.01
38.				516	2090/p	Nal	0.04
39.				546	2100	Nal	0.14
40.				26	2219/p	Nal	0.02
41.				521/4	2220/p	Nal	0.30
42.				152/1	2228/p	Nal	0.18
					2227/p	Nal	0.04
					2229/p	Nal	0.13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
43.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali—Contd.	360	2230/p	Nal	0.03
44.				449	2232	Nal	0.09
					2401/p	Nal	0.18
					2400/p	Chara	0.02
45.				458/2	2475/p	Nal	0.01
46.				545	2404	Nal	0.01
47.				45/1	2396/p	Nal	0.04
48.				104	5488/p	Nal	0.11
49.				330	2403/p	Nal	0.01
50.				434	2479/p	Chara	0.06
					2480/p	Bastu	0.03
51.				387/3	2477/p	Nal	0.06
					2506/p	Chara	0.01
					2508/p	Nal	0.01
52.				59	2478/p	Nal	0.08
53.				955	2507/p	Chara	0.12
54.				931	2505/p	Nal	0.02
					2484/p	Nal	0.03
55.				757	2503/p	Nal	0.05
56.				174/1	2510/p	Nal	0.06
					2509/p	Nal	0.01
57.				751	2512/p	Nal	0.10
					2502	Bastu	0.16
				434/5	2514/p	Nal	0.04
58.				290	3532/p	Nal	0.02
					3533/p	Nal	0.03
					3535/p	Nal	0.10
					3534/p	Nal	0.04
59.				62/2	3544/p	Nal	0.15
				62/1	3545/p	Nal	0.01
60.				933	3543/p	Nal	0.02
61.				791	3547/p	Nal	0.23
62.				197/3	3553/p	Nal	0.04
					3554/p	Nal	0.03
63.				267	<u>3547</u>	Nal	0.04
					5410		
64.				532/2	3708/p	Nal	0.18
					3704/p	Nal	0.02
65.				439/2	3707/p	Nal	0.07
					3705/p	Nal	0.10
					3706/p	Nal	0.04
66.				327/1	3700/p	Nal	0.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
67.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali—Contd.	323	3720/p	Nal	0.08
					3721/p	Nal	0.11
68.				15/1	3719/p	Nal	0.21
					3723/p	Nal	0.04
69.				112	3736/p	Nal	0.20
					3738/p	Nal	0.03
					3737/p	Nal	0.02
70.				314/1	3743/p	Nal	0.08
					3742/p	Nal	0.03
71.				44/2	3920/p	Nal	0.04
72.				213	3919/p	Nal	0.08
					3918/p	Nal	0.01
73.				184/2	3913/p	Nal	0.04
					3911/p	Nal	0.01
74.				183/2	3912	Nal	0.05
75.				239/3	3924/p	Nal	0.02
76.				306	4106	Nal	0.06
					4107	Nal	0.09
77.				302/3	4112/p	Nal	0.08
				302/4	4159/p	Nal	0.04
				302/5	4158/p	Nal	0.02
				302/6	4378/p	Nal	0.05
					7379/p	Nal	0.02
					4525/p	Nal	0.01
					4528/p	Nal	0.14
					4501/p	Nal	0.10
					4499/p	Nal	0.03
					4950/p	Nal	0.32
78.				210/1	4109/p	Nal	0.18
79.				61/1	4110/p	Nal	0.10
80.				409/2	4161/p	Nal	0.01
					4160/p	Nal	0.01
81.				89/1	4157/p	Nal	0.02
82.				513/2	4150/p	Nal	0.08
					4380/p	Nal	0.04
					4381/p	Nal	0.05
					4382/p	Nal	0.04
					4383/p	Nal	0.02
83.				503	4377/p	Nal	0.08
84.				157/2	4375/p	Nal	0.05
					4376/p	Nal	0.05
					4149/p	Nal	0.08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
85.	West	Bishelghar	Amtali— <i>Contd.</i>	327/1	4152/p	Nal	0.04
86.				303	4470/p	Nal	0.06
87.				241/1	4474/p	Nal	0.05
88.				98	4427/p	Nal	0.05
89.				1130	4480/p	Nal	0.02
90.				324/1	4516/p	Nal	0.12
				324/2	4517/p	Nal	0.05
					4514/p	Nal	0.12
					4508/p	Nal	0.13
91.				53	4512/p	Nal	0.04
					4513/p	Nal	0.09
92.				171/3	4507/p	Nal	0.10
					4506/p	Nal	0.01
93.				1/46	4476/p	Tilla	0.01
				1/197	4477/p	Tilla	0.04
94.				778	4502/p	Nal	0.06
				461/1			
95.				398	4500/p	Nal	0.08
					4870/p	Nal	0.01
96.				302/8	4498/p	Bastu	0.11
97.				401	4497/p	Nal	0.08
98.				1498	4496/p	Road	0.02
99.				513/1	4495/p	Nal	0.06
					4494/p	Nal	0.01
					4874/p	Nal	0.04
					4949/p	Nal	0.28
100.				474	4951/p	Nal	0.05
101.				302/7	4952/p	Nal	0.06
102.				392	4946/p	Nal	0.10
103.				161	4943/p	Nal	0.12
					4939/p	Nal	0.02
104.				299/1	4934/p	Chara	0.06
				299/3	4933/p	Chara	0.02
				299/2	4932/p	Bastu	0.06
					4928/p	Bhiti	0.08
					4929/p	Chara	0.09
105.				19	4938/p	Nal	0.05
106.				50	4937/p	Nal	0.02
					4936/p	Nal	0.01
107.				73	4925/p	Nal	0.09
108.				218	4920/p	Bhiti	0.19

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
109.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali— <i>Contd.</i>	263	4924	Bhiti	0.05
					4923	Bhiti	0.01
110.				239/1	4919/p	Nal	0.15
111.				240	5915/p	Nal	0.30
112.				196/5	5147/p	Nal	0.06
113.				381/1	5142/p	Nal	0.13
					5148/p	Nal	0.18
					5150/p	Nal	0.10
114.				56/2	5164/p	Nal	0.10
				56/3	5158/p	Nal	0.09
				56/1	5163/p	Nal	0.10
					5162/p	Nal	0.02
					5186/p	Nal	0.01
115.				412	5165/p	Nal	0.09
					5166/p	Nal	0.11
					5185/p	Nal	0.18
116.				202/1	5192/p	Nal	0.13
					5193/p	Nal	0.14
				202/4	5191/p	Pukur	0.02
					5289/p	Nal	0.05
				202/3	5288/p	Nal	0.09
117.				371/2	5017/p	Nal	0.16
				37/3	<u>5017</u>	Nal	0.12
					5407		
118.				1/46	5016/p	Nala	0.32
				1/214	5018/p	Tila	0.04
				1/52	5151/p	Tila	0.08
					5160	Nala	0.11
119.				479/1	5287/p	Nal	0.08
				479/2	5282/p	Nal	0.07
					5276/p	Nal	0.02
					5275/p	Nal	0.06
120.				247	5280/p	Nal	0.05
					5279/p	Nal	0.04
					5278/p	Nal	0.06
121.				458	5277/p	Nal	0.04
					5274/p	Nal	0.02
122.				17	5273/p	Nal	0.01
					5272/p	Nal	0.13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
123.	West	Bishalghar	Amtali—Contd.	12	5267/p	Nal	0.16
					5265/p	Nal	0.08
					5264/p	Nal	0.03
124.				502/1	5330/p	Nal	0.08
				502/2	5261/p	Nal	0.01
				502/3	5262/p	Nal	0.05
					5255/p	Nal	0.10
					5334/p	Nal	0.11
125.				418/1	5263/p	Nal	0.01
					5260/p	Nal	0.11
126.				204	5254/p	Nal	0.10
127.				100/3	5330	Nal	0.06
				100/1	5504/p		
128.				451/1	5332/p	Chara	0.30
129.				97	5368/p	Lunga	0.08
130.				97	5366/p	Lunga	0.06
131.				1/230	5348/p	Tilla	0.25
				1/232	5361/p	Lunga	0.30
				1/229	5364/p	Bhiti	0.01
					5363/p	Chara	0.01
					5362	Bastu	0.01
132.				1/57	5360/p	Lunga	0.11
				1/58	5350/p	Lunga	0.45
				1/234	5403/p	Tilla	0.20
				1/231	5351/p	Lunga	0.22
133.				345	2102/p	Nal	0.11
134.				546	2100/p	Nal	0.15
Total							21.89

Mouja : Padmanagar

T.K. —

Sub-Division-Bishalghar

Schedule of Land :

SL No.	District	Sub-Division	Mouja	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Classification of Land	Area in Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	West	Bishalghar	Padmanagar	237	1705/18	Tilla	0.03
					84		
2.				1/64	1704	Tilla	0.12
3.				1/06	1705	Tilla	0.58
Total							0.73

[F. No. O-36011/13/2010-ONG-II]

R. S. SIKDAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 637.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 584 तारीख 24 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलायंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश-के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा - वासुदेवपुर - हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 18 अक्टूबर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल/तहसील/तालुक : भंडारी पोखरी		जिला : भद्रक	राज्य : ओडिसा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं./सब डिविजन सं.		आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) राणीपड़ा	291		00	00	53
	289		00	01	47
	287		00	03	65
	286		00	01	36
	285		00	01	10
	280		00	04	49
	276		00	08	64
	279		00	02	36
	277		00	03	94
	274		00	03	26
	273		00	03	88
	272		00	04	40
	263		00	01	24
	262		00	01	10
	257		00	00	27
	179		00	02	94
	165		00	05	82

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) राणीपड़ा—जारी	171	00	03	83
	166	00	04	17
	164	00	11	24
	163	00	04	30
	162	00	03	48
	160	00	07	79
	159	00	02	48
	158	00	05	72
	550	00	03	38
	151	00	01	23
	150	00	00	10
	149	00	00	71
	148	00	01	51
	147	00	02	42
(2) बडाकटापड़ा	1455	00	00	98
	1453	00	12	04
	1465	00	09	83
	1451	00	06	64
	1449	00	08	23
	1450	0	02	73
	1444	00	12	60
	1445	00	00	82
	1446	00	00	13
	1439	00	01	06
	1437	00	04	55
	1435	00	00	35
	1402	00	03	41
	1400	00	08	45
	1399	00	04	50
	1392	00	02	98
	1393	00	01	82
	1394	00	01	57
	1395	00	01	99
	1391	00	07	08
	1390	00	08	25
	1389	00	04	79
	1296	00	05	12
	1295	00	00	22
	1294	00	00	10
	1292	00	00	29
	1288	00	05	83
	1287	00	00	78
	1285	00	12	83

मंडल/तहसील/तालुक : खैरा	जिला : बालेश्वर	राज्य : ओडिसा		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) सालोमधपुर	20/27	00	14	14
	8/14	00	01	48
	9/15	00	00	38
	4/4	00	07	92
मंडल/तहसील/तालुक : बस्ता	जिला : बालेश्वर	राज्य : ओडिसा		
(1) हातीमरा	254	00	01	89
	257	00	01	78
	261	00	00	13
	262	00	01	53
	256	00	11	65
	252	00	01	87
	267	00	03	38
	268	00	02	86
	266	00	02	92
	269	00	03	63
	270	00	00	52
	290	00	02	84
	276	00	05	58
	274	00	00	35
	277	00	02	68
	278	00	07	32
	282	00	00	51
	280	00	02	47
	281	00	02	75
	283	00	07	64
	284	00	02	96
	230	00	00	24
	285	00	03	03
	286	00	01	97
	226	00	00	10
	227	00	08	70
	228	00	00	79
	218	00	06	07
	222	00	00	65
	219	00	08	37
	220	00	06	64
	216	00	02	26
	215	00	03	78
	214	00	05	34
	159	00	00	30
	158	00	03	87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) गिलाजोरी	400	00	00	68
	398	00	11	32
	394	00	05	94
	486	00	05	27
	487	00	03	40
	491	00	01	29
	390	00	22	67
	386	00	04	46
	385	00	00	83
	384	00	00	85
	383	00	00	83
	387	00	25	77
	382	00	01	86
	372	00	00	76
	373	00	11	10
	374	00	00	40
	370	00	05	49
	369	00	01	54
	622	00	04	55
	623	00	03	16
	351	00	09	43
	352	00	00	10
	355	00	00	66
	348	00	01	09
	342	00	00	58
	343	00	08	08
	341	00	00	79
	345	00	00	10
	344	00	01	04
	340	00	06	29
	310	00	03	93
	306	00	01	92
	305	00	02	09
	297	00	03	68
	304	00	01	66
	299	00	03	39
	298	00	04	85
	301	00	00	36
	274	00	02	25
	275	00	01	76
	276	00	00	10
	273	00	03	32
	272	00	02	56

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) जिलाजोरी—जारी	277	00	02	60
	278	00	02	64
	271	00	02	13
	279	00	02	29
	258	00	09	40
	281	00	00	19
	280	00	01	85
	245	00	02	74
	246	00	07	98
	247	00	01	37
(3) आमकुरुची	12	00	06	48
	152	00	01	09
	151	00	06	08
	150	00	02	88
	149	00	00	15
	142	00	01	36
	143	00	00	10
	185	00	02	33
	186	00	04	45
	181	00	02	80
	187	00	04	99
	140	00	01	42
	188	00	07	98
	191	00	03	94
	192	00	01	33
	197	00	08	43
	198	00	05	48
	206	00	00	10
	205	00	06	06
	204	00	02	28
	207	00	01	98
	203	00	06	98
	311	00	06	78
	310	00	02	28
	313	00	00	90
	312	00	02	33
	322	00	02	08
	323	00	03	09
	321	00	02	84
	354	00	00	16
	355	00	01	67
	375	00	04	78
	356	00	05	43

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(3) आमकुरुची—जारी	357	00	00	10
	358	00	00	63
	364	00	02	84
	365	00	01	20
	366	00	01	18
	368	00	01	33
	369	00	00	48
	370	00	00	14
	444	00	00	40
	445	00	04	09
	363	00	01	74
	443	00	00	10
	450	00	00	25
	451	00	00	75
	453	00	04	63

मंडल/तहसील/तालुक : बेतनाटी	जिला : मयुरभंज	राज्य : ओडिसा		
(1) वाछुरिपदा	533	00	15	49
	532	00	03	76
	521	00	10	31
	529	00	17	04
	523	00	00	58
	525	00	04	96
	311	00	14	16
	293	00	03	45
	318	00	04	46
	317	00	03	05
	316	00	01	54
	322	00	13	38
	291	00	00	10
	194	00	02	15
	197	00	04	59
	164	00	11	76
	163	00	00	25
	169	00	16	22
	86	00	05	39
	85	00	02	07
	84	00	05	98
	83	00	04	73
	82	00	05	98
	81	00	01	43
	68	00	07	37

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) आम्वागाडिया	1667	00	01	43
	1668	00	18	39
	2008	00	03	75
	2009	00	02	87
	2007	00	04	25
	3594	00	18	61
	3596	00	08	89
	3228	00	02	20
	3232	00	02	57
	3231	00	00	10
	3229	00	04	37
	3230	00	21	35
	3214	00	10	34
	3206	00	01	19
	3174	00	00	17
	3088	00	02	25
	3081	00	09	53
	3051	00	03	48
	3053	00	12	39
	3075	00	12	86
	3054	00	07	76
	3071	00	01	03
	3070	00	08	21
	3055	00	21	36
	3069	00	00	36
	3059	00	01	88
	3057	00	03	18
	3058	00	07	11
	2553	00	15	79
	2552	00	10	86
	2551	00	02	85
	2550	00	01	96
	2549	00	04	84
	2541	00	08	29
	2536	00	07	49
	2532	00	00	18
	2531	00	05	52
	2530	00	03	01
	2528	00	05	22
	2527	00	07	37
	2494	00	02	26
	2495	00	07	12
(3) पुरुणिया	376	00		31
	377	00	20	27
	378	00	28	48
	379	00	07	75
	406	00	00	41

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(3) पुरुणिया-जारी	405	00	09	64
	415	00	20	89
	404	00	07	16
	402	00	02	47
	441	00	03	00
	453	00	08	70

[फा. सं. एल-14014/14/2011-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2012

S.O. 637.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 584 dated 24th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East Coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited by M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 18th October, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk : Bhandari Pokhari Village		District : Bhadrak		State : Orissa	
		Survey No./Sub-Division No.		Area to be acquired for RoU	
		Hec.	Are	C-Are	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1) Ranipara	291	00	00	53	
	289	00	01	47	
	287	00	03	65	
	286	00	01	36	
	285	00	01	10	
	280	00	04	49	
	276	00	08	64	
	279	00	02	26	
	277	00	03	94	
	274	00	03	26	
	273	00	03	88	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Ranipara—Contd.	272	00	04	40
	263	00	01	24
	262	00	01	10
	257	00	00	27
	179	00	02	94
	165	00	05	82
	171	00	03	80
	166	00	04	17
	164	00	11	24
	163	00	04	30
	162	00	03	48
	160	00	07	79
	159	00	02	48
	158	00	05	72
	550	00	03	38
	151	00	01	23
	150	00	00	10
	149	00	00	71
	148	00	00	52
	147	00	00	42
(2) Badakantapara	1455	00	00	90
	1453	00	00	04
	1465	00	00	83
	1451	00	00	64
	1449	00	00	23
	1450	00	00	73
	1444	00	00	60
	1445	00	00	82
	1446	00	00	13
	1439	00	00	06
	1437	00	00	55
	1435	00	00	35
	1402	00	00	41
	1400	00	00	45
	1399	00	00	50
	1398	00	00	98
	1397	00	00	82
	1396	00	00	72
	1395	00	00	62
	1394	00	00	52
	1393	00	00	42
	1392	00	00	32
	1391	00	00	22
	1390	00	00	12
	1389	00	00	02
	1388	00	00	92
	1387	00	00	82
	1386	00	00	72

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) Sadakantapada—Contd.	1295	00	00	22
	1294	00	00	10
	1292	00	00	29
	1288	00	05	83
	1287	00	00	78
	1285	00	12	83

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk : Khaira	District : Baleshwar	State : Orissa		
(1) Salomadhapur	20/27	00	14	14
	8/14	00	01	48
	9/15	00	00	38
	4/4	00	07	92

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk : Basta	District : Baleshwar	State : Orissa		
(1) Hatinarua	254	00	01	89
	257	00	01	78
	261	00	00	13
	262	00	01	53
	256	00	11	65
	252	00	01	87
	267	00	03	38
	268	00	02	86
	266	00	02	92
	269	00	03	63
	270	00	00	52
	290	00	02	84
	277	00	05	58
	276	00	00	35
	275	00	02	68
	274	00	07	32
	282	00	00	51
	280	00	02	47
	281	00	02	75
	283	00	07	64
	284	00	02	96
	230	00	00	24
	285	00	03	03
	286	00	01	97
	226	00	00	10
	227	00	08	70
	228	00	00	79
	218	00	06	07
	222	00	00	65
	219	00	08	37

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Hatimara— <i>Contd.</i>	220	00	06	64
	216	00	02	26
	215	00	03	78
	214	00	05	34
	159	00	00	30
	158	00	03	87
(2) Gillajori	400	00	00	68
	398	00	11	32
	394	00	05	94
	486	00	05	27
	487	00	03	40
	491	00	01	29
	390	00	22	67
	386	00	04	46
	385	00	00	83
	384	00	00	85
	383	00	00	83
	387	00	25	77
	382	00	01	86
	372	00	00	76
	373	00	11	10
	374	00	00	40
	370	00	05	49
	369	00	01	54
	622	00	04	55
	623	00	03	16
	351	00	09	43
	352	00	00	10
	355	00	00	66
	348	00	01	09
	342	00	00	58
	343	00	08	08
	341	00	00	79
	345	00	00	10
	344	00	01	04
	340	00	06	29
	310	00	03	93
	306	00	01	92
	305	00	02	09
	297	00	03	68
	304	00	01	66
	299	00	03	39
	298	00	04	85
	301	00	00	36
	274	00	02	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) Gallajori—Contd.	275	00	01	76
	276	00	00	10
	273	00	03	32
	272	00	02	56
	277	00	02	60
	278	00	02	64
	271	00	02	13
	279	00	02	29
	258	00	09	40
	281	00	00	19
	280	00	01	55
	245	00	02	74
	246	00	07	98
	247	00	01	37
(3) Amakuruchi	12	00	06	43
	152	00	01	09
	151	00	05	03
	150	00	02	83
	149	00	00	15
	142	00	04	36
	143	00	00	10
	185	00	02	33
	186	00	04	45
	141	00	02	80
	187	00	04	99
	140	00	01	42
	188	00	07	98
	191	00	03	94
	192	00	01	33
	197	00	08	53
	198	00	05	43
	206	00	00	10
	205	00	06	06
	204	00	02	28
	207	00	01	93
	203	00	05	93
	311	00	05	72
	310	00	02	28
	313	00	00	90
	312	00	02	33
	322	00	02	08
	323	00	03	09
	321	00	02	84
	354	00	00	16
	355	00	01	67
	375	00	04	78
	356	00	05	43

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(3) Amakuruchi— <i>Contd.</i>	357	00	00	10
	358	00	00	63
	364	00	02	84
	365	00	01	20
	366	00	01	18
	368	00	01	33
	369	00	00	48
	370	00	00	14
	444	00	00	40
	445	00	04	09
	363	00	01	74
	443	00	00	10
	450	00	00	25
	451	00	00	75
	453	00	04	63
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk : Betnoti	District : Mayurbhanj	State : Orissa		
(1) Bachhuripada	533	00	15	49
	532	00	03	76
	531	00	10	31
	529	00	17	04
	523	00	00	58
	525	00	04	96
	311	00	14	16
	293	00	03	45
	318	00	04	46
	317	00	03	05
	316	00	01	54
	322	00	13	38
	291	00	00	10
	194	00	02	15
	197	00	04	59
	164	00	11	76
	163	00	00	25
	169	00	16	22
	86	00	05	39
	85	00	02	07
	84	00	05	98
	83	00	04	73
	82	00	05	98
	81	00	01	43
	68	00	07	37
(2) Ambagadia	1667	00	01	43
	1668	00	18	39
	2008	00	03	75
	2009	00	02	87
	2007	00	04	25
	3594	00	18	61

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(2) Ambagadia—Contd.	3596	00	08	89
	3228	00	02	20
	3232	00	02	57
	3231	00	00	10
	3229	00	04	37
	3230	00	21	35
	3214	00	10	34
	3206	00	01	19
	3174	00	00	17
	3088	00	02	25
	3081	00	09	53
	3051	00	03	48
	3053	00	12	39
	3075	00	12	86
	3054	00	07	76
	3071	00	01	03
	3070	00	08	21
	3055	00	21	36
	3069	00	00	36
	3059	00	01	88
	3057	00	03	18
	3058	00	07	11
	2553	00	15	79
	2552	00	10	86
	2551	00	02	85
	2550	00	01	96
	2549	00	04	84
	2541	00	08	29
	2536	00	07	49
	2532	00	00	18
	2531	00	06	52
	2530	00	03	01
	2528	00	05	22
	2527	00	07	37
	2494	00	02	26
	2495	00	27	12
	376	00	01	21
(3) Purunia	377	00	10	27
	378	00	28	48
	379	00	07	75
	406	00	00	41
	405	00	09	64
	415	00	20	89
	404	00	07	16
	402	00	02	47
	441	00	03	00
	453	00	08	70

[F. No. L-14014/14/2011-GP]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 638.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 506 तारीख 10 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाडा - नैलुर - चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई - ट्यूटीकोरिन पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : चेय्यार

जिला : तिरुवन्नमलाय

राज्य : तमिलनाडु

गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं./सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि-एयर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) शिवाराम	45/1	00	05	97
	45/2	00	01	36
	20/1	00	06	39
	20/4	00	00	10
	20/3	00	04	23
	20/2	00	03	88
	21/1	00	00	40
	19/6	00	09	05
	19/5	00	11	95
	19/4	00	06	21
	19/3	00	00	10
	3/1	00	30	36
	4	00	02	77
	27/1ए	00	00	10
	27/1बी	00	01	20
	27/2	00	01	44
	27/3	00	08	75
	27/4	00	06	36
	27/5	00	06	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
शिवराम—जारी	27/6	00	06	84
	27/7	00	04	25
	26/6	00	15	49
	26/7	00	03	16
	26/8	00	02	98
	26/9	00	02	34
	26/10	00	01	16
	26/4	00	00	30
	26/5	00	02	19
	26/11	00	02	31
	26/12	00	00	69
	26/13	00	00	19
	25/1	00	12	13
	25/2	00	01	24

तालुक : तिरुवन्नमलाय	जिला : तिरुवन्नमलाय	राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
(1) कोतंटायडी	50/2	00	11	38
	49/1	00	12	15
	49/3	00	06	45
	49/5	00	00	40
	49/2	00	04	48
	47/1	00	11	86
	47/2	00	16	76
	48/6	00	02	28
	47/5	00	15	15
	43/1	00	14	95
	43/3	00	16	94
	43/9	00	20	35
	43/4	00	04	65
	43/8	00	05	73
	41/3	00	15	58
	39/4	00	03	19
	39/5	00	03	07
	39/6	00	06	31
	40	00	35	63
	35/1	00	12	36
	35/2	00	18	46
	33/3	00	15	71
	33/4	00	13	51
	131	00	74	17
	129/1	00	01	15
	129/2	00	24	59
	129/3	00	36	30
	128/10	00	17	38
	233/3	00	14	24
	233/8	00	34	52
	126/1	00	29	54

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कोतदावडी—जारी	235/1	00	04	56
	235/18	00	31	32
	235/2	00	07	93
	235/3	00	02	61
	235/4	00	23	75
	235/5	00	05	98
	236/15	00	15	09
	236/16	00	16	51
	236/5	00	07	50
	236/4	00	05	19
	112/2	00	00	10
	238/14	00	03	03
	238/9	00	04	54
	238/10	00	34	56
	130/1	00	35	49
(2) एरूमपुंडी	247	00	53	87
	248/5	00	11	83
	248/6	00	19	86
	248/7	00	01	78
	250/3ए1	00	80	28
	251/1	00	03	95
	252/1ए	00	63	80
	245/7	00	18	20
(3) वलुनडलांकुनम	33/2ए	00	10	33
	33/2बी	00	05	88
	33/2ई	00	00	89
	34/6	00	00	51
	16/1	00	01	63
	16/2	00	70	04
	24	00	61	79
	28/1	00	10	75
	26/2ए	00	57	02
	26/2बी	00	14	97
	23/1	00	32	70
	22/2	00	12	71
	37/1ए6	00	11	85
(4) गनापापुरम	54/1बी	00	05	57
	54/4ए	00	00	27
	54/4बी	00	02	34
	52/3	00	02	52
	52/6	00	15	95
	52/8ए	00	09	12
	52/8बी	00	07	54
	59/3	00	01	98
	59/1ए	00	12	86
	59/1बी	00	19	57
	59/2डी	00	23	59

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
गनापापुरम—जारी	62/3ए	00	13	40
	62/3ई	00	08	39
	62/4	00	01	19
	62/3एच	00	07	96
	62/5	00	06	41
	62/6	00	06	60
	62/7	00	05	72
	62/8ए	00	07	13
	61/1	00	17	72
	61/2	00	12	61
	96/2	00	22	31
	96/14	00	08	49
	50/2	00	02	87
	50/3	00	05	27
	50/4	00	05	85
	50/5	00	05	25
	50/6	00	03	10
	50/7	00	00	30
	47/1	00	17	95
	33/3सी	00	07	58
	33/3बी	00	20	45
	33/2डी	00	04	09
	40/2बी	00	05	72
	40/2सी	00	10	62
	40/2ए	00	09	32
	48/5	00	00	25
	48/6	00	03	16
	48/9	00	00	10
	48/7	00	18	01
	48/8	00	03	19
	37/1ई	00	08	21
	37/1बी	00	11	88
	37/1सी	00	05	39
	37/1डी	00	04	52
	37/1के	00	14	98
	37/2ए	00	20	64
	53/1	00	20	69
	35/2	00	08	21
	35/3ए	00	17	12
	46/1ए	00	00	45
(5) कल्लिकुलम	118/2	00	28	48
	118/3	00	06	47
	123/1बी	00	01	26
	123/1ए 2	00	22	08
	123/3ए 2	00	01	12
	123/3ए 1	00	14	32
	123/3बी	00	19	64

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कल्लिकुलम—जारी	123/उसी	00	00	29
	120/2आई	00	11	23
	120/2जे	00	08	03
	120/2एच	00	00	10
	121/1	00	12	28
	121/2ई	00	07	69
	121/2एफ	00	18	82
	121/2जी	00	12	66
(6) कर्णमपुंडी	2/7ए	00	00	10
	2/8ए	00	07	32
	2/9ए	00	02	10
	2/9बी	00	02	97
	2/10	00	01	84
	2/11सी	00	00	74
	2/16	00	00	89
	2/17ए	00	05	71
	2/18बी 4	00	01	07
	2/18बी 2	00	04	37
	2/18बी 3	00	02	51
	2/19बी	00	04	05
	2/20	00	01	31
	2/21	00	00	10
	65/4ए	00	12	81
	65/4बी 1	00	02	52
	65/4बी 2	00	19	54
	65/2बी 2	00	01	56
	65/2ए2	00	09	95
	64	00	00	29
	65/2ए3	00	06	74
	65/2ए6	00	08	02
	63/1ए3	00	04	37
	63/1ए1	00	09	31
	63/1ए2	00	27	76
	63/1ए4	00	17	47
	63/1ए5	00	02	09
	63/2बी	00	00	90
	63/2डी	00	01	72
	63/2ए	00	03	35
	63/2सी	00	13	90
	67/4	00	09	44
	68/3	00	31	90
	68/2	00	12	65
	98/8	00	00	49
	98/7	00	05	26
	98/6सी	00	01	99
	98/6बी	00	06	54
	98/6ए	00	07	71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कर्णमपुंडी—जारी	98/5	00	30	33
	98/3	00	00	25
	98/2सी	00	01	12
	98/4	00	28	43
	100/2	00	21	00
	101/4	00	47	68
	101/3	00	31	07
	101/2	00	06	03
	84/2आई	00	03	25
	84/2जे	00	04	67
	84/3	00	06	66
	62/1ए	00	01	06
	8/2बी	00	01	54
	8/1जे	00	03	90
	8/1आई	00	01	57
	8/3बी	00	07	20
	8/7	00	05	10
	8/6ए	00	07	66
	8/16बी	00	01	76
	8/11	00	02	06
	8/12	00	00	58
	8/1बी	00	03	04
	8/1ई	00	02	41
	8/1सी	00	02	07
	8/1जी	00	11	16
	8/6बी	00	07	43
	8/5	00	09	63
	10/1	00	16	20
	10/2	00	04	97
	10/3	00	06	06
	10/5	00	03	50
	13/4	00	04	13
	14/1डी	00	06	17
	14/1जी	00	12	72
	14/1एच	00	04	16
	14/एसी	00	12	04
	15/3	00	18	84
7) सिरूनतुर	1/3ए	00	02	84
	1/3बी	00	20	14
	1/3सी 3	00	18	49
	1/1बी 2	00	00	27
	1/3सी 2	00	12	13
	1/1बी 3	00	11	58
	1/3सी 1	00	03	93
	13/2ए	00	00	72
	1/2	00	37	71
	13/1	00	48	80
	15/15	00	00	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(8) सोमसापडी	361/2	00	16	91
	369/3बी	00	29	42
	369/4	00	00	13
	369/3सी	00	16	20
	369/2बी	00	33	81
	370/1	00	18	84
	369/5	00	39	78
	369/6	00	01	15
	351	00	06	38
	349/2	00	49	93
	348/7	00	17	40
	348/6	00	26	78
	348/5	00	02	71
	346/1	00	25	75
	384/3	00	31	63
	384/5	00	19	37
	384/1	00	14	76
	389/3	00	07	69
	389/2बी	00	07	15
	389/2ए	00	17	56
	389/4सी	00	16	77
	389/4ए2	00	00	65
	389/4ए1	00	12	14
	389/4बी	00	15	86
	389/1	00	14	02
(9) कडबाई	62/15	00	36	25
	62/14	00	01	87
	62/13	00	01	14
	62/11	00	04	89
	61/6	00	03	42
	61/5	00	15	81
	61/9	00	11	58
	61/10	00	20	02
	60/13	00	01	72
	49/5	00	19	29
	49/6	00	07	68
	48/6	00	33	84
	44/3	00	12	03
	44/4	00	08	75
	44/11	00	03	42
	44/12	00	02	33
	44/10	00	28	28
	43/19बी	00	08	16
	43/19ए	00	08	98
	43/16	00	05	76
	43/18	00	02	98
	43/17	00	04	58

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कडंबाई—जारी	43/12	00	00	82
	42/1	00	06	05
	42/4	00	00	66
	42/3	00	05	26
	42/21	00	05	55
	42/9	00	06	71
	42/20	00	00	10
	42/14	00	02	25
	42/15	00	05	80
	42/22	00	03	21
	42/13	00	22	62
	42/12	00	00	73
	39/1	00	08	85
	39/2	00	07	77
	38/5	00	38	72
	89/2	00	16	07
	89/3एफ	00	05	39
	89/3ई	00	24	60
	86/3ए	00	07	19
	90/10ए	00	07	48
	90/11	00	05	25
	91/2सी	00	07	07
	91/2बी	00	10	00
	91/2ए4	00	25	05
	91/2ए 3	00	00	45
	123/1	00	00	30
	122/4	00	17	26
	122/5	00	16	67
	122/6	00	16	47
	123/4	00	06	21
	121/4	00	13	03
	123/5	00	10	26
	123/6	00	10	36
	63/2	00	12	27
	63/12	00	06	18
	63/3	00	11	01
	63/4	00	00	51
	63/9	00	02	06
	63/6	00	01	34
	63/10	00	01	62
(10) काटुवेलनंडल	24/1ए1	00	43	95
	24/1ए2	00	00	10
	24/1ए5	00	16	11
	26/1बी	00	05	27
	26/1ए	00	03	16
	23/4ए	00	00	40
	27/3बी 4	00	11	90
	27/3सी 5	00	13	14
	27/3डी	00	14	08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(11) पोलकुन्नम	115/1सी	00	00	24
	115/1ए	00	22	22
	114/1	00	01	86
	114/2	00	00	32
	115/1बी	00	12	23
	114/12	00	16	31
	114/14	00	20	05
	114/13	00	17	34
	114/11	00	02	94
	114/8	00	00	43
	121/3	00	32	30
	121/2	00	28	69
	122/3ए	00	00	84
	122/3बी	00	13	02
	122/4	00	15	05
	111/1	00	50	77
	111/2ए	00	24	02
	111/2सी	00	01	18
	111/2बी	00	00	99
	111/4ए	00	13	83
	111/4बी	00	08	46
	127/1	00	46	62
	128/3	00	61	59
	135/2	00	54	61
	141/2बी	00	06	85
	141/3ए	00	06	75
	141/3बी	00	05	40
	141/4बी 2	00	12	10
	141/6बी	00	12	67
	140/3ए	00	00	41
	140/4	00	10	39
	140/3बी	00	05	56
	140/5	00	10	48
	151/6सी	00	26	73
	151/6डी	00	00	40
	151/7ए	00	67	57
	151/7बी	00	23	85
	146/3	00	01	53
	146/4	00	00	71
	152/5ए	00	00	50
	152/5बी	00	00	70
	152/5डी	00	00	71
	152/5ई	00	00	71
	152/5एफ	00	00	71
	156/1ए2	00	00	19
	156/2ए2	00	05	95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पोलकुन्म-जारी	156/2ए1	00	00	12
	154/21	00	02	68
	154/14बी	00	32	84
	154/20	00	03	55
	154/13	00	08	69
	154/12	00	00	69
(12) नेयकुप्पम	38/9	00	03	07
	38/4	00	03	38
	38/3	00	01	64
	37/11	00	00	28
	38/5	00	02	76
	38/2	00	05	89
	38/1	00	14	38
	37/12	00	14	87
	37/13	00	19	69
	42/1	00	09	52
	42/2	00	02	58
	42/4ए	00	00	58
	42/4बी	00	00	10
	42/3	00	04	03
	42/5ए	00	00	10
	35/6सी	00	00	59
	35/8बी	00	01	96
	35/9ए	00	02	86
	35/9बी	00	04	14
	35/10	00	07	15
	35/7	00	12	29
	44/1	00	01	35
	56/1	00	08	21
	56/2	00	00	26
	44/3बी	00	18	58
	44/4	00	7	71
	44/2बी	00	19	58
	44/5	00	11	46
	44/6ए	00	01	32
	45/6	00	00	10
	52/7	00	07	73
	52/6	00	06	43
	52/2	00	00	10
	52/3	00	00	65
	52/4	00	01	90
	52/5	00	02	84
	52/9	00	15	29
	52/11	00	07	05
	51/5	00	18	46
	51/4	00	16	30
	51/6	00	01	97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नेयकुप्पम—जारी	43/6	00	11	98
	43/4डो	00	02	07
	43/5	00	10	26
	43/3सी	00	00	86
	43/7	00	00	45
	43/4सी	00	00	61
	43/8	00	02	91
	43/2	00	00	10
(13) पेरियाकल्लपडी	81/2ए2	00	06	73
	81/2ए1	00	07	35
	81/4	00	07	04
	81/2बी 1बी	00	13	08
	81/5	00	09	98
	81/2बी 1ए 2	00	01	98
	81/6	00	11	35
	82/1बी 2 बी	00	05	06
	82/1बी 2 डी	00	04	04
	82/1बी 3	00	03	63
	82/1बी 4	00	01	90
	82/1बी 5	00	02	42
	82/1बी 1	00	04	62
	82/1ए	00	00	37
	82/2ई	00	19	46
	82/2सी	00	01	36
	82/2डो	00	10	79
	64/1ए1	00	10	88
	64/1ए2	00	11	82
	64/1ए3	00	11	04
	65/2ए2	00	06	05
	65/1सी 2 ई	00	20	86
	65/1सी 2 बी	00	03	68
	65/1सी 2 ए	00	00	10
	62/1सी 1	00	02	89
	62/2बी 1	00	00	10
	62/1ए2	00	05	57
	62/1ए3	00	08	62
	62/1ए4	00	06	93
	62/1ए5	00	17	92
	61/8डो	00	02	94
	61/8ई	00	12	07
	62/5ए	00	05	12
	56/1बी	00	02	82
	56/2डो	00	07	20
	56/3	00	00	96
	56/4बी	00	00	00
	56/7बी	00	09	80
	56/8बी	00	04	59

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
मेरियाकल्लपडी—जारी	56/8ए	00	04	35
	56/10डी	00	05	00
	56/10सी	00	03	98
	55/10	00	13	54
	55/11	00	05	05
	55/9बी	00	05	29
	55/15ए	00	03	59
	55/15बी	00	02	38
	55/15सी	00	01	28
	55/15डी	00	00	15
	55/4	00	00	10
	55/9ए	00	12	60
	55/8	00	10	29
	55/7	00	01	02
	7/3सी 4 ए	00	02	20
	7/3सी 4बी	00	14	47
	7/3सी 3	00	08	71
	7/3सी 2	00	06	03
	7/3सी 1	00	01	78
	25/4बी	00	11	25
	25/4ए	00	02	50
	25/5ए	00	00	10
	25/6सी	00	11	47
	25/7सी	00	05	60
	25/7डी	00	08	25
	25/2 ए 2	00	06	78
	25/2 ए 1	00	01	83
	25/2 बी 1	00	11	45
	27/1ए	00	11	02
	27/1सी 1	00	03	04
	27/1डी 1	00	00	67
	27/1ई	00	10	98
	27/1एफ	00	19	43
	27/1जी	00	00	10
	27/1एच	00	03	34
	27/1आई	00	00	39
	27/1जे	00	06	35
	27/1एल	00	01	61
	27/1के	00	09	00
	19/2ए 1ए	00	06	40
	19/2ए 1बी	00	07	94
	19/3	00	14	01
	19/1ए 2	00	01	42
	19/2ए 1सी 1	00	02	89
	19/1ए 3 ए	00	15	98
	19/1ए 3 बी	00	19	76
	18/8	00	05	62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पेरियाकल्लपडी—जारी	18/5ए2	00	00	10
	18/7सी	00	09	57
	28/1	00	28	46
	99/1ए	00	03	64
	99/1बी	00	06	38
	99/8बी	00	01	69
	99/8ए	00	02	06
	99/9ए	00	00	10
	30/1ए	00	04	77
	30/1बी	00	14	68
	30/1सी	00	08	93
(14) टच्चमपादु	9/1ए	00	12	46
	9/3बी	00	05	27
	9/3ए	00	16	71
	9/2बी	00	01	68
	11/2	00	39	28
	11/3	00	01	40
	14/3बी	00	02	97
	14/3ए	00	07	55
	14/2ए	00	09	45
	14/1	00	30	85
	14/4	00	35	95
	20	00	44	26
	21/1	00	19	50
	16/3 बी 3	00	09	30
	16/4	00	03	73
	30/1सी 1	00	00	34
	30/1सी 2	00	14	51
	30/1सी 3	00	00	31
	31/1ए	00	08	11
(15) अल्लिकोण्डापटु	1/9	00	01	90
	1/7ए	00	27	17
	1/7बी	00	01	92
	6/1बी	00	29	22
	6/7	00	14	17
	5/3	00	05	11
	5/5	00	19	22
	5/4	00	13	80
	10/6बी	00	01	97
	10/6ए	00	04	54
	10/6सी	00	12	95
	10/3ए 2 सी	00	18	41
	10/4	00	13	02
	10/3बी	00	18	38
	10/3सी	00	06	91
	11/11	00	01	30
	11/7	00	01	80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
अल्लिकोण्डापट्टु—जारी	11/12	00	08	59
	11/14	00	00	10
	12/3	00	01	25
	12/19	00	00	30
	11/13	00	03	60
	12/20	00	07	16
	12/18	00	03	88
	12/4	00	02	82
	12/21	00	00	33
	12/17बी	00	00	49
	12/5	00	09	50
	12/6	00	02	10
	12/13	00	04	09
	12/11	00	07	33
	12/9	00	11	53
	14/1	00	00	10
	14/2	00	01	13
	17/3	00	08	91
	17/4	00	05	23
	17/5	00	07	45
	17/6	00	05	61
	17/7	00	02	72
	11/8ए	00	09	16
	11/8बी	00	00	10
	13/8	00	01	89
	13/10	00	00	12
	13/7	00	12	01
	13/9	00	03	08
	13/5	00	01	40
	13/11	00	01	76
	13/3	00	01	48
	13/2	00	00	10
	13/12	00	05	36
	13/4	00	01	23
	13/6	00	01	78
	13/20	00	03	28
16) नवमचट्टु	8/7बी	00	01	40
	7/2ए 1बी	00	10	46
	7/2ए 3सी	00	06	84
	10/1ए	00	00	17
	7/2बी 4	00	25	75
	6/1जी 1	00	00	50
	6/1एफ	00	23	04
	6/5ई	00	03	97
	6/5डी	00	09	17
	60/1	00	27	51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नवमबटु—जारी	62/6	00	21	48
	62/8	00	00	82
	62/7	00	10	19
	62/9	00	09	89
	62/3	00	08	47
	62/2	00	13	35
	62/10	00	02	22
	62/12	00	00	65
	64/2ए	00	24	63
	64/2सी	00	07	34
	64/1सी	00	07	34
	64/3ए	00	35	12
	64/4ए	00	17	11
	68/2ए1	00	02	21
	68/2ए2	00	08	82
	69/1	00	23	15
	68/2 बी 2	00	27	10
	69/2 ए 1	00	19	18
	71/1बी/2ए	00	14	91
	71/1बी/2बी	00	17	65
	71/3ए	00	04	00
	71/9	00	00	27
	71/1बी 1	00	02	00
	71/11	00	03	98
	71/12	00	04	04
	71/10	00	06	94
	72/2बी	00	08	56
	72/2सी	00	22	82
	74/2बी 1सी	00	16	60
	74/2बी 1बी	00	07	32
	74/2बी 1ए	00	00	10
	74/2 बी 3 बी	00	12	89
	74/2बी 3ए	00	14	64
	74/2ए 3सी	00	01	89
	77/2ए	00	13	36
	77/2बी	00	03	26
	77/3ए	00	12	52
	77/3बी	00	05	29
	77/4ए	00	09	72
	77/4बी	00	03	22
	77/5	00	10	05
	85/2ए	00	12	46
	9/2	00	02	64
	9/1सी 2	00	02	75
	9/1सी 5	00	13	10
	9/1सी 4	00	02	08
	9/1डी 3	00	00	98

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नवमबंदु—जारी	9/1डी 2	00	24	11
	9/1डी 1	00	00	65
	9/4ए 1	00	06	64
	9/3बी	00	14	51
	9/5	00	01	69
	9/4बी	00	00	53
	9/3 ए 1	00	11	46
	9/3सी	00	10	43
	7/3/डी	00	01	12
	7/3ई	00	08	89
	7/3ए	00	05	57
	7/3/एच	00	05	07
	7/3	00	10	69
	7/1सी/16बी	00	05	25
	7/1सी/16ए	00	05	30
	7/1सी/19	00	01	04
	7/1सी/21	00	01	28
	7/1सी/15ए	00	05	37
	7/1सी/15बी	00	05	10
	7/1सी/22	00	01	50
(17) काल्लोट्टु	8/1/ए	00	04	99
	8/1बी/1	00	09	18
	8/1/सी	00	11	71
	8/2/ए	00	12	28
	8/2/बी	00	06	01
	8/2सी/1	00	12	40
	8/2सी/2	00	06	56
	8/2सी/3	00	06	87
	5/2जी 1	00	06	08
	5/2एफ 1	00	12	26
	5/2जी 2	00	03	77
	5/2एफ 2	00	13	12
	9/5ए 1	00	01	84
	9/6	00	00	10
	9/2बी	00	39	30
	9/2सी/1	00	12	79
	9/2डी/1	00	06	38
	9/2डी/2	00	05	20
	9/3ए/1	00	02	14
	9/3ए/2	00	06	86
	9/3बी/1	00	09	47
	24/3ए/1	00	14	17
	24/3ए/2	00	13	28
	24/2	00	00	10
	24/5सी 2	00	03	44
	24/3ए/3	00	09	96
	24/6बी 2	00	01	43

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कास्लोदु—जारी	24/5ए	00	01	71
	27/8बी	00	01	03
	27/8सी	00	01	74
	28/3ए 1बी	00	05	57
	28/3ए 1ए	00	12	12
	28/3ए 1सी	00	02	51
	28/3बी 1बी	00	08	76
	28/3बी 1ए	00	08	15
(18) वेलायमबक्काम	2/7	00	13	26
	1/5ए/1ए	00	17	79
	1/6बी	00	12	25
	1/6सी	00	11	22
	1/6डी	00	12	92
	67/5बी	00	06	29
	67/6	00	04	69
	67/8	00	11	82
	67/9	00	06	13
	67/10	00	03	40
	67/17बी	00	02	14
	67/17ए	00	04	32
	67/17सी	00	14	77
	70/1के	00	02	53
	70/1एल	00	09	89
	70/1एच	00	05	59
	70/1एम	00	10	42
	70/1एन	00	04	96
	77/4	00	12	24
	78/4ए	00	24	50
	78/4बी	00	03	01
	78/5	00	19	96
	78/2ई	00	01	09
	78/3	00	03	37
	78/6	00	05	10
	78/7	00	00	10
	82/6ए	00	09	68
	82/8	00	16	64
	96/1ए	00	15	55
	97/11	00	01	14
	97/13	00	00	36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वेलायतमबक्काम—जारी	96/5	00	17	89
	96/6	00	10	58
	96/7	00	01	24
	96/2ए	00	12	52
	102/4 ए1	00	04	15
	102/4 ए2	00	05	84
	102/4 ए3	00	05	51
	102/4 ए4	00	07	84
	102/4 ए6	00	00	94
	102/4 ए5	00	19	87
	102/4 ए7	00	00	15
	7/1ए	00	13	05
	7/1सी	00	03	17
	7/1बी	00	03	52
	7/1एफ	00	06	81
	7/1जी	00	12	93
	7/1आई	00	13	01
	7/1जे	00	13	75
	7/3	00	01	70
	7/2बी	00	11	25
	7/5ए	00	04	78
	7/2डी	00	13	83
	7/6ए	00	04	40
	7/2ई	00	03	04
	83/11	00	00	10
	83/3	00	03	38
	83/2ई	00	00	62
	83/9	00	00	10
	83/8	00	02	15
	7/2ए	00	00	36
	100/2बी	00	10	32
	100/2ए	00	09	47
	100/2सी 1	00	08	53
	100/2सी 2	00	17	37
	100/2डी	00	34	99
	79/8	00	08	97
	79/4	00	00	20
	79/9	00	08	07
	79/11	00	08	37

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वेलायमबक्काम—जारी	79/7	00	07	06
	79/14	00	10	91
	68/17बी	00	01	56
	68/2बी	00	04	68
	68/2ए	00	03	64
	68/16डी	00	00	10
	68/3ए	00	03	19
	68/6बी	00	08	31
	68/13बी	00	01	26
	68/12	00	04	25
	68/16एच	00	07	78
	68/6ए	00	07	11
	68/6डी	00	00	81
	68/6सी	00	08	38
	68/1बी	00	00	10
	68/4ए	00	02	41
	68/4बी	00	02	39
	68/13ए	00	02	90
	68/14ए	00	00	29
	68/15ए	00	00	22
	68/15बी	00	02	30
	68/15सी	00	01	85
	68/16सी	00	02	80
	68/16बी	00	01	56
	68/16एफ	00	04	59
	68/16आई	00	02	15
	68/16जे	00	04	62
	68/3बी	00	01	90
	68/14बी	00	02	23
	68/14सी	00	01	42
	79/15	00	00	20
	99/1ए	00	12	60
	99/1बी	00	00	15
	99/7ए	00	02	14
	99/7बी	00	06	66
	99/7डी	00	01	00
	99/4 बी 2	00	01	35
	99/6 ए 1	00	01	18
	99/6 बी 1	00	02	49
	99/3बी	00	04	92

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वेलायमबक्काम—जारी	99/4ए	00	04	00
	99/4 बी 1	00	00	29
	99/3ए	00	04	88
	99/4सी	00	00	10
	99/6सी	00	03	62
तालुक : अरनी	जिला : तिरुवनमलाय	राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
(1) नन्दापुरम	266/1	00	00	33
	266/2	00	25	25
	269/3ए	00	09	03
	269/6	00	31	65
	268/1बी	00	01	45
	271/2	00	24	29
	271/4ए	00	06	63
	271/7	00	06	74
	271/5	00	03	34
	271/6बी	00	12	17
	273/2	00	26	46
	272/1ई	00	07	38
	272/1एच	00	01	03
	272/1जी	00	12	09
	272/1एफ	00	00	60
	272/3	00	00	85
	272/2ए	00	15	12
	272/4	00	00	85
	272/2बी	00	16	03
	234/1	00	14	29
	275/2	00	01	98
	234/3	00	20	42
	235/3	00	00	52
	237/9	00	07	89
	237/3	00	05	48
	237/8	00	00	44
	219/3	00	22	72
	218/3	00	05	67
	218/5	00	28	62
	218/1डी	00	01	51
	218/1एफ	00	04	03
	218/6	00	02	09
	238/5	00	21	26

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2012

S.O. 638.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 506 dated 10th February, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai – Tuticorin gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada – Nellore – Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country ;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 28th July, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority ;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s. Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE**Taluk : Cheyyar****District : Thiruvannamalai****State : Tamil Nadu**

Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU		
		Hec.	Are	C-Are
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Seevaram	45/1	00	05	97
	45/2	00	01	36
	20/1	00	06	39
	20/4	00	00	10
	20/3	00	04	23
	20/2	00	03	88
	21/1	00	00	40
	19/6	00	09	05
	19/5	00	11	95
	19/4	00	06	21
	19/3	00	00	10
	3/1	00	30	36
	4	00	02	77
	27/1A	00	00	10
	27/1B	00	01	20
	27/2	00	01	44
	27/3	00	08	75
	27/4	00	06	36
	27/5	00	06	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Seevaram—Contd.	27/6	00	06	84
	27/7	00	04	25
	26/6	00	15	49
	26/7	00	03	16
	26/8	00	02	98
	26/9	00	02	34
	26/10	00	01	16
	26/4	00	00	30
	26/5	00	02	19
	26/11	00	02	31
	26/12	00	00	69
	26/13	00	00	19
	25/1	00	12	13
	25/2	00	01	24

Taluk : Thiruvannamalai	District : Thiruvannamalai	State : Tamil Nadu		
(1) Kothantavadi	50/2	00	11	30
	49/1	00	12	15
	49/3	00	06	45
	49/5	00	00	40
	49/2	00	04	48
	47/1	00	11	86
	47/2	00	16	76
	48/6	00	02	28
	47/5	00	15	15
	43/1	00	14	95
	43/3	00	16	94
	43/9	00	20	35
	43/4	00	04	65
	43/8	00	05	73
	41/3	00	15	58
	39/4	00	03	19
	39/5	00	03	07
	39/6	00	06	31
	40	00	35	63
	35/1	00	12	36
	35/2	00	18	46
	33/3	00	15	71
	33/4	00	13	51
	131	00	74	17
	129/1	00	01	15
	129/2	00	24	59
	129/3	00	36	30
	128/10	00	17	38
	233/3	00	14	24
	233/8	00	34	52
	126/1	00	29	54

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Kothantavadi— <i>Contd.</i>	235/1	00	04	56
	235/18	00	31	32
	235/2	00	07	93
	235/3	00	02	61
	235/4	00	23	75
	235/5	00	05	98
	236/15	00	15	09
	236/16	00	16	51
	236/5	00	07	50
	236/4	00	05	19
	112/2	00	00	10
	238/14	00	03	03
	238/9	00	04	54
	238/10	00	34	56
	130/1	00	35	49
(2) Erumpundi	247	00	53	87
	248/5	00	11	83
	248/6	00	19	86
	248/7	00	01	78
	250/3A1	00	80	28
	251/1	00	03	95
	252/1A	00	63	80
	245/7	00	18	20
(3) Valundalankunam	33/2A	00	10	33
	33/2B	00	05	88
	33/2E	00	00	89
	34/6	00	00	51
	16/1	00	01	63
	16/2	00	70	04
	24	00	61	79
	28/1	00	10	75
	26/2A	00	57	02
	26/2B	00	14	97
	23/1	00	32	70
	22/2	00	12	71
	37/1A6	00	11	85
(4) Ganapapuram	54/1B	00	05	57
	54/4A	00	00	27
	54/4B	00	02	34
	52/3	00	02	52
	52/6	00	15	95
	52/8A	00	09	12
	52/8B	00	07	54
	59/3	00	01	98
	59/1A	00	12	86
	59/1B	00	19	57
	59/2D	00	23	59

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(4) Ganapapuram—Contd.	62/3A	00	13	40
	62/3E	00	08	39
	62/4	00	01	19
	62/3H	00	07	96
	62/5	00	06	41
	62/6	00	06	60
	62/7	00	05	72
	62/8A	00	07	13
	61/1	00	17	72
	61/2	00	12	61
	96/2	00	22	31
	96/14	00	08	49
	50/2	00	02	87
	50/3	00	05	27
	50/4	00	05	85
	50/5	00	05	25
	50/6	00	03	10
	50/7	00	00	30
	47/1	00	17	95
	33/3C	00	07	58
	33/3B	00	20	45
	33/2D	00	04	09
	40/2B	00	05	72
	40/2C	00	10	62
	40/2A	00	09	32
	48/5	00	00	25
	48/6	00	03	16
	48/9	00	00	10
	48/7	00	05	01
	48/8	00	03	19
	37/1E	00	08	21
	37/1B	00	11	88
	37/1C	00	05	39
	37/1D	00	04	52
	37/1K	00	14	90
	37/2A	00	20	64
	53/1	00	20	09
	35/2	00	08	21
	35/3A	00	17	12
	46/1A	00	00	48
(5) Kallikulam	118/2	00	28	48
	118/3	00	06	47
	123/1B	00	01	26
	123/1A2	00	23	08
	123/3A2	00	01	12
	123/3A1	00	14	32
	123/3B	00	19	64

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(5) Kallikulam— <i>Contd.</i>	123/3C	00	00	29
	120/21	00	11	23
	120/2J	00	08	03
	120/2H	00	00	10
	121/1	00	12	28
	121/2E	00	07	69
	121/2F	00	18	82
	121/2G	00	12	66
	2/7A	00	00	10
	2/8A	00	07	32
(6) Karanampundi	2/9A	00	02	10
	2/9B	00	02	97
	2/10	00	01	84
	2/11C	00	00	74
	2/16	00	00	89
	2/17A	00	05	71
	2/18B4	00	01	07
	2/18B2	00	04	37
	2/18B3	00	02	51
	2/19B	00	04	05
	2/20	00	01	31
	2/21	00	00	10
	65/4A	00	12	81
	65/4B1	00	02	52
	65/4B2	00	19	54
	65/2B2	00	01	56
	65/2A2	00	09	95
	64	00	00	29
	65/2A3	00	06	74
	65/2A6	00	08	02
	63/1A3	00	04	37
	63/1A1	00	09	31
	63/1A2	00	27	76
	63/1A4	00	17	47
	63/1A5	00	02	09
	63/2B	00	00	90
	63/2D	00	01	72
	63/2A	00	03	35
	63/2C	00	13	90
	67/4	00	09	44
	68/3	00	31	90
	68/2	00	12	65
	98/8	00	00	49
	98/7	00	05	26
	98/6C	00	01	99
	98/6B	00	06	54
	98/6A	00	07	71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(6) Karanampundi—Contd.	98/5	00	30	13
	98/3	00	00	25
	98/2C	00	01	12
	98/4	00	28	43
	100/2	00	21	00
	101/4	00	47	68
	101/3	00	31	07
	101/2	00	06	03
	84/21	00	03	25
	84/2J	00	04	67
	84/3	00	06	66
	62/1A	00	01	06
	8/2B	00	01	54
	8/1J	00	03	90
	8/1I	00	01	57
	8/3B	00	07	20
	8/7	00	05	10
	8/6A	00	07	66
	8/16B	00	01	76
	8/11	00	02	06
	8/12	00	00	58
	8/1B	00	03	04
	8/1E	00	02	41
	8/1C	00	02	07
	8/1G	00	11	16
	8/6B	00	07	43
	8/5	00	09	63
	10/1	00	16	20
	10/2	00	04	97
	10/3	00	06	06
	10/5	00	03	50
	13/4	00	04	13
	14/1D	00	06	17
	14/1G	00	12	72
	14/1H	00	04	16
	14/1C	00	12	04
	15/3	00	18	84
(7) Sirunathur	1/3A	00	02	84
	1/3B	00	20	14
	1/3C3	00	18	49
	1/1B2	00	00	27
	1/3C2	00	12	13
	1/1B3	00	11	58
	1/3C1	00	03	93
	13/2A	00	00	72
	1/2	00	37	71
	13/1	00	48	80
	15/15	00	00	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(8) Somasapadi	361/2	00	16	91
	369/3B	00	29	42
	369/4	00	00	13
	369/3C	00	16	20
	369/2B	00	33	81
	370/1	00	18	84
	369/5	00	39	78
	369/6	00	01	15
	351	00	06	38
	349/2	00	49	93
	348/7	00	17	40
	348/6	00	26	78
	348/5	00	02	71
	346/1	00	25	75
	384/3	00	31	63
	384/3	00	19	107
	384/1	00	14	96
	389/3	00	07	69
	389/2B	00	07	15
	389/2A	00	17	56
	389/4C	00	16	77
	389/4A2	00	00	65
	389/4A1	00	12	14
	389/4B	00	15	86
	389/1	00	14	02
(9) Kadambai	62/15	00	36	25
	62/14	00	01	87
	62/13	00	01	14
	62/11	00	04	89
	61/6	00	03	42
	61/5	00	15	81
	61/9	00	11	58
	61/10	00	20	02
	739/13	00	101	72
	49/5	00	19	29
	49/6	00	07	68
	48/6	00	33	84
	44/3	00	12	03
	44/4	00	08	75
	739/11	00	03	42
	44/12	00	02	33
	44/10	00	28	28
	43/19B	00	08	16
	43/19A	00	08	98
	43/16	00	05	76
	43/18	00	02	98
	43/17	00	04	58

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(9) Kadambai—Contd.	43/12	00	00	82
	42/1	00	06	05
	42/4	00	00	66
	42/3	00	05	26
	42/21	00	05	55
	42/9	00	06	71
	42/20	00	00	10
	42/14	00	02	25
	42/15	00	05	80
	42/22	00	03	21
	42/13	00	22	62
	42/12	00	00	73
	39/1	00	08	85
	39/2	00	07	77
	38/5	00	38	72
	89/2	00	16	07
	89/3F	00	05	39
	89/3E	00	24	60
	86/3A	00	07	19
	90/10A	00	07	48
	90/11	00	05	25
	91/2C	00	07	07
	91/2B	00	10	00
	91/2A4	00	25	05
	91/2A3	00	00	45
	123/1	00	00	30
	122/4	00	17	26
	122/5	00	16	67
	122/6	00	16	47
	123/4	00	06	21
	121/4	00	13	03
	123/5	00	10	26
	123/6	00	10	36
	63/2	00	12	27
	63/12	00	06	18
	63/3	00	11	61
	63/4	00	00	51
	63/9	00	02	06
	63/6	00	01	34
	63/10	00	01	62
(10) Kattuvelanandal	24/1A1	00	43	95
	24/1A2	00	00	10
	24/1A5	00	16	11
	26/1B	00	05	27
	26/1A	00	03	16
	23/4A	00	00	40
	27/3B4	00	11	90
	27/3C5	00	13	14
	27/3D	00	14	08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(11) Polakunam	115/1C	00	00	24
	445/1A	00	22	22
	114/1	00	01	86
	114/2	00	00	32
	115/1B	00	12	23
	114/12	00	16	31
	114/14	00	20	05
	114/13	00	17	34
	114/11	00	02	94
	114/8	00	00	43
	121/3	00	32	30
	121/2	00	28	69
	122/3A	00	00	84
	122/3B	00	13	02
	122/4	00	15	05
	111/1	00	50	77
	111/2A	00	24	02
	111/2C	00	01	18
	111/2B	00	00	99
	111/4A	00	13	83
	111/4B	00	08	46
	127/1	00	46	62
	128/3	00	61	59
	135/2	00	54	61
	141/2B	00	06	85
	141/3A	00	06	75
	141/3B	00	05	40
	141/4B2	00	12	10
	141/6B	00	12	67
	140/3A	00	00	41
	140/4	00	12	39
	140/3B	00	05	56
	140/5	00	10	48
	151/6C	00	26	73
	151/6D	00	00	10
	151/7A	00	07	57
	151/7B	00	23	85
	146/3	00	01	53
	146/4	00	00	10
	152/5A	00	06	43
	152/5B	00	05	76
	152/5D	00	06	71
	152/5E	00	12	02
	152/5F	00	07	43
	156/1A2	00	33	19
	156/2A2	00	05	95

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(11) Polakunam— <i>Contd.</i>	156/2A1	00	00	12
	154/21	00	02	68
	154/14B	00	32	84
	154/20	00	03	55
	154/13	00	08	69
	154/12	00	00	69
(12) Neikuppam	38/9	00	03	07
	38/4	00	03	38
	38/3	00	01	64
	37/11	00	00	28
	38/5	00	02	76
	38/2	00	05	89
	38/1	00	14	38
	37/12	00	14	87
	37/13	00	19	69
	42/1	00	09	52
	42/2	00	02	58
	42/4A	00	00	58
	42/4B	00	00	10
	42/3	00	04	03
	42/5A	00	00	10
	35/6C	00	00	59
	35/8B	00	01	96
	35/9A	00	02	86
	35/9B	00	04	14
	35/10	00	07	15
	35/7	00	12	29
	44/1	00	01	35
	56/1	00	08	21
	56/2	00	00	26
	44/3B	00	18	58
	44/4	00	17	71
	44/2B	00	19	58
	44/5	00	11	46
	44/6A	00	01	32
	45/6	00	00	10
	52/7	00	07	73
	52/6	00	06	43
	52/2	00	00	10
	52/3	00	00	65
	52/4	00	01	90
	52/5	00	02	84
	52/9	00	15	29
	52/11	00	07	05
	51/5	00	18	46
	51/4	00	16	30
	51/6	00	01	97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(12) Neikuppam— <i>Contd.</i>	43/6	00	11	98
	43/4D	00	02	07
	43/5	00	10	26
	43/3C	00	00	86
	43/7	00	00	45
	43/4C	00	00	61
	43/8	00	02	91
	43/2	00	00	10
(13) Periyakallapadi	81/2A2	00	06	73
	81/2A1	00	07	35
	81/4	00	07	04
	81/2B1B	00	13	08
	81/5	00	09	98
	81/2B1A2	00	01	98
	81/6	00	11	35
	82/1B2B	00	05	06
	82/1B2D	00	04	04
	82/1B3	00	03	63
	82/1B4	00	01	90
	82/1B5	00	02	42
	82/1B1	00	04	62
	82/1A	00	00	37
	82/2E	00	19	46
	82/2C	00	01	36
	82/2D	00	10	79
	64/1A1	00	10	88
	64/1A2	00	11	82
	64/1A3	00	11	04
	65/2A2	00	06	05
	65/1C2E	00	20	86
	65/1C2B	00	03	68
	65/1C2A	00	00	10
	62/1C1	00	02	89
	62/2B1	00	00	10
	62/1A2	00	05	57
	62/1A3	00	08	62
	62/1A4	00	06	93
	62/1A5	00	17	92
	61/8D	00	02	94
	61/8E	00	12	67
	62/5A	00	05	32
	56/1G	00	02	52
	56/2D	00	07	40
	56/3	00	00	96
	56/4B	00	12	54
	56/7B	00	09	56
	56/8B	00	04	59

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(13) Periyakallapadi— <i>Contd.</i>	56/8A	00	04	35
	56/10D	00	05	00
	56/10C	00	03	98
	55/10	00	13	54
	55/11	00	05	05
	55/9B	00	05	29
	55/15A	00	03	59
	55/15B	00	02	38
	55/15C	00	01	28
	55/15D	00	00	15
	55/4	00	00	10
	55/9A	00	12	60
	55/8	00	10	29
	55/7	00	01	02
	7/3C4A	00	02	20
	7/3C4B	00	14	47
	7/3C3	00	08	71
	7/3C2	00	06	03
	7/3C1	00	01	78
	25/4B	00	11	25
	25/4A	00	02	50
	25/5A	00	00	10
	25/6C	00	11	47
	25/7C	00	05	60
	25/7D	00	08	25
	25/2A2	00	06	78
	25/2A1	00	01	83
	25/2B1	00	11	45
	27/1A	00	11	02
	27/1C1	00	03	04
	27/1D1	00	00	67
	27/1E	00	10	98
	27/1F	00	19	43
	27/1G	00	00	10
	27/1H	00	03	34
	27/1I	00	00	39
	27/1J	00	06	35
	27/1L	00	01	61
	27/1K	00	09	00
	19/2A1A	00	06	40
	19/2A1B	00	07	94
	19/3	00	14	01
	19/1A2	00	01	42
	19/2A1C1	00	02	89
	19/1A3A	00	15	98
	19/1A3B	00	19	76
	18/8	00	05	62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(13) Periyakallapadi— <i>Contd.</i>	18/5A2	00	00	10
	18/7C	00	09	57
	28/1	00	28	46
	99/1A	00	03	64
	99/1B	00	06	38
	99/8B	00	01	69
	99/8A	00	02	06
	99/9A	00	00	10
	30/1A	00	04	77
	30/1B	00	14	68
	30/1C	00	08	93
(14) Tachchampattu	9/1A	00	12	46
	9/3B	00	05	27
	9/3A	00	16	71
	9/2B	00	01	68
	11/2	00	39	28
	11/3	00	01	40
	14/3B	00	02	97
	14/3A	00	07	55
	14/2A	00	09	45
	14/1	00	30	85
	14/4	00	35	95
	20	00	44	26
	21/1	00	19	50
	16/3B3	00	09	30
	16/4	00	03	73
	30/1C1	00	00	34
	30/1C2	00	14	51
	30/1C3	00	00	31
(15) Allikondapattu	31/1A	00	08	11
	1/9	00	01	90
	1/7A	00	27	17
	1/7B	00	01	92
	6/1B	00	29	22
	6/7	00	14	17
	5/3	00	05	11
	5/5	00	19	22
	5/4	00	13	80
	10/6B	00	01	97
	10/6A	00	04	54
	10/6C	00	12	95
	10/3A2C	00	18	41
	10/4	00	13	02
	10/3B	00	18	38
	10/3C	00	06	91
	11/11	00	01	30
	11/7	00	01	80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(15) Allikondapattu— <i>Contd.</i>	11/12	00	08	59
	11/14	00	00	10
	12/3	00	01	25
	12/19	00	00	30
	11/13	00	03	60
	12/20	00	07	16
	12/18	00	03	88
	12/4	00	02	82
	12/21	00	00	33
	12/17B	00	00	49
	12/5	00	09	50
	12/6	00	02	10
	12/13	00	04	09
	12/11	00	07	33
	12/9	00	11	53
	14/1	00	00	10
	14/2	00	01	13
	17/3	00	08	91
	17/4	00	05	23
	17/5	00	07	45
	17/6	00	05	61
	17/7	00	02	72
	11/8A	00	09	16
	11/8B	00	00	10
	13/8	00	01	89
	13/10	00	00	12
	13/7	00	12	01
	13/9	00	03	08
	13/5	00	01	40
	13/11	00	01	76
	13/3	00	01	48
	13/2	00	00	10
	13/12	00	05	36
	13/4	00	01	23
	13/6	00	01	78
	13/20	00	03	28
(16) Navambattu	8/7B	00	01	40
	7/2A1B	00	10	46
	7/2A3C	00	06	84
	10/1A	00	00	17
	7/2B4	00	25	75
	6/1G1	00	00	50
	6/1F	00	23	04
	6/5E	00	03	97
	60/5D	00	09	17
	60/1	00	27	51
	62/6	00	21	48

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(16) Navambattu— <i>Contd.</i>				
	62/8	00	00	82
	62/7	00	10	19
	62/9	00	09	89
	62/3	00	08	47
	62/2	00	13	35
	62/10	00	02	22
	62/12	00	00	65
	64/2A	00	24	63
	64/2C	00	07	34
	64/1C	00	07	34
	64/3A	00	35	12
	64/4A	00	17	11
	68/2A1	00	02	21
	68/2A2	00	08	82
	69/1	00	23	15
	68/2B2	00	27	10
	69/2A1	00	19	18
	71/1B/2A	00	14	91
	71/1B/2B	00	17	65
	71/3A	00	04	00
	71/9	00	00	27
	71/1B1	00	02	00
	71/11	00	03	98
	71/12	00	04	04
	71/10	00	06	94
	72/2B	00	08	56
	72/2C	00	22	82
	74/2B1C	00	16	60
	74/2B1B	00	07	32
	74/2B1A	00	00	10
	74/2B3B	00	12	89
	74/2B3A	00	14	64
	74/2A3C	00	01	89
	77/2A	00	13	36
	77/2B	00	03	26
	77/3A	00	12	52
	77/3B	00	05	29
	77/4A	00	09	72
	77/4B	00	03	22
	77/5	00	10	05
	85/2A	00	12	46
	9/2	00	02	64
	9/1C2	00	02	75
	9/1C5	00	13	10
	9/1C4	00	02	08
	9/1D3	00	00	98

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(16) Navambattu— <i>Contd.</i>	9/1D2	00	24	11
	9/1D1	00	00	65
	9/4A1	00	06	64
	9/3B	00	14	51
	9/5	00	01	69
	9/4B	00	00	53
	9/3A1	00	11	46
	9/3C	00	10	43
	7/3/D	00	01	12
	7/3E	00	08	89
(17) Kallottu	7/3/A	00	05	57
	7/3/H	00	05	07
	7/3M	00	10	69
	7/1C/16B	00	05	25
	7/1C/16A	00	05	30
	7/1C/19	00	01	04
	7/1C/21	00	01	28
	7/1C/15A	00	05	37
	7/1C/15B	00	05	10
	7/1C/22	00	01	50
	8/1/A	00	04	99
	8/1B/1	00	09	18
	8/1/C	00	11	71
	8/2/A	00	12	28
	8/2/B	00	06	01
	8/2C/1	00	12	40
	8/2C/2	00	06	56
	8/2C/3	00	06	87
	5/2G1	00	06	08
	5/2F1	00	12	26
	5/2G2	00	03	77
	5/2F2	00	13	12
	9/5A1	00	01	84
	9/6	00	00	10
	9/2B	00	39	30
	9/2C/1	00	12	79
	9/2D/1	00	06	38
	9/2D/2	00	05	20
	9/3A/1	00	02	14
	9/3A/2	00	06	86
	9/3B/1	00	09	47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(17) Kallottu— <i>Contd.</i>	24/3A/1	00	14	17
	24/3A/2	00	13	28
	24/2	00	00	10
	24/5C2	00	03	44
	24/3A/3	00	09	96
	24/6B2	00	01	43
	24/5A	00	01	71
	27/8B	00	01	03
	27/8C	00	01	74
	28/3A1B	00	05	57
	28/3A1A	00	12	12
	28/3A1C	00	02	51
	28/3B1B	00	08	76
	28/3B1A	00	08	15
	2/7	00	13	26
	1/5A/1A	00	17	79
	1/6B	00	12	25
(18) Velaiyambakkam	1/6C	00	11	22
	1/6D	00	12	92
	67/5B	00	06	29
	67/6	00	04	69
	67/8	00	11	82
	67/9	00	06	13
	67/10	00	03	40
	67/17B	00	02	14
	67/17A	00	04	32
	67/17C	00	14	77
	70/1K	00	02	53
	70/1L	00	09	89
	70/1H	00	05	59
	70/1M	00	10	42
	70/1N	00	04	96
	77/4	00	12	24
	78/4A	00	24	50
	78/4B	00	03	01
	78/5	00	19	96
	78/2E	00	01	09
	78/3	00	03	37
	78/6	00	05	10
	78/7	00	00	10
	82/6A	00	09	68

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(18) Velaiyambakkam—Contd.	82/8	00	16	64
	96/1A	00	15	55
	97/11	00	01	14
	97/13	00	00	36
	96/5	00	17	89
	96/6	00	10	58
	96/7	00	01	24
	96/2A	00	12	52
	102/4A1	00	04	15
	102/4A2	00	05	84
	102/4A3	00	05	51
	102/4A4	00	07	84
	102/4A6	00	00	94
	102/4A5	00	19	87
	102/4A7	00	00	15
	7/1A	00	13	05
	7/1C	00	03	17
	7/1B	00	03	52
	7/1F	00	06	81
	7/1G	00	12	93
	7/1I	00	13	01
	7/1J	00	13	75
	7/3	00	01	70
	7/2B	00	11	25
	7/5A	00	04	78
	7/2D	00	13	83
	7/6A	00	04	40
	7/2E	00	03	04
	83/4I	00	00	10
	83/3	00	03	38
	83/2E	00	00	62
	83/9	00	00	10
	83/8	00	02	15
	7/2A	00	00	36
	100/2B	00	10	32
	100/2A	00	09	47
	100/2C1	00	08	53
	100/2C2	00	17	37
	100/2D	00	34	99
	79/8	00	08	97
	79/4	00	00	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(18) Velaiyambakkam— <i>Contd.</i>	79/9	00	08	07
	79/11	00	08	37
	79/7	00	07	06
	79/14	00	10	91
	68/17B	00	01	56
	68/2B	00	04	68
	68/2A	00	03	64
	68/16D	00	00	10
	68/3A	00	03	19
	68/6B	00	08	31
	68/13B	00	01	26
	68/12	00	04	25
	68/16H	00	07	78
	68/6A	00	07	11
	68/6D	00	00	81
	68/6C	00	08	38
	68/1B	00	00	10
	68/4A	00	02	41
	68/4B	00	02	39
	68/13A	00	02	90
	68/14A	00	00	29
	68/15A	00	00	22
	68/15B	00	02	30
	68/15C	00	01	85
	68/16C	00	02	80
	68/16B	00	01	56
	68/16F	00	04	59
	68/16I	00	02	15
	68/16G	00	04	62
	68/3B	00	01	90
	68/14B	00	02	23
	68/14C	00	01	42
	79/15	00	00	20
	99/1A	00	12	60
	99/1B	00	00	15
	99/7A	00	02	14
	99/7B	00	06	66
	99/7D	00	01	00
	99/4B2	00	01	35
	99/6A1	00	01	18
	99/6B1	00	02	49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(18) Velaiyambakkam—Contd.	99/3B	00	04	92
	99/4A	00	04	00
	99/4B1	00	00	29
	99/3A	00	04	88
	99/4C	00	00	10
	99/6C	00	03	62

Taluk : Arani	District : Thiruvannamalai	State : Tamil Nadu		
(1) Nachapuram	266/1	00	00	33
	266/2	00	25	25
	269/3A	00	09	03
	269/6	00	31	65
	268/1B	00	01	45
	271/2	00	24	29
	271/4A	00	06	63
	271/7	00	06	74
	271/5	00	03	34
	271/6B	00	12	17
	273/2	00	26	46
	272/1E	00	07	38
	272/1H	00	01	03
	272/1G	00	12	09
	272/1F	00	00	60
	272/3	00	00	85
	272/2A	00	15	12
	272/4	00	00	85
	272/2B	00	16	03
	234/1	00	14	29
	275/2	00	01	98
	234/3	00	20	42
	235/3	00	00	52
	237/9	00	07	89
	237/3	00	05	48
	237/8	00	00	44
	219/3	00	22	72
	218/3	00	05	67
	218/5	00	28	62
	218/1D	00	01	51
	218/1F	00	04	03
	218/6	00	02	09
	238/5	00	21	26

[F. No. L-14014/83/2010-GP]
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 639.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन एयर लाईन्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/26/2007-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2012

S.O. 639.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Airlines Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-1-2012.

[No. L-11012/26/2007-IR (C-I)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA**

Reference No. 19 of 2007

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines Limited.

AND

Their workman.

PRESENT:

Mr Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the Management : Mr. R.N. Majumder, Ld. Advocate.

Mr. S. Chakraborty, Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S.K. Majumder, Ld. Advocate.

STATE : West Bengal.

INDUSTRY : Civil Aviation

Dated : 5th January, 2012

AWARD

By order No. L-11012/26/2007-IR (CM-I) dated 12-7-2007 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Airlines Ltd., Kolkata in removing Shri Bhikari Mahato, Senior Helper (Commercial) from the service w.e.f. 22-2-2002 is justified and legal? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. When the case is called out today, Mr. S. K. Majumder, Ld. Advocate on behalf of the workman has submitted that though he has tried to contact with the workman concerned several times, he failed to make any such contact nor the workman concerned ever contacted him for giving instruction to proceed with the present matter and for that reason he left the matter to the discretion of the Tribunal.

The act of reluctancy on the part of the workman shows that he is not interested to proceed with the matter any more, perhaps due to disappearance of the dispute which he raised at the initial stage of reference. So, let a “No Dispute Award” be passed in this reference.

A “No Dispute Award” is accordingly passed.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 640.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन एयर लाईन्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/27/2007-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2012

S.O. 640.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 20/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of M/s. Indian Airlines Limited and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-1-2012.

[No. L-11012/27/2007-IR (C-I)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 20 of 2007

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines Limited.

AND

Their workman.

PRESENT:

Mr Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of the : Mr. R. N. Majumder,
Management Ld. Advocate.

Mr. S. Chakraborty, Ld.
Advocate.

On behalf of the : Mr. S. K. Majumder, Ld.
workman Advocate.

Dated : 5th January, 2012

STATE : West Bengal. INDUSTRY : Civil Aviation

Dated, the 5th January, 2012

AWARD

By order No. L-11012/27/2007-IR (CM-I) dated 12-7-2007 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Airlines Ltd., Kolkata in removing Shri Sitaram Ghosh, Senior Helper (Commercial) from the service w.e.f. 24-8-2005 is justified and legal ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. When the case is called out today, Mr. S. K. Majumder, Ld. Advocate on behalf of the workman has submitted that though he has tried to contact with the workman concerned several times, he failed to make any such contact nor the workman concerned ever contacted him for giving instruction to proceed with the present matter and for that reason he left the matter to the discretion of the Tribunal.

The act of reluctance on the part of the workman shows that he is not interested to proceed with the matter any more, perhaps due to disappearance of the dispute which he raised at the initial stage of reference. So, let a “No Dispute Award” be passed in this reference.

A “No Dispute Award” is accordingly passed.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 641.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 85/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/101/1998-आई आर (डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2012

S.O. 641.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 85/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Department of Telecommunication and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-1-2012.

[No. L-40012/101/1998-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No. 85/99

Rakesh Kumar Dubey son of Sri Shiv Nath Dubey,
C/o. Sri R. N. Shukla, 119/30, Naseemabad, Himanchal
Tak, Kanpur-208001.

AND

The Chief General Manager,
Door Sanchar Vibhag,
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MoL, New Delhi vide notification No. L-40012/101/98-IR(DU) dated 23-4-1999 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal.

2. Whether the action of the Door Sanchar Vibhag in terminating the services of Shri Rakesh Kumar Dubey is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled ?

3. Brief acts are.

4. It has been alleged by the claimant that he was appointed on the post of driver on 11-11-1986 and worked continuously up to 8-3-1988 under SDO Mainpuri and his services were terminated on 9-3-1988, without any written order by way of refusal of work by SDO Mainpuri.

5. Opposite party has opposed the appointment as well as engagement of the claimant and has also alleged that he was never terminated.

6. After the conclusion of arguments the opposite party raised a preliminary and legal objection that there is no date of termination in the reference order and this tribunal cannot travel beyond the scope of reference.

7. Opposite party has also placed reliance upon a decision 2005 (104) FLR 893 Allahabad High Court in the case of Union Bank of India and Presiding Officer, CGIT Kanpur.

8. In the aforesaid case the Hon'ble High Court found that in the reference neither the date of termination was given nor there was any specific reference for adjunction of termination of service.

9. In the present case though there is a mention of termination of the service, but no date has been given.

10. Now a question arises whether in the given facts and circumstances of the case this tribunal can lift the veil and presume the date of termination as 9-3-1988 which is alleged by the claimant.

11. I don't find any such circumstance from it that I can lift the veil to find the date of termination.

12. Claimant has placed reliance upon a decision 1998 FLR (80) 681 SC Municipal Committee Tauru versus Harpal Singh and another.

13. I have respectfully gone through the law laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court and respectfully agree.

14. Considering the facts and circumstances of the present case and the language of the reference order and the decision of the Hon'ble High Court Allahabad in the case of Union Bank of India (Supra), I am of the view that non-mention the date of termination of service in the reference order itself is very fatal and cannot be cured by assumption and presumption while adjudicating the present reference order. Therefore, I am not entering into the merits of the case.

15. Therefore, the reference cannot be answered either this way or that way.

16. Reference is disposed off accordingly in the above terms.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 642.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट ऑफ ज्वाइंट डायरेक्टर, एन. आई. सी., के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 40 ऑफ 1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/105/1999-आई आर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2012

S.O. 642.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 40 of 1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Joint Director NIC and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-1-2012.

[No. L-42012/105/1999-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 40 of 1999

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of the Joint
Director, Govt. of India, Planning Commission.

AND

Their workman

PRESENT :

Mr Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of the : Mr. T. K. Chowdhury,
Management Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the : Mr. S. Banerjee, Ld.
workman Advocate with Mr. S. K. A.
Nasir, Ld. Advocate.

STATE : West Bengal INDUSTRY : Planning Commission

Dated : 23rd December, 2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-42012/105/99-IR (DU) dated 27-9-1999. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management i.e., Director, National Informatics Centre, West Bengal Unit in terminating the services of Shri Dipak Mondal, Messenger-cum-Helper is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the workman in his written statement of claim is that he appeared for interview for the post of Messenger-cum-Helper in the National Informatics Centre, West Bengal Unit of Planning Commission after getting a letter of interview from the Employment Exchange and subsequently he joined the management's office on 9-1-1989 and worked till 15th May, 1989. Suddenly on 16-5-1989 the workman was not allowed to work and was asked to come after three months as there was no work for the time being. Though in the letter from the management to the Employment Exchange contained about the period of service of this workman as of 89 days ending on 12th May, 1989, he was allowed to work beyond 12-5-1989 to 15-5-1989. Subsequently, the workman again worked during the period from 29-5-1989 to 11-8-1989 for 75 days in which 54 days were actual working days and thereafter the workman was again engaged in the work of Messenger-cum-Helper from 14-8-1989 and thereafter the management refused to give any employment after 15-11-1989 without any notice or notice pay or retrenchment compensation. However, during the period from 9-1-1989 to 15-11-1989 with some interruption in between the workman has claimed to have worked for 296 days though actual working days were 214, the workman has claimed that his service cannot be terminated without payment of notice pay and retrenchment compensation etc. and he is entitled for regularization as regular or permanent worker having worked for 206 days in a year. The workman claimed that he was never informed that his employment from 9-1-1989 was for 89 days only and on daily wage basis and the order of his employment mentioned that his appointment was as Messenger-cum-Helper in purely temporary capacity. Refusal of employment to the workman concerned by the management was preceded with no reason and so the workman concerned has raised the industrial dispute claiming his retrenchment as illegal and has prayed for his reinstatement in service with full back wages since the management has resorted to unfair labour practice in retrenching him. Earlier the workman moved before the Central Administrative Tribunal on 26-4-1995 (O.A. 516/95)

though the said applicant was rejected by the said Tribunal on 26-6-1997 on the point of delay in making the application. The workman moved an application under Article, 226 of the Constitution before the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata and subsequently the said application was rejected by the Hon'ble Court with the observation that such application could not be maintained under Article, 226 of the Constitution of India and thereafter this industrial dispute was raised before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kolkata on 27-2-1998.

3. In its written statement, management side initially raised a point that the management organization is not an industry in view of the definition thereto in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and thereafter contended that the workman was engaged as Messenger-cum-Helper in the National Informatics Centre, West Bengal Unit on daily wage basis and the engagement was casual in nature and it was specified for a period of 85 days between January to May, 1989 and he was again engaged for another specific period of 81 days during the months of August to November in the same year of 1989, in two phases. In the second phase during the period from August to November, 1989 the workman actually worked for 66 days and thereby in two phases, the workman worked for 151 days (85 days + 66 days). It is claimed by the management that the engagement of the workman continued till his engagement was necessitated till May, 15, 1989 and it is claimed that such engagement for specific period of the workman was within his knowledge.

4. In the rejoinder the workman has stated nothing more than the story made out in his written statement of claim and added something by way of denial of the statement made by the management in their written statement.

5. Admittedly the workman concerned was engaged as Messenger-cum-Helper with effect from 9-1-1989 and during that period he worked upto 15-5-1989 and thereafter from August, 1989 to November, 1989, though the workman claimed to have worked for another period from 29-5-1989 to 11-8-1989. Since the period of work from 9-1-1989 to 15-5-1989 and from August, 1989 to November, 1989 was admitted by the management side, the rest other period of work from end of May, 1989 till middle of August, 1989 as claimed by the workman is to be proved by him with cogent evidence since the management has claimed that in two phases the workman concerned worked for a total number of 151 days which did not qualify him to get protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. On the other hand, the workman concerned claimed that in three phases he worked for 214 days in accordance with the daily wages he earned, but the continuity of the period from January to November, 1989 was counted for 296 days since the workman worked for five working days on each of the week continued from date of his engagement during the period in three phases. In respect of the working period

the attendance register of the management was produced where from it is revealed that the workman concerned actually worked from 9-1-1989 till 15-5-1989 and thereafter his work was stopped, though the other workman in the said attendance register continued to work throughout the month. The attendance register again shows that the workman concerned started second phase of work from 14-8-1989 and continued to do the work through the months till 9th day of November, 1989. The attendance register does not show that the workman concerned worked for any day during the period from 29-5-1989 to 11-8-1989.

6. The work of the workman concerned was casual in nature being a daily wage earner and the principle of 'no-work-no-pay' comes on the way in respect of counting of days though the interruption in between the working days has been treated to be counted for the number of working days for the purpose of ascertaining the eligibility of the workman concerned for protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. But the period in between disengagement from one phase to re-engagement to another phase will not give any coverage to the workman concerned since the period in between cannot be counted as the days for counting the number of days for the purpose of qualifying the workman concerned to have worked for 240 days. However, if the two phases or three phases whatever it may be in a year taken together makes the working days numbering 240 days or more, then the eligibility of the workman cannot be ignored for the purpose of protection under Section 25F of the Act. But the workman concerned could not prove that he worked during the period from 29-5-1989 to 11-8-1989 so that the number of days he would have worked during that period might have added some advantage to him for the purpose of counting the number of days worked by the workman during that period.

7. Since the workman concerned has failed to prove that he worked for 240 days or more in one calendar year or within 12 calendar months before his termination, his termination cannot be claimed to be illegal not preceding with notice, pay in lieu of notice or compensation.

8. The challenge of the management of its not being an industry has not been raised by the management at the time of hearing of the matter though in its pleading such a plea was taken it is presumed that the said plea has been ignored or waived from the side of the management.

9. In view of the findings made above, I am of the opinion that the termination of the workman concerned by the management of National Informatics Centre, West Bengal Unit is legal and justified and the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,
the 23rd December, 2011.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 643.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दि मैनेजमेंट, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन, अलवर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/76/1992-आई आर (डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2012

S.O. 643.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Department of Telecommunication, Alwar and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-1-2012.

[No. L-40012/76/1992-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

केस नं. सी.आई.टी 14/93

रैफरेंस :

केन्द्र सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली का आदेश क्र. सं. एल.-40012/76/92-आई.आर. (डी.यू.) दिनांक 17-9-1993

श्री ध्याम लाल शर्मा पुत्र श्री किशन लाल शर्मा, गांव कानेटी, पोस्ट मऊखेड़ा बाया बिवाई, तहसील बसवा, जिला दौसा।

... प्रार्थी

बनाम

1. टेलीकॉम डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजीनियर, अलवर।

2. उप मण्डल अधिकारी (तार) मोती डूंगरी, अलवर।

3. सब डिवीजनल ऑफिसर (पी) अलवर। ... अप्रार्थीगण

उपस्थित :

श्री सतीश कुमार शर्मा, पीठासीन अधिकारी

प्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री जे. एल. शाह

अप्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री तेज प्रकाश शर्मा

दिनांक अवार्ड : 15-9-2011

अवार्ड

1. केन्द्र सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ने उपरोक्त आदेश के जरिये निम्न विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत इस न्यायाधिकरण को अधिनियम हेतु निर्देशित किया है :

“Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Telecommunication, Alwar [TDE, Alwar, SDO (P) & SDO (T), Alwar] in terminating the services of Shri Shyam Lal Sharma, Muster Roll employee, w.e.f. September, 1990 is legal and justified? If not, what relief he is entitled to and from what date?”

2. प्रार्थी श्रमिक की ओर से इस आशय का स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम पेश किया गया कि उसे विपक्षी उप मंडल अधिकारी (तार), अलवर के यहां जनवरी 1983 से अगस्त 1983 तक दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में कार्य पर रखा। फिर शीघ्र नियुक्ति देने का आश्वासन देकर सेवा मुक्त किया गया। प्रार्थी अनेकों बार उनके कार्यालय में गया। दिनांक 19-5-1990 को वह फिर से काम पर लग गया लेकिन 1 अक्टूबर 1990 को बिना कारण बताये उसे सेवा से पृथक् कर दिया। 10 अगस्त, 1990 से 30 सितम्बर, 1990 तक का वेतन भी नहीं दिया। मस्टरोल में उसके स्थान पर उसके पिता का नाम अंकित कर दिया गया, उसके पिता के नाम पर मनीआर्डर भी भेजा गया जो उसने लेने से मना कर दिया। उसने अप्रार्थी को अनेकों पत्र लिखकर कार्य देने का अनुरोध किया लेकिन काम नहीं दिया। इस पर उसने यह औद्योगिक विवाद प्रस्तुत किया। उसकी सेवा मुक्ति अवैध व अनुचित है, उससे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी कार्यरत है, अतः उसे सभी लाभ परिलाभ सहित सेवा में लेने व सेवा मुक्ति को अवैध व अनुचित घोषित करने की प्रार्थना की गई।

3. विपक्षीगण ने जवाब में कहा की प्रार्थी ने इसी बिन्दु पर सेन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल (कैट) में मुकदमा पेश किया था जो खारिज हो गया इसलिए रैस-जुडीकेटा के सिद्धांत के आधार पर ही यह विवाद खारिज होने योग्य है। कम वेतन होने के कारण प्रार्थी स्वयं ही नौकरी छोड़कर चला गया था, उसने कभी भी एक कलैण्डर वर्ष में 240 दिन काम नहीं किया। वर्ष 1990 में वह दैनिक वेतन भोगी के रूप में वापस काम पर आया है और अपना नाम किशन लाल बताकर काम किया है, अपने हस्ताक्षर भी किशन लाल के नाम से किये हैं, क्लेम खारिज होने योग्य है।

4. साक्ष्य प्रार्थी में प्रार्थी श्याम लाल ने अपने बयान कराये। विपक्षीगण की ओर से श्री बी. एल. मीणा को परीक्षित किया गया।

6. हमने दोनों पक्षों की बहस सुनी, पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया।

7. विद्वान प्रतिनिधि प्रार्थी की दलीले हैं कि प्रार्थी ने 240 दिन से अधिक काम किया है, उसे अवैध रूप से सेवा मुक्त किया गया है। बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी उसे नौकरी में नहीं लिया

गया। उससे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी अभी भी सेवारत हैं, क्लेम स्वीकार किये जाने योग्य है। अपने समर्थन में प्रतिनिधि प्रार्थी ने न्याय दृष्टान्त एच. डी. सिंह बनाम रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, 1986। एल.एल.जे. (एस.सी) 127 पेश किया है।

8. दूसरी ओर विपक्षीगण के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि का कहना है कि यही विवाद CAT से तय हो चुका है। विपक्षी ने कभी भी 240 दिन से अधिक काम नहीं किया है। CAT के अवार्ड की अनुपालना में प्रार्थी को काम करने का अवसर भी दिया गया है, क्लेम खारिज होने योग्य है।

9. हमने दोनों पक्षों की दलीलों पर विचार किया, प्रस्तुत न्याय दृष्टान्त का ससम्मान अवलोकन किया।

10. सर्वप्रथम यह उल्लेखनीय कि प्रार्थी ने इसी विवाद के संबंध में CAT के समक्ष याचिका पेश की जो CAT द्वारा दिनांक 13-1-1993 के आदेश से इन निर्देशों के साथ निस्तारित की गई है कि यदि आगे आवश्यकता हो तो प्रार्थी को दैनिक वेतन भोगी (कैज्युअल लेबर) के रूप में काम दिया जावे और यदि इसे नियमित करने की योजना आये तो इसके कंस पर विचार किया जावे।

11. प्रार्थी ने सैन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल में उक्त विवाद उठाने के तथ्य का स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम में उल्लेख नहीं किया है अर्थात् उसने यह तथ्य जान बूझकर छिपाया है, और वह स्वच्छ हाथों से अधिकरण के समक्ष नहीं आया है। इसके अलावा यह विवाद सैन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा तय हो चुका है जिसमें यह साफ तौर पर निर्धारित किया जा चुका है कि प्रार्थी ने 240 दिन से अधिक कभी काम नहीं किया।

12. यद्यपि बहस के दौरान यह कहा गया है कि सैन्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रिब्यूनल के आदेश की पालना में काम देने की सूचना के लिए पत्र जारी करने का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि ये पत्र वास्तव में जारी हुए हैं और प्रार्थी को मिले हैं। लेकिन प्रार्थी श्याम लाल अपनी जिरह में स्वीकार करता है कि विपक्षीगण द्वारा काम देने की सूचना एक दो बार उसे मिली थी, वह एक दो बार काम पर गया भी था। बीच-बीच में उसे भुगतान भी हुआ था पर यह सब 1993-94 में हुआ था अर्थात् CAT के आदेश की पालना विपक्षी द्वारा की गई है और प्रार्थी ने CAT के अनुसरण में काम भी किया है और भुगतान भी लिया है। उपरोक्त स्थिति के रहते इस अधिकरण द्वारा प्रार्थी की सेवा मुक्ति को अवैध ठहराने या उसे अलग से कोई राहत प्रदान करने का अधिकारी ठहराने का कोई विधिसम्मत आधार नहीं है। परिणामतः प्रश्नगत रैफरेंस के संबंध में निम्न अवार्ड पारित किया जाता है :

“दूरसंचार विभाग, अलवर [टी.डी.ई. अलवर एस.डी.ओ. (पी) व एस.डी.ओ. (टी) अलवर] द्वारा प्रार्थी श्याम लाल, मस्टरोल कर्मचारी की सेवा सितम्बर, 1990 में समाप्त करने का आदेश अनुचित व अवैध ठहराये जाने योग्य नहीं है, प्रार्थी कोई राहत पाने का अधिकारी नहीं है।”

13. अवार्ड आज दिनांक 15-9-2011 को खुले न्यायालय में लिखाया जाकर सुनाया गया जो केन्द्र सरकार को प्रकाशनार्थ नियमानुसार भेजा जाये।

सतीश कुमार शर्मा, पीठासीन अधिकारी
नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 644.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिण्टेंडेंट आफ टेलीग्राफ ट्रैफिक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./एल.सी./आर/72/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/36/1992-आई आर (डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2012

S.O. 644.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/72/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the Senior Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-01-2012.

[No. L-40012/36/1992-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR No. CGIT/LC/R/72/93

Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan, Presiding Officer.

BETWEEN

Shri Ravindra Kumar Dumbhare,
S/o Shri Atmaram Dumbhare,
Ex. Chowkidar,
Post Kattinagar, Birsola,
Tehsil Gondia,
Distt. Bhandara (Maharashtra)

... Workman

Versus

Senior Superintendent of Telegraph
Traffic, Jabalpur (MP)
Telegraph Master, I/Ch.
Departmental Telegraph Office,
Balaghat,
Post & Distt. Balaghat (MP)

... Management

AWARD

(Passed on this 20th day of December, 2011)

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/36/92-IR(DU) dated 22-3-93 has

referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the Telegraph Master Incharge, Departmental Telegraph Office, Balaghat (MP) under the control of Sr. Supdt. Telegraph Traffic, Jabalpur Division, Jabalpur in stopping from work/duty Shri Ravindra Kumar Dumbhare, S/o Shri Atmaram Dumbhare, Ex-Chowkidar w.e.f. 3-2-90 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The case of the workman in short is that he was appointed as chowkidar on 1-5-1986 by the management after taking approval. He was not part time chowkidar. His working hours was from 8.00 PM to 9.00 AM every day. He was served with a notice on 29-1-1990 and was directed for not attending duty from 3-2-1990. It is stated that the management withdrew the said notice by giving a letter dated 5-6-90 by registered post. The said letter also contained a cross cheque bearing No. A 334631 dated 5-6-1991 for Rs. 2919. The said registered letter was received by the workman without knowing the contents therein. The cheque was not acceptable and he did not encash the same. It does not comply the provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short 'the Act', 1947). The workman met several times with the officers of the management but he was never offered alternative job. It is submitted that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management also appeared and filed reply by way of Written Statement. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was engaged as a part time chowkidar on daily wages from 1-5-1986 without any specific order by the management. The Telecom Department took a decision to pay the minimum pay admissible to corresponding cadre without increment w.e.f. 5-2-1986 to all casual labours in view of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed on 27-10-1987 in Petition No. 323/86. The casual labour includes both full time casual labour, part time labours and the workers engaged on contingency basis. The Deptt. of Telecom imposed complete ban on engagement of casual labours vide letter dated 30-3-1985. Subsequently the department specifically issued an order directing for not engaging any casual labour vide letter dated 29-1-90 and further directed that the casual labour should be removed after giving one month's pay each in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation @ 15 days wages for every completed year of continuous service. It is stated that the D.T.O., Balaghat misunderstood the letter and issued the notice on 29-1-1990 to the applicant and stopped him from work w.e.f. 2-2-90 without paying month's salary. When the mistake was detected, the office of the D.T.O., Balaghat was directed to contact the workman and to arrange payment of one month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation accordingly but he was informed that he left the place. Subsequently the D.T.O.,

Balaghat paid one month's wages and retrenchment compensation to the workman through a cheque dated 5-6-1991 and sent it by registered post AD which was received and acknowledged by the workman. On the above circumstances, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are settled for adjudication :

- (i) Whether the action of the management to stop the workman from duty w.e.f. 3-2-90 is justified?
- (ii) To what relief, the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

On the pleadings and evidence of the parties, the following facts appear to have been admitted :

1. The workman Shri Ravindra Kumar was engaged as chowkidar on casual basis on 1-5-86.
2. He was served with a notice on 29-1-90 and was directed for not attending duty after 2-2-90.
3. The management withdrew the said notice by giving letter dt. 5-6-90.
4. A cheque bearing No. A334631 dated 5-6-91 for Rs. 2919 was sent by registered post to the workman in lieu of pay of one month's notice and retrenchment compensation @ 15 days' wages of each and every completed year.
5. The cheque was received and acknowledged by the workman.

6. Now the question is very limited as to whether one month pay in lieu of one month's notice and retrenchment compensation was paid in accordance with Section 25F of the Act, 1947. The workman has stated in his evidence that it is true that he was engaged on casual basis. He has stated at para 4 that the management sent Account Payee crossed cheque for Rs. 2919/- by Registered Post AD and he received the same without knowing the contents but it was not encashed and not acceptable. The documents filed by the workman are marked as Exhibit W/1 to W/10 which also corroborate that the cheque was received. There is no evidence that the said cheque was returned by the workman. It appears that the said cheque was received and kept by the workman and, therefore, it is deemed that one month pay in lieu of one month's notice and retrenchment compensation were paid in accordance with Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 and there is no violation in terminating the workman from service. The management has also examined Shri C.L. Yemle in support of the case and proved one document which is marked as Exhibit M/1 to show that in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, basic of the minimum pay was being paid to casual labour. This issue is decided against the workman and in favour of the management.

7. Issue No. II

Considering the discussion made above, I find that the retrenchment of the workman is valid and legal and there is no violation of the provision of the Act, 1947. The workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly, the reference is answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 645.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कमांडिंग आफिसर, एयर फोर्स स्टेशन, उरन, रायगढ़, के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/4 ऑफ 2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/7/2005-आई आर (डीयू)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2012

S.O. 645.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/4 of 2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Commanding Officer, Air Force Station, Uran, Raigarh and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-01-2012.

[No. L-14012/7/2005-IR(DU)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, No. 2, MUMBAI**

PRESENT:

Shri K. B. Katake, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/4 of 2006

Employers in relation to the Management of
Commanding Officer, Air Force Station.

The Commanding Officer,
Airforce Station,
Ministry of Defence,
Sheva, Tal. Uran,
Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra

AND

Their Workman :

Shri Arvind Keshav Mhatre,
Mulekhand, Tal. Uran,
Distt. Raigad,
Maharashtra-400 702.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. H.D. Rathod,
Advocate.

For the Workman : Mr. J.H. Sawant,
Advocate

Mumbai, dated the 8th November, 2011.

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-14012/7/2003-IR (DU), dated 26-12-2005 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of the sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the Demand of Shri Arvind Keshav Mhatre from the management of Commanding Officer, Airforce Station, Sheva, Distt. Raigarh for reinstatement of service w.e.f. 27-5-2004 is justified? If so, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After receipt of the reference from the Ministry, both the parties were served with notices. In response to the notice, the second party workman has filed his statement of claim at Ex-5. According to him, Airforce Station at Sheva, Distt. Raigarh, Maharashtra has employed the workman whose name was sponsored by Employment Exchange Office. He was duly selected and appointed for a period from 22-8-2002 to 15-12-2002 and again from 15-6-2003 to 15-12-2003. He was not given any work in the intermediate period. For the above referred period, he has worked as Anti Malaria Lashkar (Class-IV). He was appointed as Seasonal Anti Malarai Lashkar. The Management was liable to grant temporary status to Anti Malaria Lashkar after 165 days of work and after 150 days in the offices observing five days week for two consecutive years. The workman was entitled to the said benefit of the scheme. The management had obtained statement of declaration from the workman on 4-5-2004 and he was also found medically fit for the temporary status of Anti Malaria Lashkar. He further submitted that he was not given employment as well as temporary status as per the scheme. He requested for his further employment. However, management has given employment to some others. They told verbally that he would not be reinstated and re-employed in the services.

3. The workman claims that he was in continuous service of the management w.e.f. 22-8-2002. His name was also on muster roll. He was entitled to the employment

atleast w.e.f. 15-6-2004. The management, however, terminated the services of the workman w.e.f. 15-6-2004. Therefore, he could not resume his duties. The action of management in terminating his services is illegal and unjust. Therefore, the workman has raised industrial dispute. The management has violated the provisions made under Seasonal Anti-Malaria Lashkar. Therefore, the workman approached ALC(C). As conciliation failed, ALC made report to Ministry and Ministry has sent the reference to this Tribunal. The workman, therefore, prays that he be reinstated in service w.e.f. 15-6-2004 by granting him temporary status with all consequential benefits.

4. The first party resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement at Ex-6. According to them, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain and try the present dispute. They contended that the first party is neither an 'industry' nor the second party is 'workman' as defined under Industrial Disputes Act. The first party management is 2226 Squadron Air Force under Ministry of Defence. It does not come under the purview of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The said Act is not at all applicable. They denied that they have employed the second party as a Seasonal Anti Malaria Lashkar. According to them he was appointed on purely temporary basis for the season job. His job ends on completion of each season. Such persons neither can be called as a workman. His appointment was seasonal. They denied all the allegations of the workman. They further contended that the preliminary issue be framed whether the first party is an industry and the second party is workman? They also contended that the preliminary issue also be framed whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain this reference. Therefore, they pray that the reference be dismissed with cost.

5. Following are the three preliminary issues framed by my Id predecessors for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow :

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1.	Whether first party is an 'industry'?	No
2.	Whether the second party prove that he is a workman and employee of the first party ?	No
3.	Is he entitled for employment and relief sought with first party ?	No
4.	What Order ?	As per final order

REASONS**Issue No. 1 :**

6. The first party is Commanding Officer, Air Force Station, deployed at Seva for the protection of JNPT. They

have their Airforce Station at Seva and they require services of Anti Malaria Lashkar to protect their staff and Officers. Therefore, every year the Commanding Officer engages some seasonal workers for the purpose. Neither Airforce Station deployed at Seva is dealing with any manufacturing business nor are they doing any function like industry. In the circumstances, the Airforce unit at Seva cannot be called an industry. Accordingly, I decide this issue No. 1 in the negative.

Issue No. 2

7. In the case at hand, the workman has not led any oral evidence. The fact is not denied that the second party was given the seasonal work of Anti Malaria Lashkar. He was given the said work for about six months in the year 2002 from June to December. Again in the next year for the same period the said work was allotted to him. Fact is not disputed that, neither applications were invited nor workman had appeared for any test. He was not appointed as a full time worker after following the recruitment rules. In the circumstances engaging a person for such a seasonal work neither can be said appointed as a workman, nor it can be said an appointment or recruitment. In the circumstances, a person who has performed some seasonal work cannot claim the status of workman. The claim of the second party is very weak and baseless. In this backdrop conclusion can be arrived at that the second party is not workman as contemplated under Section 2 (s) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Thus, I hold that the second party is not a workman. Accordingly, I decide this issue No. 2 also in the negative.

Issue No. 3

8. Today the Id. adv. for the second party filed application for disposing of the reference as in similar reference earlier, this Tribunal has held that it has no jurisdiction to entertain this reference as neither the first party is an industry nor second party is a workman as defined in the I.D. Act, 1947. Therefore, the dispute herein cannot be called an industrial dispute as contemplated under I.D. Act. Accordingly, I decide this issue No. 3 also in the negative and proceed to pass the following order :

ORDER

The reference stands rejected.

With no order as to costs.

K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 646.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कमांडिंग आफिसर, एयर फोर्स स्टेशन, उरन, रायगढ़, के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक

विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-2/5 का 2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/8/2005-आई आर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2012

S.O. 646.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/5 of 2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the The Commanding Officer Air Force Station, Uran, Raigad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-01-2012

[No. L-14012/8/2005-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, No. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT:

K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/5 of 2006

Employers in relation to the Management of
Commanding Officer, Air Force Station

The Commanding Officer
Airforce Station
Ministry of Defence,
Sheva, Tal. Uran,
Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra

AND

Their Workman.

Shri Ganesh Krishan Bhoir,
At & Post New Sheva,
Tal. Uran, Distt. Raigad,
Maharashtra-400 702

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. H.D. Rathod
Advocate

For the Workman : Mr. J.H. Sawant,
Advocate

Mumbai, the 8th November, 2011

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-14012/8/2005-IR (DU), dated

26-12-2005 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of the sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the demand of Shri Ganesh Krishan Bhoir from the management of Commanding Officer, Airforce Station, Sheva, Distt. Raigad for reinstatement of service w.e.f. 27-5-2004 is justified? If so, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After receipt of the reference from the Ministry, both the parties were served with notices. In response to the notice, the second party workman has filed his statement of claim at Ex-5. According to him, Airforce Station at Sheva, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra has employed the workman whose name was sponsored by Employment Exchange Office. He was duly selected and appointed for a period from 15-06-2002 to 15-12-2002 and again from 15-6-2003 to 15-12-2003. He was not given any work in the intermediate period. For the above referred period, he has worked as Anti Malaria Lashkar (Class-IV). He was appointed as Seasonal Anti Malaria Lashkar. The management was liable to grant temporary status to Anti Malaria Lashkar after 165 days of work and after 150 days in the offices observing five days week for two consecutive years. The workman was entitled to the said benefit of the scheme. The management had obtained statement of declaration from the workman on 4-5-2004 and he was also found medically fit for the temporary status of Anti Malaria Lashkar. He further submitted that he was not given employment as well as temporary status as per the scheme. He requested for his further employment. However management has given employment to some others. They told verbally that he would not be reinstated and re-employed in the services.

3. The workman claims that he was in continuous service of the management w.e.f. 15-06-2002. His name was also on muster roll. He was entitled to the employment atleast w.e.f. 15-6-2004. The management however terminated the services of the workman w.e.f. 15-6-2004. Therefore he could not resume his duties. The action of management in terminating his services is illegal and unjust. Therefore, the workman has raised industrial dispute. The management has violated the provisions made under Seasonal Anti Malaria Lashkar. Therefore the workman approached ALC(C). As conciliation failed, ALC made report to Ministry and Ministry has sent the reference to this Tribunal. The workman therefore prays that he be reinstated in service w.e.f. 15-6-2004 by granting him temporary status with all consequential benefits.

4. The first party resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement at Ex-6. According to them, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain and try the present dispute. They contended that the first party is neither an

‘industry’ nor the second party is ‘workman’ as defined under Industrial Disputes Act. The first party management is 2226 Squadron Air Force under Ministry of Defence. It does not come under the purview of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The said Act is not at all applicable. They denied that they have employed the second party as a Seasonal Anti Malaria Lashkar. According to them he was appointed on purely temporary basis for the season job. His job ends on completion of each season. Such persons neither can be called as a workman. His appointment was seasonal. They denied all the allegations of the workman. They further contended that the preliminary issue be framed whether the first party is an industry and the second party is workman? They also contended that the preliminary issue also be framed whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain this reference. Therefore they pray that the reference be dismissed with cost.

5. Following are the three preliminary issues framed by my Ld predecessors for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow :

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1.	Whether first party is an ‘industry’?	No
2.	Whether the second party prove that he is a workman and employee of the first party ?	No
3.	Is he entitled for employment and relief sought with first party ?	No
4.	What Order ?	As per final order

REASONS

Issue No. 1 :

6. The first party is Commanding Officer, Air Force Station, deployed at Seva for the protection of JNPT. They have their Airforce Station at Sheva and they require services of Anti Malaria Lashkar to protect their staff and Officers. Therefore, every year the Commanding Officer engages some seasonal workers for the purpose. Neither Airforce Station deployed at Sheva is dealing with any manufacturing business nor are they doing any function like industry. In the circumstances, the Airforce unit at Sheva cannot be called an industry. Accordingly I decide this issue No. 1 in the negative.

Issue No. 2

7. In the case at hand, the workman has not led any oral evidence. The fact is not denied that the second party was given the seasonal work of Anti Malaria Lashkar. He was given the said work for about six months in the year 2002 from June to December. Again in the next year for the

same period the said work was allotted to him. Fact is not disputed that, neither applications were invited nor workman had appeared for any test. He was not appointed as a full time worker after following the recruitment rules. In the circumstances engaging a person for such a seasonal work neither can be said appointed as a workman, nor it can be said an appointment or recruitment. In the circumstances, a person who has performed some seasonal work cannot claim the status of workman. The claim of the second party is very weak and baseless. In this backdrop conclusion can be arrived at that the second party is not workman as contemplated under Section 2 (s) of Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Thus I hold that the second party is not a workman. Accordingly I decide this issue no. 2 also in the negative.

Issue No. 3

8. Today the Ld adv. for the second party filed application for disposing of the reference as in similar reference earlier, this Tribunal has held that it has no jurisdiction to entertain this reference as neither the first party is an industry nor second party is a workman as defined in the I.D. Act 1947. Therefore, the dispute herein cannot be called an industrial dispute as contemplated under I.D. Act. Accordingly, I decide this issue no. 3 also in the negative and proceed to pass the following order :

ORDER

The reference stands rejected.

With no order as to costs.

Date : 8-11-2011 K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 647.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/26/2001-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th January, 2012

S.O. 647.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 113/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of South Eastern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-01-2012.

[No. L-41012/26/2001-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/113/2001

Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan, Presiding Officer.

Shri P.S. Karunakaran,
Vice President,
South Eastern Railwaymen's Union,
Regn. No. 3580, C/o SE Rly. Complex,
Bilaspur (CG)

... Workman

Versus

Divisional Railway Manager,
South Eastern Railway,
Bilaspur (CG)

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 4th day of January, 2012

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-41012/26/2001-IR (B-I) dated 11-6-2001 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of South Eastern Railway, Bilaspur in not providing the employment to the son of Shri Amrit Lal, Driver-A on compassionate grounds is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The workman appeared on 14-6-05 through counsel but did not file statement of claim inspite of sufficient time granted to the workman. Lastly the workman became absent. The then Tribunal proceeded ex parte against the workman on 12-6-08.

3. The management appeared and filed his Written Statement. The case of the workman, in short, is that the workman Shri Amritlal was Driver in the management organization. He committed grave misconduct and chargesheet dated 7-2-1995 was served on him on 23-3-1995. He became sick and remained under treatment of Railway Medical Department. He was declared medically de-categorised by medical authorities on 7-7-95. He was offered alternative job in Group D category which he had not accepted and filed an application dated 23-9-95 for voluntary retirement on medical ground which was accepted because departmental enquiry of graver charges was not pending against him. Subsequently he was exonerated from charges leveled against him in absence of sufficient evidence. His retirement was due on 31-1-96 and he retired normally on the said date drawing his salary as Driver. It is stated that there is no provision under any rule to provide appointment to award of retired railway

employee on attaining the age of superannuation. It is submitted that there is no merit in the case and the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. The following issues are framed for adjudication :

(I) Whether the action of the management in not providing the employment to the son of Shri Amritlal, Driver-A on compassionate grounds is justified ?

(II) To what relief the workman is entitled ?

5. Issue No. I

The management has examined one witness in the case. The management witness Shri R. Shankaran is presently working as Asstt. Personnel Officer. He has stated that Shri Amrit Lal was Driver at MDGR and retired from service on superannuation on 31-1-96. He has stated that the workman retired normally on 31-1-96 on attaining the age of superannuation and he was drawing salary of Driver. He has further stated that there is no provision and rule to provide appointment to award of retired Railway employee who had retired after attaining the age of superannuation. His evidence is un rebutted. There is no reason to disbelieve his evidence. His evidence clearly shows that the workman is not entitled to get compassionate appointment of his son on attaining the age of superannuation. This shows that the action of the management is justified and legal. This issue is decided in favour of the management.

6. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that the workman Shri Amritlal is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

7. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 648.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट ऑफ कोलडैम हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट और अर्दर्स के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय न. I, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 173/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/283/2010-आई आर (डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2012

S.O. 648.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 173/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project and Others and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 20-1-2012.

[No. L-42012/283/2010-IR (DU)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH

PRESENT :

Sri A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

1. Case I.D. No. 164/2011

Registered on 24-5-2011

Sh. Jai Pal, S/o Sh. Bengali Ram,
Village-Bantreh, PO-Baroti,
Tehsil-Sunder Nagar,
Mandi (HP).

2. I.D. No. 166/2011

Registered on 24-5-2011

Sh. Kamlesh Kumar, S/o Sh. Dila Ram,
Village-Pangralla, PO-Dhund,
Tehsil-Sunder Nagar,
Mandi (HP).

3. I.D. No. 167/2011

Registered on 24-5-2011

Sh. Ramesh Kumar, S/o Sh. Sukh Ram,
Village-Khaneour, PO-Dhawal,
Tehsil-Sunder Nagar,
Mandi (HP).

... Applicants

Versus

1. The General Manager,
Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project,
NTPC, VPO, Barmana, Bilaspur.

2. The Managing Director,
M/s AKS Engineers and Contractors,
Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project,
Sanjay Sadan, Chhota Shimla.

3. Project Manager,
Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd.,
Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project,
Village Kayan, PO Slapper,
Teh. Sundernagar, Mandi.

... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Workmen : None
 For the Management : Sh. V. P. Singh for respondent
 No. 1, Sh. Shamsher Singh for
 respondent No. 3

AWARD

Passed on December 19, 2011

The Central Government vide Notification No. L-42012/256/2010-IR (DU), L-42012/254/2010-IR (DU) and L-42012/252/2004 all dated 20-4-2011 by exercising its power under Section 10 sub-section 1 Clause (d) and sub-section (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (in short Act) has referred to this Tribunal the aforesaid industrial disputes for adjudication.

The common question of law and fact in all the disputes is the same, viz. :

“Whether the retrenchment of services of the aforesaid workmen by the Managing Director, M/s. AKS Engineers and Contractors, Sanjay Sadan Chotta Shimla (HP) without following the principle of ‘Last come first go’ is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled to form the above employer?”

After receiving the references the notices were issued to the parties. Respondent No. 1 and 3 put in their appearance but the claimant and respondent No. 2 did not turn up despite notice sent by registered post. Notices not received back undelivered. Since workman Jai Pal of ID No. 164/2011 did not turn up and file claim statement despite notice sent by registered post to him on 24-7-2011 and the other workmen Kamlesh of ID No. 166/2011 and Ramesh of ID No. 167/2011 also did not turn up and file claim statement despite notices sent by registered post on 24-6-2011 hence ‘No Dispute Award’ is passed in all these cases. Original copy of the Award be placed in the record of ID No. 164/2011 and the copy of the award be placed on the record of each of the other IDs. Two copies of the award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 649.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अथवा न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/59/2006-आई आर (बी-1)]
 रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 649.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 4/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-1-2012.

[No. L-12012/59/2006-IR(B-I)]
 RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
 JAIPUR**

PRESENT :

Sri N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 4/2008

Reference No. L-12012/59/2006-IR(B-I)

Dated : 15-11-2007

Shri Shish Ram,
 S/o Shri Bhura Ram Gurjar,
 R/o Gram Khurdi,
 Dhani Sheogramwali Kotputli,
 Tehsil Kotputli,
 Distt : Jaipur.

V/s

1. The Managing Director,
 State Bank of Patiala,
 Head Office,
 Mall Road,
 Patiala, Punjab.
2. The Branch Manager,
 State Bank of Patiala,
 N.H. No. 8, Kotputli,
 Distt : Jaipur (Raj.)

AWARD

21-12-2011

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of Patiala in terminating the services of Shri Shish Ram S/o Shri Bhura Ram w.e.f. 2-3-2005 is justified? If not, what relief Shri Shish Ram is entitled to?”

2. The workman in his claim statement has pleaded that he was engaged as a Messenger on 24-4-2001 in the State Bank of Patiala, Branch Kotputli and he had worked as such from 24-4-2001 to 2-3-2005. He has further pleaded that during said period he has worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year despite this his services have been terminated on 2-3-2005. The workman has prayed to reinstate him with back wages and other consequential benefits.

3. In reply, the management has contended that the workman had never worked in Kotputli Branch of the bank. There is no post of Messenger in Kotputli Branch. Neither he was engaged nor his services were terminated by the management. It has been further contended that provision of Section 25-F, G and H are not attracted in the present matter. The documents prepared by the workman are forged therefore, the claim of the workman deserves to be rejected.

4. On 5-10-2011 at the stage of filing documents and rejoinder, none appeared on behalf of the workman. The case was adjourned for next date i.e. 19-12-2011 but on the said date none appeared on behalf of both the parties therefore, case was reserved for award.

5. Since, the management has denied the claim of the workman in its reply, initial burden was on the workman to prove that he has worked for 240 days during preceding 12 months from the date of his termination.

6. The workman has not appeared to substantiate his claim. There is no documentary and oral evidence on record. Thus, it is not possible to decide the reference under adjudication on merits. It appears that the workman is not willing to contest the case further. Therefore, "No Claim Award" is passed in this matter. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

7. Award as above.

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 650.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 42/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/51/2009-आई आर (सीएम-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 650.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 42/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/51/2009-IR(CM-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NO. 1, DHANBAD

(AT LOK ADALAT)

In the matter of a reference u/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 42 of 2009

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of W.W.Z.
(Mohuda) Area of M/S. BCCL.

And

Their Workman

PRESENT :

Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : None

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary,
Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, 11th January, 2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/51/2009-IR(CM-I) dated 9-7-2009 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of W.W.Z., Mohuda of M/s. BCCL in not regularising the services of Shri Kameshwar Prasad Sah as Store Keeper is justified and legal ? To what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

2. This case was fixed on 1-12-2011 at Lok Adalat. Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, appearing on behalf of the workman, submitted by filing a petition duly signed by Shri Mukherjee and also by the

concerned workman, that the claim of the concerned workman has been amicable settled with the management. In such circumstances, it has been prayed to pass an order allowing to withdraw the claim made by the workman/union.

In view of the prayer made by the concerned workman/Union, I pass a 'No Dispute' Award in the present reference case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 651.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 210/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/164/2008-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 651.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 210/2009) of the Labour Court, Pune (Maharashtra) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-1-2012.

[No. L-12012/164/2008-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE M. S. BODHANKAR, PRESIDING OFFICER, FIRST LABOUR COURT, PUNE

Ref. IDA. No. 210 of 2009

The General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Mumbai Local Head Office,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Mumbai

Ist Party

AND

The President,
State Bank of India Staff Union,
C/o U.P. Naik, 68/86,
Harkoovarbhai Bldg.
Pandit Bakhale Path,
Thanidwar Road,
Mumbai-400002

IIInd Party

AWARD

Dated : 10-8-2011

This reference is made to this Court by the Desk Officer, Govt. of India/Bharat Sarkar Ministry of Labour/Shram Mantralaya, New Delhi vide No. L-12012/164/2008(IR(B-I) dt. 1-9-2009 for adjudication in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule as under :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in recovering the amount from Smt. Geeta Sangam, Special Assistant Paud Road Branch without taking the other coincidental matter in the consideration, is correct or not ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

In this matter, the second party is duly served vide Ex. No. 3A but no authorised personnel is present on its behalf. It has not filed its statement of claim. In view of this as the second party has not taken any steps to proceed with the matter and hence for want of steps the present matter is dismissed in default. Award be drawn accordingly.

M. S. BODHANKAR, Presiding Officer

Date : 12-9-2011

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 652.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 163/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/69/2001-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 652.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 163/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Western Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-1-2012.

[No. L-41012/69/2001-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/163/01

PRESENT :

Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan, Presiding Officer

Shri Jitendra Singh,
43, MGG Vikram Nagar,
Behind Kasmes Hotel,
Ratlam (MP)

Workman

Vs.

The Divisional Railway Manager,
Western Railway,
Ratlam (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of January, 2012

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-41012/69/2001/IR(B-I) dated 16-10-2001 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of DRM, Western Railway, Ratlam to remove from the services to Shri K. Jitendra Singh w.e.f. 3-3-83 after making a DAR enquiry is justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. The workman appeared in the case through his lawyer on 17-3-2005 but did not file his statement of claim. Lastly the then Tribunal proceeded the reference ex parte against the workman on 2-9-2008.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement in the case. The case of the management in short is that the workman Shri Jitendra Singh reported sick on 6-5-1981 on the basis of Private Medical Doctor. Thereafter he had not informed the management as per rules. He became unauthorized absent without giving any information either oral or written. A departmental proceeding was initiated after serving him chargesheet of the unauthorized absence. The workman initially sought time which was allowed. Thereafter on several dates of the departmental proceeding, the workman did not appear inspite of proper notice. Lastly the enquiry was held ex parte and the proceeding was conducted according to the Railway rules. The Disciplinary Authority found the charges as proved and passed the order of removal from service w.e.f. 3-3-83. The workman is said to have filed an appeal on 21-11-86. The Appellate Authority did not find any merit and rejected the appeal. Thereafter a review petition was also rejected on 11-9-89. It is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. The following issues are framed for adjudication :

- I. Whether the departmental enquiry conducted by the management against the workman is legal and justified ?
- II. Whether the action of the management in removing the workman from services w.e.f. 3-3-83 is justified ?
- III. To what relief the workman is entitled ?

5. Issue No. I

This issue is taken finally as the reference is proceeded ex parte against the workman. According to the management, the workman was unauthorizedly absent and a chargesheet was served on him who sought time. As such he had full information of the proceeding but on subsequent dates of the proceeding he did not appear. Therefore the ex parte proceeding was held against him. It is stated that principle of natural justice was followed and the proceeding was conducted according to the Railway rules. The management has filed photocopy of the proceeding. The management has examined one witness namely Shri G. T. Rathore who is working as Divisional Personnel Officer. He has stated that the workman was unauthorizedly absent. He had filed false medical certificate of his illness. He has stated that the workman was served with a chargesheet. The photocopy of the chargesheet is filed in the case. He has further stated that the Enquiry Officer had given notices on several dates. The workman informed the Enquiry Officer by letter on 12-10-1982 for extending the date of the proceeding but he did not inform nor appeared on subsequent dates. This shows that the workman had full knowledge of the proceeding but he intentionally evaded the proceeding. The witness has further stated that ultimately the workman was removed from service on 3-3-1983 who filed appeal on 28-11-86 which was also rejected. I find that full opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself but he did not participate in the proceeding. I, therefore, held that the departmental proceeding conducted by the management against the workman is just proper and legal. This issue is accordingly decided.

6. Issue No. II

The evidence of the management witness clearly shows that the workman was unauthorizedly absent and he had not properly informed the management in accordance with the Railway Rules. The evidence further supports that the false medical certificate was subsequently filed to save his neck. There is no other evidence in rebuttal of the evidence of the management. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence. Thus it is clear that the action of the management in removing the workman from services w.e.f. 3-3-83 is justified. This issue is decided in favour of the management.

7. Issue No. III

On the basis of discussion made above, I find that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 653.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-41012/04/2008-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 653.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 33/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Western Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-41012/04/2008-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Binay Kumar Sinha,
Presiding Officer,
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Ahmedabad, Dated 16-1-2012

Reference : ITC No. 3 of 2010 Old

Reference : CGITA No. 33 of 2010

1. The General Manager,
Western Railway,
Church Gate,
Mumbai.
2. The Chief Works Manager,
Western Railway,
Loco Shed,
Dahod (Gujarat).
And their workmen.

.....First Party

Through General Secretary,
Paschim Railway Karamchari Parishad,
Having Office At-
28/B, Narain Park,
Chandkheda, Ahmedabad.

.....Second Party

For the first party : Shri T. B. Shah,
Advocate

For the second party : Shri R. S. Sisodiya,
President, PRKP.

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute was raised by 10 workmen through the Union PRKP regarding cancellation of the notification/panel prepared during the year 1997 with respect to those 10 workmen by the Management of Western Railway before the conciliation officer. On failure report of the conciliation officer the Appropriate Government (Central Government) considering an Industrial Dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Management of Western Railway and their workmen referred the dispute for adjudication as per order No. L-41012/4/2008-IR(B-I) New Delhi, dated 21-1-2010 under clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 formulating a terms of reference as per the Schedule which is as follows :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Western Railway, in cancelling the Notification/Panel prepared during the year 1997 in respect of S/Shri Suresh Kumar, Banshi Lal Chouhan, Joginder Amarnath, Tejus Hansmukhlal Gajjar, Promod Kumar, Matadin Bhaiyan, Keval Prasad Bishanlal Mahavar, Manojkumar V. Chouhan, Hemkumar, Ramnath Dharmik, Mahesh Shaaheeb Dhurani, Manishkumar Srivastav, Vinodkumar R., is justified ? If not, to what relief the applicants concerned are entitled to ?"

2. Notices were sent to the parties for filing their respective pleadings-statement of claim, written statement. The second party workmen through their union PRKP filed statement of claim at Ext. 6 to the effect that the action of the management of Western Railway in cancellation of the notification/panel prepared during the year 1997 with respect to the workmen is unjustified, unwarranted and prayed for the relief as to allowing this reference and directing the first party employer to appoint the workman of Dahod workshop as per notification of the year 1997 and also for directing to first party employer to grant the difference of wages with 12% interest thereon. First party No. 2 filed its written statement at Ext. 7 with list of documents denying as to the claim of the workman. Taking such stand that issuance of notification and cancellation of notification is prerogative for the Competent Authority

and Competent Authority have power in this regard and that cannot be interfered by other authority or tribunal, also denying the all allegations made in the statement of claim and prayed for dismissal of the reference case.

3. The case was pending for leading evidence by the second party and one of the workman namely Shri Suresh B. Chouhan also filed his affidavited examination-in-chief at Ext. 8 and was to be cross-examined on behalf of the first party fixing for cross-examination. Subsequently on 17-10-2011 to pursis at Ext. 11 and 12 were filed by the union President of PRKP 1st pursis for putting the case record on board since the second party intend to withdraw this reference case and the second application also containing signature of one of the workmen Suresh Kumar, Banshi Lal Chouhan for permitting to withdraw this reference case and in the proceedings order was passed for putting up on 18-11-2011. On 18-11-2011 the pursis was not pressed so the date was adjourned for 13-1-2012 for further hearing on those pursis at Ext. 11 and 12. Thereafter on 13-12-2011 record was put up for moving the pursis at Ext. 11 and 12 filed on behalf of the second party but its copy since not supplied to the first party nor having endorsement of the first party representative on those pursis, so it was adjourned for 13-1-2012 for hearing on withdrawn pursis.

4. On 13-1-2012 the record was put up for hearing. Again a withdrawal pursis was filed at Ext. 13 upon which Shri H. B. Shah, lawyer of the first party also made endorsement as no objection. Both parties were heard also perused on record.

5. During midst of the hearing of this reference case, it appears that good sense have prevailed between the parties to sort out their dispute outside the court resulting in filing of the pursis for withdrawal of this reference case and in this regard praying therein for passing necessary order. So, now in view, Ext. 11, 12, 13 the parties are not at dispute in this reference and so there is no need for answering the terms of reference. So, in view of the withdrawal pursis no dispute award in this reference case is passed.

Let copies of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for publication and needful.

BINAY KUMAR SINHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 654.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर-पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2010)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41011/28/2008-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 654.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of North West Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-41011/28/2008-IR (B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JAIPUR**

PRESENT:

Sh. N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

L.D. No. 2/2010

Ref. No. L-41011/28/2008-IR (B-I) dated : 3-9-2008

The General Secretary,
Rajasthan Public Sector Karamchari Sangh,
80, Bajrang Vihar, Nr. Gopalpura Rly. Phathak,
Jaipur.

Vs.

The Divisional Railway Manager,
North West Railway,
Ajmer.

AWARD

(Dated 14-12-2011)

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under clause (d) of Sub-sections (1) & 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of North West Railway, Ajmer through DRM, NWR Ajmer in not giving family pension to Smt. Madhubala Tak w/o deceased employee Sri Gangaram Tak, Booking Clerk, Ajmer w.e.f. 20-1-1999 is legal & justified? If so, to what relief is the disputant entitled and from which date?”

2. These facts are not in dispute that husband of Smt. Madhubala Tak was working as booking clerk under the employment of the non-applicant; that he was issued charge sheet on 30-3-1987; that he retired on 20-9-1987 & he was getting provisional pension; that vide order Ex-1 dated 15-4-1991 the entire pension admissible to Shri Gangaram was withheld permanently; that he challenged the said order of punishment before the CAT, Jaipur Bench, Jaipur in O.A. No. 831/92 but the same was dismissed vide order dated 12-1-1994; that at the time of death on 20-1-1999, the deceased employee was not getting any pension.

3. The case of the union is that the wife of deceased Gangaram is entitled to get family pension w.e.f. 20-1-1999. Whereas the non-applicant in its reply has contended that the claim for the family pension is time barred. It has been further contended that since the pension of the deceased employee was withheld permanently vide order dated 15-4-1991, the wife of the deceased is not entitled to get family pension.

4. Since the facts are not in dispute, both the sides have not adduced any oral evidence.

5. The union has produced only two documents Ex-1 & Ex-2. Ex-1 is order of the Ministry of Railways dated 15-4-1991 whereby entire pension of the deceased employee was withheld permanently & Ex-2 is the copy of order of the CAT, Jaipur Bench dated 12-1-1994.

6. Heard both the sides & perused the record.

7. The learned representative on behalf of the union has contended that the family pension cannot be denied to the wife of the deceased employee on the ground that pension was forfeited in the domestic enquiry held against him. He has further contended that non-applicant has not pointed out any specific rule which debars family pension on the said ground. Rule 75 of Rules, 1993 is not relevant in the present matter.

8. Per contra, the learned representative for the non-applicant has submitted that at the time of death the deceased employee was not getting any pension & he was not an employee of the railway therefore, his wife is not entitled for family pension under the Rules, 1993.

9. I have given my thoughtful consideration on rival submissions of both the sides.

10. The question which crops up for consideration is whether the wife of the deceased employee is entitled for family pension w.e.f. 20-1-1999?

11. Admittedly, there is no specific provision under the Rules, 1993 regarding entitlement for the family pension in case of forfeiture of pension of a deceased employee. There is also no specific provision which expressly debars family pension on the said ground.

12. Rule, 75 of Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993 pertains to family pension scheme for railway servants. Sub-clause 8(ii) of the said rules says :

“If a deceased railway servant or pensioner leaves behind a widow or widower, the family pension shall become payable to the widow or widower, failing which to the eligible child.”

13. It flows from the above rule that for family pension it is essential that at the time of death the deceased employee should be a railway servant or pensioner. Indisputably, the deceased employee retired on 20-9-1987 & vide order dated 15-4-1991 his entire pension was withheld permanently & almost after 8 years he died on 20-1-1999. Thus, it is evident that at the time of death on 20-1-1999, the deceased employee was a retired employee & he was not getting any pension.

14. In view of above since, the deceased employee was neither a railway servant nor a pensioner at the time of his death; his wife is not entitled to get any family pension. Thus, the action of the management of non-applicant North West Railway in not giving family pension to Smt. Madhubala Tak w/o deceased employee Sh. Gangaram is not illegal & unjustified. Resultantly, the disputant is not entitled to get any relief. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

15. Award as above.

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 655.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार चितरादुर्गा ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 01/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/235/2004-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 655.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 01/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Chitradurga Gramseena Bank, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-12012/235/2004-IR (B-1)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE**

Dated : 11th January, 2012

PRESENT:

Shri S. N. Navalgund, Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 01/2005**I Party**

Shri N. H. Shashidhara,
S/o N. S. Hanumantharao,
Sukruthi, Old Market
Road, Doddapete,
Chitradurga-577501
(Karnataka State)

II Party

The Chairman,
Chitradurga Grameena Bank,
Head Office, P.B. No. 70,
Kanaka Nilaya,
V.P. Extension, Main Road,
Chitradurga-577501
(Karnataka State)

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/235/2004-IR (B-I) dated 25-11-2004 for adjudication on the following :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Chitradurga Grameena Bank is justified in dismissing Shri N. H. Shashidhara, Clerk from service. If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The management of Chitradurga Grameena Bank (hereinafter referred as the second party) served charge sheet upon the first party dated 10-1-2001 on the allegations that he misappropriated a sum of Rs. 2000 remitted on 5-9-2000 towards credit loan Account No. SBE-DPN6/2000 of Shri S. R. Hanumanthappa, NWD agent while working as Clerk-cum-Cashier in its H. D. Pura branch between 30-5-1997 & 11-11-2000. Since there was no reply to the said charge sheet by the first party the management ordered Domestic Enquiry appointing Shri Rajashekaraiah as Enquiry Officer and Shri H.V.M. Rao as Presenting Officer. The enquiry officer after completing the enquiry submitted his enquiry findings dated 2-8-2001 holding him guilty of the charges. It appears having regard to the objections raised by the first party with regard to the conduct of the enquiry the Disciplinary Authority ordered a fresh DE and during that fresh enquiry the management examined six witnesses as MW1 to MW6 and got marked 16 documents as Ex. M1 to M16 and on the conclusion of the enquiry once again the same enquiry officer submitted his enquiry findings, holding the workman guilty of the charges. Thereafter the second party issued show cause notice along

with the copy of the findings of the enquiry officer seeking his reply in the matter and on receipt of his reply dated 5-12-2003 and not being satisfied once again issued a second show cause notice dated 19-12-1999 proposing the punishment of dismissal and after personal hearing of the first party confirmed the proposed punishment of dismissal by order dated 19-1-2004. Being aggrieved by that order of punishment the first party raised a dispute before the ALC (Central) Bangalore and as it ended in failure the Central Government made this reference for adjudication.

3. My learned predecessor after receiving the claim statement from the first party and the counter statement from the second party while raising a preliminary issue touching the fairness of the DE after receiving the evidence of both sides by his detailed order dated 4th January 2007 holding the Domestic Enquiry being fair and proper and thereafter hearing the arguments addressed by the learned advocates appearing for both sides by award dated 3rd January 2008 while coming to the conclusion that the findings of the enquiry officer suffers from no perversity and that the charge of misappropriation has been proved, while relying on the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Thomas Jose case reported in 2000 II LLJ 1599 ordered for his reinstatement withholding his increment for a period of 10 years with cumulative effect from the date of the impugned punishment order onwards and without back wages, continuity of service and all other consequential benefits.

4. Being aggrieved by the said award setting aside the order of dismissal and ordering for reinstatement the second party preferred Writ Petition No. 7240/2008 in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, whereas, the first party in Writ Petition No. 2172/2009 called in question the legality and validity of the order of DE dated 4-1-2007 and also the award dated 3-1-2008 in so far as it relates to withholding of increments for a period of 10 years with cumulative effect from the date of punishment without back wages, continuity of service and all other consequential benefits. The Hon'ble High Court disposed off both the writ petitions by common order dated 6-10-2009 wherein it dismissed the writ petition filed by the first party and allowed the writ petition filed by the second party and remitted back the proceedings to this tribunal for consideration afresh over the exercise of extraordinary discretion under Section 11A of the ID Act, after extending a reasonable opportunity of hearing to the parties concerned and to pass orders thereon strictly in accordance with law or in the light of observations made therein.

5. In view of this common order passed by the Hon'ble High Court in the writ petitions filed by the first party and the second party wherein the findings of this tribunal in respect of fairness of the DE as well as the finding of the enquiry officer are upheld, the only point now remains for my consideration is whether the punishment of dismissal

of the first party is proportionate to the misconduct of misappropriation proved against him. After the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka remitting back the matter the learned advocates appearing for both sides filed their written arguments and learned advocate appearing the first party again relying on the same decision that he had relied upon previously in the case of Assistant Manager State Bank of India Vs. Thomas Jose reported in 2000 II LLJ 1599 urged for reinstatement with back wages and all consequential benefits. Interalia the learned advocate appearing for the second party while relying on the following decisions urged that in case of misappropriation by bank official there cannot be any lesser punishment than his dismissal and thus supported the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority.

1. 2001 (I) LLJ 1330 (SC)
2. 2000 (II) LLJ 1395 (SC)
3. 2001 AIR SCW 2330
4. 2005 (3) Supreme Court cases 401
5. AIR 2009 SC 2528
6. ILR 2008 KAR 5139
7. 2009 (4) AIR KAR 124
8. AIR 1998 (4) SCC 310
9. 1996 Lab. I.C. 1056 (SC)

6. On appreciation of the arguments put forward for the learned advocates appearing for both the sides and taking into account the ratio laid down in the decisions relied upon by them. I arrived at the conclusion the punishment imposed by the management dismissing the first party being just and proper for following reasons.

REASONS

7. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka while remitting back the matter with direction to reconsider the matter only with regard to punishment, observed that no doubt in Thomas Jose case, a three judge bench of the Apex Court while recording a finding that there is a vital difference between an undertaking that is Scooters India Limited and a bank which deals with public money and misappropriation by an employee of the bank is misappropriation of public monies which must be treated differently, reiterating that the misconduct of withdrawing monies from the account holder by an employee is a misconduct which cannot be treated lightly. Nevertheless in the facts of the case the delinquent was reinstated without back wages and increments for a substantial period with cumulative effect, but in subsequent decision of the Apex Court in Chairman and Managing Director, United Commercial Bank and Others Vs. P.C. Kakkar reported in (2003) 4 SCC 364 and Regional Manager U.P. SRTC. Etawah Vs. Hoti Lal and another reported in (2003) 3 SCC 605

having held that when a bank officer commits misconduct for his personal needs and against the interest of the bank and the depositors, he must be dealt with iron hands and not dealt with leniently and that the exercise of discretion under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act introducing the punishment by this tribunal is perverse therefore, again relying on the decision in the case of Assistant Manager, State Bank of India Vs. Thomas Jose reported in 2000 II LLJ 1599 relied on by the learned advocate appearing for the first party, this tribunal cannot interfere in the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority. As observed by the Hon'ble High Court the Apex Court subsequent to the three Judge Bench decision in the case of Thomas Jose, in the decision of Chairman and Managing Director United Commercial Bank and Others Vs. P.C. Kakkar reported in (2003) 4 SCC 364 held that :

“A bank officer is required to exercise higher standards of honesty and integrity. He dealt with the money of the depositors and the customers. Every officer/employee of the bank is required to take all possible steps to protect the interests of the bank and to discharge his duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and to do nothing which is unbecoming of a bank officer. Good conduct and discipline are inseparable from the functioning of every officer/employee of the bank. As was observed by this court in Disciplinary Authority-cum-Regional Manager V. Nikunja Bihari Patnaik it is no defence available to say that there was no loss or profit resulted in case when the officer/employee acted without authority. The very discipline of an organization more particularly a bank is dependent upon each of its officers and officers acting and operating within their allotted sphere. Acting beyond one's authority is by itself a breach of discipline and is misconduct. The charges against the employee were not casual in nature and were serious. These aspects do not appear to have been kept in view by the High Court”.

8. In yet another subsequent decision to decision in Thomas Jose case Regional Manager, U.P. SRTC, Etawah Vs. Hotilal & Another reported in (2003) 3 SCC 605 their Lordship pointed out as under :

“If the charged employee holds a position of trust where honesty and integrity are inbuilt requirements of functioning, held the matter should be dealt with iron hands and not leniently”.

9. On reading these two decisions of the Hon'ble Apex Court subsequent to its decision in Thomas Jose case the Apex Court being of the opinion that when the bank officer commits misconduct for his personal needs and against the interest of the bank and the depositors he must be dealt with iron hands and not deal with leniently. In the present case as per the findings of the enquiry upheld

by this tribunal and the Hon'ble High Court the first party as a cashier since retained Rs. 2000 received by him from a customer until a complaint was filed by that customer amounting to misappropriation there cannot be any another punishment other than dismissal. Under the circumstances arriving at the conclusion the second being justified in imposing the punishment of dismissal against the first party for the proved misconduct of misappropriation, I find no necessity of exercising the discretion vested in this court under Section 11A of the ID Act in favour of the first party.

10. In the result, I pass the following Award :

AWARD

The reference is rejected holding that the management of Chitradurga Grameena Bank is justified in dismissing Shri N. H. Shashidhara, Clerk from service and he is not entitle for any reliefs.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 11-1-2012)

S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 656.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एन. एफ. रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 31/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/54/2006-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 656.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 31/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of N.F. Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-41012/54/2006-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 31 of 2006

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of N.F. Railway, Alipurduar Junction

AND

Their Workman

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Management : Mrs. Urmita Dutta, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the Workman : Mr. Animesh Bhadury, Trade Union Representative

State : West Bengal

Industry : Railway

Dated : 16th January, 2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-41012/54/2006-IR (B-I) dated 8-12-2006 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Divisional Railway Manager (P), Alipurduar Junction, N.F. Railway in terminating Shri Supriya Chatterjee, Substitute Emergency Peon from service is justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. In his statement of claim, the workman Shri Supriya Chatterjee has stated that he was engaged as a Substitute Emergency Peon in Scale Rs. 2250-3200 by the Divisional Railway Manager (P), N.F. Railway, Alipurduar Junction by an appointment letter dated 25-2-2005 after getting approval from the General Manager, N.F. Railway, Maligaon and before joining the service on 1-3-2005 he was found medically fit. He was granted temporary status on completion of 120 days continuous service by an office order dated 22-8-2005 and his service was extended by another order of the same date by three months. One Smt. P. Babbar the then Divisional Railway Manager, Alipurduar Junction left Alipurduar on 24-7-2005 to avail 33 days of Ex-India leave from 25-7-2005 to 26-8-2005 and at that time she advised the present workman to stay in her flat at P.K. Road, New Delhi and accordingly he stayed there. Before leaving Alipurduar Junction for New Delhi, Smt. Babbar asked the workman for his willingness to go with her and the workman accepted the same and submitted his willingness to go on transfer to Central Railway with her. Smt. Babbar told the workman that on return she would hand-over the charge of D.R.M., Alipurduar Junction, but she actually did not come to Alipurduar Junction for handing over such charge and joined at Mumbai as F.A. & C.A.O./Con. on 29-8-2005 directly and on her instruction the workman went to Mumbai from New Delhi on 3-9-2005 and there she arranged for accommodation of this workman in a Running Room. For the following two days the workman performed his work as given to him by Smt. Babbar and there was no sign of dissatisfaction from

her and surprisingly on 6-9-2005 said Smt. Babbar handed-over a letter No. FA9C/Genl./95 stating that his performance was not upto her satisfaction though after earlier satisfactory certification through office order dated 22-8-2005, there was no interaction of this workman with her till before her arrival at Mumbai from foreign tour on 4-9-2005. The workman claimed that if his work was not found to be upto the desired level, it was essential on her part to give instruction to him in writing for improving working and even then if the workman would fail to improve, she might be compelled to discharge him. The workman claimed that the action by order dated 6-9-2005 by Smt. Babbar was an afterthought and fabricated. The said letter dated 6-9-2005 made the workman upset and on return to Alipurduar on 9-9-2005 he became sick and undertook treatment and in course of his such treatment, his service was terminated by an order of D.R.M. (P), Alipurduar Junction dated 28-10-2005. The workman submitted an application on 12-9-2005 to the General Manager, N.F. Railway, Maligaon to provide him in Group D job but no action was taken thereon and subsequently the workman submitted another dated 15-9-2005 to D.R.M., N.F. Railway, Alipurduar Junction with a request to continue him as his Emergency Peon and it was also ignored. Workman claimed that the post of Emergency Peon is permanent in nature and it is not the case that he was discharged on expiry of the sanction, but his discharge was in consequence of liking and disliking of an officer. The workman also claimed that by office order dated 22-8-2005 his service was extended for a further period of 3 months ending on 21-11-2005 but he was terminated prematurely on 28-10-2005. He has further claimed that though he was granted temporary status, rights and privileges in the same status was ignored to the workman on termination of service without any charge-sheet or any enquiry and also without giving him any opportunity to be heard and also without any fault on his part and it was in violation of the principle of natural justice and the action of the management was unlawful, unreasonable and not based upon any law of the land and so the workman claimed reinstatement in service with full back wages.

3. In its written statement, management Railways has stated that the allegation of the workman that he was not show-caused and that his service should be continued is not tenable as per the rules and service condition in view of the terms and condition in his appointment letter dated 25-2-2005. It is also stated that since Smt. P. Babbar expressed her unwillingness to take the workman along with her at her new place of posting and also since the present D.R.M., Alipurduar Junction on transfer of Smt. Babbar brought his Emergency Peon from his former place of posting and also since the workman did not render continuous service for a period of one year, his service from the Railway was terminated with effect from 28-10-2005 by a letter of termination. Though Smt. Babbar

issued her letter of dissatisfaction and unwillingness to allow him to work under her as his controlling officer, the workman took leave immediately without making any representation and so thereafter as per instruction of the General Manager at Maligaon dated 15-2-1999 and also as per terms and conditions of his appointment letter, the service of this workman was terminated after offering him 14 days wages in lieu of notice as per rule. Absorption in the Group D post of such Substitute Emergency Peon comes only when he completes 3 years of continuous service.

4. It is very much evident from the case of the respective parties that the engagement of the workman as Substitute Emergency Peon was through an appointment letter and he was placed in a scale of pay plus other allowances as admissible under the rules and he was posted against existing vacancy and was attached to the DRM/APDJ and it was stated that his engagement was only for a period of 3 months and it was subjected to extension on receipt of a certificate from the Controlling Officer that the services of Emergency Peon was satisfactory and he could be continued further. Ext. W-1 is his appointment letter and in the said letter a condition was imposed on him that he would be transferred with the officer for whom he was engaged as Substitute Emergency Peon and it was also a term/condition that he would be discharged in the event of the officer for whom he was engaged, expressed his unwillingness to take him on transfer along with him.

5. Fact remains that the workman concerned was granted 'temporary status' with effect from 29-6-2005, though the said office order of granting temporary status a condition was imposed that such status would not confer any right upon the said workman for regular appointment in the railway services, seniority, promotion etc. All these are evident from Ext. W-2. On the same day, i.e., 22-8-2005 another office order was issued by the management Railway in extension of his work as Emergency Peon for a further period of 3 months. Though no date of effect of such extension has been given, as the office order was issued on 22-8-2005 it may be deemed that the said period of 3 months would end on 21-11-2005. But, unfortunately, the service of the workman as Substitute Emergency Peon was terminated with a letter of termination of service dated October 28, 2005 and in the said letter of termination it has been stated that Smt. P. Babbar was transferred to Central Railway and her successor Shri A. Rakshit joined as DRM/APDJ on 23-8-2005 and that he brought his own Emergency Peon from his previous place of posting as he was attached to him there.

6. Before deciding about the entitlement of the present workman of his statutory/mandatory benefits on termination of service under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a discussion is needed to be done in respect of the provisions for engagement and discharge/

termination of Substitute Emergency Peon. In this regard a reference may be made to the provision made in Ext. W-15. Though this document is in the style of a letter from the office of the General Manager and therein it was stated that all the officers in N.F. Railway upto JAG, under whom the post of Emergency Peon exists would be entitled to have such Emergency Peon and therein the reason for such entitlement has been explained. It has been provided that when an officer who is entitled to get Emergency Peon's service, normally required to utilize and continue with the Emergency Peon who was working under his predecessor and if he desired to get a change of Emergency Peon feeling it necessary after newly joining the post, he can exercise such an option, but only with the approval of the General Manager on communication from the office of the Chief Personnel Officer and if such officer who desires a change of the Emergency Peon with his/her predecessor, he can exercise such option only once throughout the entire service period with the N.F. Railway.

7. In respect of the engagement of fresh Emergency Peon provision has been made in that Ext. W15 that such engagement of fresh Emergency Peon would be made as a substitute in the open line chargeable to the Group D post following by medical fitness and that fresh fee would be engaged against the Group D vacancy in the said unit and the pay of the Emergency Peon would be charged against work charge post. Certain provision has been made therein for regularization of such Emergency Peon in Group D post after completion of 3 years continuous and satisfactory service and for that reason a formal screening would be done which would be based on record of medical fitness, age, qualifications and service satisfaction certificate by the officer under whom he/she was posted as an Emergency Peon. About the status of an Emergency Peon it was stated in the said Ext. W15 that when an officer is transferred from one station to another within N.F. Railway or outside. Emergency Peon working under him/her may be shifted provided the Emergency Peons seeks such transfer in writing. Different conditions of service and few benefits have been discussed in the said Ext. W15. It has been stated in Ext. W15 that transfer of the Emergency Peon, who is not regular Group D employee, from one Railway to another Railway is not permissible and it has been stated therein that in case of officers taking away Emergency Peon with him/her or transfer, the service of such Emergency Peon would automatically be deemed to have been terminated and such Emergency Peon would have no right of absorption back on the basis of previous service rendered in the Railway. The absorption of the Emergency Peon to regular Group D post or otherwise depends on some criteria subject to satisfactory certification from the controlling officer and if such certificate is issued in a negative way the continuation of the Emergency Peon with such controlling officer ceases to exist. It has been revealed from Ext. W15 that if the

controlling officer on being transferred from his/her place of posting and even if he/she takes away his Substitute Emergency Peon with him/her to the place of transfer and subsequently ceased to take the services of such Emergency Peon on the ground of satisfactory service of such Peon, the termination of the service of such Peon automatically operates since the very existence of Substitute Emergency Peon with an officer only as has no attachment to the office of the Railway. The existence of Substitute Emergency Peon depends on the seeking of service of such Peon by the officers of the management Railway who are entitled to get such service of Substitute Emergency Peon. Though the present workman has been granted the temporary status, his substantive posting remains as Substitute Emergency Peon and it would be continued till before he gets absorption to the Group D service on completion of 3 years service and even at that stage he is required to continue to function as Emergency Peon in a regular Group D post under the same officer. So, before such regularization in Group D post, a Substitute Emergency Peon remains as not in a confirmed service with the Railway to claim that his termination should be done by following the norms to that effect though he is engaged against existing vacancy and on regular pay scale.

8. In respect of the claim of the workman concerned that statutory/mandatory compliance of all the conditions on the part of the management Railway is needed to be done and if it is not done, he is entitled to reinstatement in service with back wages. The provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides that such a claim can be maintained by a workman only when he has completed 240 days or more service under the employer concerned within a period of 12 calendar months, if we read the provision of Section 25F alongwith Section 25B of the Act.

9. The service of the workman concerned is not on the basis of daily-wage or under the principle of 'no-work-no-pay' and since he was placed in a regular pay scale and he was being paid a monthly pay from the said pay scale, he is deemed to have been posted for the entire month and will continue month after month till before he ceases in employment. Fact remains that the present workman was engaged with effect from 1-3-2005 and his service was terminated with effect from 28-10-2005 and if the work period of the workman concerned is calculated during the period from 1-3-2005 to 27-10-2005 it is found that he has completed 241 days of work and thereupon he became eligible for the mandatory compliance on the part of the employer as provided in Section 25F of the Act. It is found from the notice of termination that the management Railway has ordered for payment of 14 days' wages in lieu of notice and in that case it is found that one part of the mandatory compliance has been made, but no order has been made in respect of payment of compensation amount to the workman concerned for such premature termination. If the

engagement of the workman concerned was continued till 21-11-2005 and no further extension was given to him thereafter, the workman had nothing to claim in reference to the provisions of Section 25F of the Act as the termination would have been by efflux of time on expiry of 3 months' extension ending on 21-11-2005 and thereby the employee concerned would not be called upon to comply with the said provision. But, here it is found that the engagement of the workman concerned was terminated prematurely with effect from 28-10-2005 and it is voluntary act on the part of the employer to cease the service of the workman concerned before the time extended in respect of his service as Emergency Peon, in that case, the workman concerned is entitled to compensation which has not been paid to him. In that case, the termination becomes eligible to be called as illegal as not with compliance of the mandatory provision to that effect.

10. In view of the discussions made in the foregoing paragraph, even though the service of the Substitute Emergency Peon to be deemed to have been terminated on his being transferred to some other Railway on his own seeking, his attachment to the place of his engagement is terminated, but such termination even needs compliance of Section 25F of the Act if the workman concerned has completed a period of employment with the employer for 140 days or more. It is found that he has worked for 141 days and thus become qualified to get all the mandatory benefits under Section 25F of the Act.

11. In such circumstances, automatically a relief for reinstatement with back wages comes in favour of the workman. But, since a part of the mandatory provision has been complied with by the employer by paying 14 days wages in lieu of notice, the workman concerned becomes entitled to get the compensation as the rest part of the compliance of the mandatory provision under Section 25F. But, such compensation, again, is to be paid before the notice of termination which has not been done in the present case. Naturally, the reinstatement becomes natural relief for the workman concerned. But, the present position of law in view of the view taken by the Hon'ble Apex Court in different decisions, the reinstatement with back wages is not the straight jacket formula to be applied in case of non-compliance of Section 25F, rather, the Hon'ble Apex Court viewed that compensation in lieu thereof even after notice of termination will suffice as several matters are involved in respect of consideration of the reinstatement with back wages in view of the service condition of the workman concerned. We have already discussed that the condition of service of the present workman as Substitute Emergency Peon was for a temporary period with periodical extension subject to satisfactory report from the controlling officer and his service would have faced automatic termination on completion of the time period, if not extended and also if he is abandoned by his controlling officer with the

unsatisfactory report, in such case, reinstatement cannot be automatically claimed.

12. In such circumstances, in view of all the discussions made above, I am of the view that a lump-sum amount as compensation if ordered in favour of the workman concerned to be paid by his terminating employer will meet the ends of justice not only for the workman but also for the employer on whom the workman of such status cannot be thrust upon to be reinstated.

13. In view of the compensation to be calculated it is found that though the service of Substitute Emergency Peon was for 3 months and subject to periodical extension, there was prospect for posting in regular Group D posts on completion of 3 years of service as Substitute Emergency Peon. In view of such prospect in the said nature of engagement, the compensation should not be a meager amount. Further, the present workman was granted temporary status. In view of the consideration as stated above, I am of the view that an amount of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) as compensation will be sufficient for necessary compliance. The said amount of Rs. 50,000 is to be paid to the workman concerned by the management N.F. Railway within a period of 3 months from the date of the Award.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,
The 16th January, 2012.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 657.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसंसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/160/98-आई आर (सी-II)]
डॉ. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 657.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/160/98-IR (C-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL****PRESENT :**

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 45 of 1999

PARTIES :The Industrial Dispute between the management of
Dalurband Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Sh. Faudi Bhuiya

REPRESENTATIVES :For the Management : Sri P. K. Das
AdvocateFor the Union (Workman) : Sri S. K. Pandey,
Jt. Secy. of the CMC

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the : 11-6-10/5-1-12

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/160/98-IR (CM-II) dated 22-4-1999 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Dalurband Colliery of M/s. ECL in denying employment to the dependent son-in-law of Sh. Faudi Bhuiya, Ex-Trammer as per NCWA-IV is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. Simple case of the Union is that the dependent son-in-law of the Late Faudi Bhuiya, Ex-Trammer of Dalurband Colliery, was refused employment by the management of Dalurband Colliery even if duly nominated by the workman whose service was terminated on 8-5-1991 on medical ground of fitness. Application of the workman was processed by the Area Authority for employment to Bhaga Bhuiya and same was approved by the competent authority and was conveyed to the General Manager of Pandaveshwar Area. However, no appointment order was issued. The union took up the matter with the

higher ups in the E. C. L. Authority and raised the I.D. on failure of discussion. And consequently on failure of the conciliation, the I.D. has come up in this decision on reference. The Union has urged for an award holding the action of the management in denying employment as not legal and justified.

3. The Management without disputing the factual aspects of the case of the workman maintains that Sh. Bhaga Bhuiya was never dependent on the workman, Faudi Bhuiya and the Vigilance Deptt. of the Company found the claim as fake one. Though the matter was already processed but in view of the Vigilance report employment was refused.

4. The management relied on the documentary evidence only without adducing oral evidence. Evidence of one witness namely Sachidanand Prasad has been secured by the Union. Both the sides have been heard at length.

5. On going through the pleadings, evidence both oral and documentary and upon hearing the learned counsel for the Management and the office bearer of the Union Sri S. K. Pandey, it is found that parties are not at variance on the facts of termination of service of Faudi Bhuiya on medical ground. The nomination of his dependent son-in-law Bhaga Bhuiya for employment under Clause 9.4(ii) of National Coal Wage Agreement-IV (NCWA-IV) and also on the fact that the Management in fact had already processed the proposal but for adverse vigilance report was denied, is an admitted fact. As much the evidence laid on to establish those admitted facts are of no significance. The questions that remain to be considered are as to (i) whether the nominee of Bhaga Bhuiya is the eligible dependent of the workman Faudi Bhuiya and (ii) whether the rejection of nominee by the management solely on the basis of adverse vigilance report is proper.

6. In NCWA-IV under Clause 9.7.3(iii) provisions have been made for purpose of employment to one dependent of a worker in his place who is permanently disabled which includes son-in-law residing with the employee and almost wholly dependent on the earnings of the employee. Fulfilment of all other requirements under Clause 9.7.3 stand undisputed. It is not the case of either party that there is any direct dependents of the employee to lay claim for the employment. The oral evidence of Sachidanand Prasad (W.W.-1) and that of the wife of the employee namely Manu Kamin (W.W.-2) clearly establish not only the relation of Bhaga Bhuiya as the son-in-law of Faudi Bhuiya but also his dependency on the earnings of the employee Faudi Bhuiya.

In vain the Management tried to demolish the evidence to show that Bhaga Bhuiya is not the son-in-law but their bid failed by clear admission of Sachidanand

(W.W.-1) that in good faith he signed a statement shown to him to sign. Without knowing the contents contrary to the above facts in his evidence he signed the same. It appears that procuring a starry statement of a person and that too in such mala fide manner and without making any attempt to ascertain the real facts the vigilance official has submitted such a report detrimental to the interest of the employee apparently to appease the authority or for any extraneous reason. At any rate the management which had admittedly had already duly processed the application and was at the penultimate stage to approve the said nomination reversed it finally. Simply on the basis of a fabricated evidence procured by the Vigilance Dept. The vigilance report is now also found to be inadequate and biased one. Since all other requirements under the said provisions of NCWA stand complied, the management is under statutory obligation to accept the nomination and to provide employment to the son-in-law Bhaga Bhuiya in place of the employee Faudi Bhuiya. The action of the management of Dalurband Colliery of M/s. ECL in denying employment to the dependent son-in-law of Sh. Faudi Bhuiya, Ex-Tranumer as per NCWA-IV is held not legal and justified. For the above reasons he be provided with employment from the date of retirement of Sh. Faudi Bhuiya with adequate monetary compensation in lieu of loss of wages for the pendentilite period. Monetary benefit be disbursed within two months of notification of the award pending regularization of service papers. Hence it is ordered :

ORDER

Let an award as above be and same is passed. Send the copy of the award to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 658.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 83/03) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/13/2001-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 658.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 83/03) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Western Coalfields

Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/13/2001-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/83/03

Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan, Presiding Officer

The President,
Pench Kanhan Koyla Khadan
Karamchari Sangh,
PO Damua,
Distt. Chhindwara

... Workman

Versus

The Chief General Manager,
WCL, Kanhan Area,
PO Dungaria,
Chhindwara

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 2nd day of January 2012

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/13/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 23-4-2003 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Chief General Manager, WCL, Kanhan Area, PO Dungaria, Distt. Chhindwara (MP) in not allowing workman Shri Jubarlal, S/o Sadlal to join duty is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?”

2. The case of Union/Workman in short is that the workman Jubarlal was posted as Tub Loader at Rakhikol Colliery of WCL, Kanhan Area. He was transferred to Majari Area vide order dated 11-6-95. The said transfer order was cancelled on representation of the workman vide order dated 2-2-96 and the same was not communicated to him. On advise of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Chhindwara, the workman decided to join his duty in Majari Area. Subsequently the workman reported on duty at Majari Area on 25-8-1998 where he was intimated by the Area Personnel Manager, Majari Area that his transfer order had been cancelled on 2-2-96 by the Headquarter, WCL, Nagpur. It is submitted that the workman and the Union Representative returned to Kanhan Area but he was not entertained inspite of several representations. It is submitted that the workman be reinstated from the date of cancellation of the transfer order i.e. w.e.f. 2-2-96 with all back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman Shri Jubarlal was initially appointed as Tub loader w.e.f. 27-6-93 at Gorawari Colliery of Kanhan Area. Subsequently he was transferred to Rakhikol Colliery. It is stated that vide order dated 4-5-95 he was transferred from Rakhikol Colliery to Majari Area. On the representation of the workman, his transfer order was cancelled vide order dated 2-2-96 and he was directed to report to Chief General Manager, WCL, Kanhan Area but he never reported to the Area Headquarter of WCL, Kanhan Area and remained absent from duty unauthorisedly without intimation, permission and sanctioned leave. The workman has raised the dispute with a view to escape from the gross misconduct committed by him. The management Kanhan Area never refused the workman from resuming his duty. In view of the above facts, it is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. On the basis of the reference of the parties, the following issues are for adjudication :

(I) Whether the action of the management of Kanhan Area in not allowing the workman to join duty is legal and justified?

(II) To what relief, the workman is entitled ?

5. The Union/Workman after filing statement of claim became absent. The then Tribunal proceeded the reference exparte against the Union/workman on 18-5-05.

6. Issue No. I

According to the management, the workman had himself not reported on duty in Kanhan Area after cancelling his transfer order dated 4-5-95 and therefore the question for not allowing him to join duty does not arise. The management has examined one witness namely Shri Bhagwat. V. Haste who is Manager in WCL Kanhan Area. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the workman was transferred from Kanhan Area to Majari Area vide order dated 11-6-95 and on his representation, the said transfer order was cancelled vide order dated 2-2-96. The workman was directed to report to the Chief General Manager, WCL, Kanhan Area but he never reported to Area Head Quarter, Kanhan Area and became unauthorized absent. He has further stated that inspite of his unauthorized absence, the management did not initiate any disciplinary action against him till date. He has also stated that the management of WCL, Kanhan Area never refused the workman from resuming his duty but inspite of receiving the cancellation transfer order, he failed to report on duty. His evidence is un rebutted. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the management. His evidence clearly shows that the workman was never refused from joining his duty. This issue is decided against the Union/workman and in favour of the management.

7. Issue No. III

On the discussion made above, it is clear that there was no case of the workman and he is not entitled to any relief. The reference is, accordingly, answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 659.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 159/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/370/91-आई आर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 659.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 159/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 24-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/370/91-IR(C-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/159/92

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

The General Secretary,
B.K.K.M.S. (BMS),
PO CHANDAMETTA,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

... Workman

Versus

The Manager,
Shivpuri U/G Mine of WCL,
PO Sirgoda, Via Parasia,
Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.)

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 9th day of January 2012

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/370/91-IR (C-II) dated 8-7-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Manager, Shivpuri underground Mine, WCL, Pench Area, PO Shivpuri, Via Parasia, Distt. Chhindwara (MP) in not correcting the date of birth of Shri Gangaram S/o Rajbir, Mining Sirdar of Shivpuri Underground Mine of WCL, Pench Area from 1-1-1941 to 7-7-1952 without giving any consideration to his date of birth recorded as 7-7-52 in School Certificate and Sirdar Certificate etc. produced by him is justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman Shri Gangaram was employed as Mining Sardar having Mining Sardar's Certificate in which his date of birth was recorded as 7-7-1952 whereas in form B Register, the age was incorrectly recorded by the management as 1-7-1941 which was required to be prepared under Mining Act, 1952 and rules. The workman was not well conversant with English language nor the management had even explained the columns of the register. When the workman came to know about the irregularity of his age, he approached the management for correction and submitted his Class VIIth pass certificate. The management failed to rectify the date of birth, then the Union intervened and requested the management to rectify it on the basis of statutory certificates. A committee is said to have been constituted but did not consider his case. The Implementation Instruction No. 76 Para B(1)(b) (in short I.I. No. 76) provides that Mining Sardar Certificate should be treated as authentic for determination of date of birth. It is stated that he had passed from the recognised educational Institution and in terms of sub-clause-II of clause (a) of the I.I. No. 76, the date of birth of recognised educational Institution is considered to be correct. It is submitted that the date of birth be corrected on the basis of statutory/school leaving certificate.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia is that Shri Ganga Ram was initially appointed on 26-6-1972 as a Tub Loader in Newton Chickli from where he was transferred to Shivpuri Underground Mine on 16-9-1985 as Trammer. Subsequently he was promoted as Mining Sardar on 31-5-86 at the same place. It is stated that statutory registers are maintained according to the Mines Rules. The statutory Form B Register contains personal particulars of all employees and no employee can be permitted to work in the Mine without his entry of the particulars in Form B Register. The date of birth of the

workman in Form B register is mentioned as 1-7-1941. Subsequently in the year 1987, service Excerpts of every employee was circulated and they had been asked to give comments, if any. A copy of service excerpts was also given to the workman on 17-4-1987 showing his date of birth as 1-7-1941 but he returned the same after signing and without raising any objection. Service Book of the workman was also prepared which also shows that his date of birth is 1-7-1941 and its bears his L.T.I. It is only in the year 1987 or 1988 he raised objection for the first time for correction of his date of birth on the basis of Mining Sardar Certificate. It is stated that it is not an authentic record for determination of the date of birth because it was not verified by any competent authority. It is admitted that I.I. No. 76 is a remedial measure formulated by Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (in short JBCCI) to sort out age disputes. It is submitted that under these circumstances, the action of the management is justified and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties, the following issues are formulated for adjudication :

(I) Whether the action of the management in not correcting the date of birth of the workman from 1-1-1941 to 7-7-1952 is justified?

(II) If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

On the pleadings of both the parties, the following facts appear to be admitted :

- (1) The workman, Shri Gangaram was Mining Sardar on the basis of Mining Sardar's Certificate at Shivpuri Underground Mine.
- (2) His date of birth was recorded in Form B register as 1-7-1941.
- (3) The date of birth in Mining Sardar's Certificate is recorded as 7-7-1952.
- (4) The workman was Class 7th pass at the time of initial appointment in the service.
- (5) The workman raised the dispute of his age in the year 1987 or 1988.
- (6) The I.I. No. 76 is applicable to sort out age disputes but the Age Determination committee had not considered his age disputes.

6. Both the parties have adduced oral and documentary evidence. Exhibit W/1 is the failure report submitted by Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Chhindwara to the Ministry whereby it appears that the parties did not settle the dispute of age. Exhibit W/2 is an incomplete record note of discussions held between the management and the representatives of the Union. It is not related to the workman. Moreover it is incomplete and

therefore it is not fit to be relied as an evidence. The other photocopies of the documents of the workman are denied and therefore the original are filed by the Union/workman. The workman has filed original Mining Sardar certificate. The workman is admittedly promoted on the basis of statutory Mining Sardar Certificate. This shows that it is an admitted document. The Mining Sardar Certificate shows that it was issued on 20-3-1985. This certificate shows that the date of birth of the workman is 7th July 1952. The learned counsel for the management argued that the Mining Sardar Certificate is not an authentic record for determination of the date of birth of an employee. The employee can fill any date of birth and on the basis of entry made in the form, the Mining Sardar Certificate is issued. The workman is admittedly promoted on the basis of his certificate as Mining Sardar on 31-5-1986. This shows that the competent authority of the management had considered it as authentic as a whole. It is urged on behalf of the workman that in support of his age, the originals of Class VII certificate and school leaving certificate are also filed which also go to show that the date of birth of the workman is 7th July, 1952. It is submitted that the statutory records maintained by the management also shows that educational qualification of the workman is recorded as Class VIIth pass. This aspect also supports that age recorded in the class VII certificate is to be considered as basis of his age. The statutory records filed by the management donot show the basis of recording his age. Thus it is clear that the correct date of birth of the workman is 7-7-1952 which is also in class VIIth pass certificate and School leaving certificate instead of 1-7-1941 which had no basis of recording.

7. The workman Shri Ganga Rajbhar is examined in the case. He has supported his case on the point of date of birth that his date of birth is 7-7-1952. He has stated that he had copy of School leaving certificate at the time of appointment but it was not demanded at that time. Subsequently he has stated that he got the school certificate in the year 1977. He has asserted in his evidence that he did not know the age recorded in the records of the management and came to know for the first time in the year 1985. Admittedly the workman had raised objection in the year 1987 or 1988 as has been also pleaded by the management. The workman has stated that he submitted his school leaving certificate in the year 1988 but the same was returned back. Thus it is clear that the workman raised the dispute of his age after service excerpts given to him. His evidence also supports that his actual date of birth was 7-7-1952.

8. On the other hand, the management has also adduced oral evidence. The photocopies of the documents filed by the management have been denied by the workman vide order dated 17-3-05. The management has also filed original copy of service book, copy of last pay certificate and carbon copy of service excerpts on denial of

photocopies of these documents. The management has failed to file the original copy of Form B register of the workman which is said to have been prepared at the time of entering into the service. Form B register is statutory register and it has been withheld for the reason best known to the management. The learned counsel for the workman submits that the photocopy of form B filed in Court shows alteration in the date of birth without any order and therefore it is intentionally withheld by the management. The original form B of the workman is not filed and no explanation is also given. It is clear that when photocopy of the Form B was filed in Court, the original is admittedly in possession of the management and it was intentionally withheld. As such adverse inference is to be drawn against the management and the date of birth recorded by the management is doubtful.

9. The Service Book of the workman shows that he had passed Class 7th examination. The column No. 11 of the service Book shows that the management had to keep the attested copy of the document in proof of age. When the record shows that the workman had passed Class VIIth, obviously the certificate of class VIIth was the basis of his age and the educational certificate supports the case of the workman. It is also not clear as to when the service book was prepared then what was the basis of recording the date of birth in the service book. The copy of Last Pay certificate of the workman is filed to show that the date of birth of the workman is 1-7-1941. It was prepared in the year 1985. It does not show as to on which basis the age was recorded. The management has filed carbon copy of Service Excerpts to show that it was communicated to the workman in 1987. It is argued on behalf of the management that the workman had not done any objection and returned it after signing. I donot agree with this view because the management has himself pleaded that the workman raised dispute of age in the year 1987 or 1988. There is cutting of age in the document of service excerpts. There is nothing to show that when it was corrected and in whose order it was corrected. It appears to be not reliable. Thus the documents filed by the management go to show that the educational qualification of the workman was VIIth pass at the time of appointment and Class VIIth certificate shows that his age was 7-7-1952. Moreover the documents show that there is no basis of recording the age as 1-7-1941 by the management and the form B of the workman was intentionally withheld which was the initial document prepared at the time of entry into the service.

10. The management has examined Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha. He is working as Senior Personnel Officer, WCL, Pench Area. He has come to support the case of the management. He has stated that Form B register is the register from which all the particulars of the employee are ascertained and no employee is permitted to work in a Mine without there being entry in the Form B Register. He has further stated that the said Form B register contained entire

particulars of the workman. The said Form B Register of the workman is not filed by the management in Court which is said to be statutory Register and is the basis of date of birth. In absence of Form B Register, the evidence of this witness is not reliable. He has further stated that the Service excerpts of the workman was also given to him on 14-7-87 but the workman by way of accepting the entries made therein put his signature and submitted to the management. This fact is contradicted by the pleading of the management itself. The pleading of the management shows that the workman raised dispute of age in the year 1987 or 1988. This shows that the workman raised dispute immediately thereafter.

11. Both the parties have admitted in their pleading that I.I. No. 76 provides the procedure for determining the date of birth. Para (B)(i)(a) and (b) runs as follows :

“Review/determination of date of birth in respect of existing employees.

(i)(a) In the case of the existing employees Matriculation Certificate or Higher Secondary Certificate issued by the recognised Universities or Board or Middle Pass Certificate issued by the Board of Education and/of Department of Public Instruction and admit Cards issued by the aforesaid bodies should be treated as correct provided they were issued by the said Universities/Boards/Institutions prior to the date of employment.

(i) (b) similarly, Mining Sirdarship, Winding Engineer or similar other statutory certificates where the Manager had to certify the date of birth will be treated as authentic.

Provided that where both documents mentioned in (i)(a) above are available, the date of birth recorded in (i)(a) will be treated as authentic.”

The provisions for determination of date of birth in respect of existing employees shows that Mining Sirdar Certificate is authentic for determination of age where the Manager had to certify the date of birth. In this particular case, the workman was admittedly promoted to Mining Sirdar after considering the Mining Sirdar certificate by the Competent authority. The document is always taken as a whole and therefore it is clear that the authority had considered the date of birth also as authentic as has been mentioned in the certificate. Thus the date of birth of the workman as in Sirdar Certificate is correct and is the basis in terms of I.I. No. 76 for determination of date of birth.

12. The learned counsel for the management argued that the educational certificate and School Leaving Certificate are only admissible in view of the I.I. No. 76 when the same were issued prior to the date of employment. It is submitted that in this particular case the certificates

which are filed were issued after entry into the service. It is true that these certificate are issued to the workman after coming into the service but the records of the management clearly show that he had educational qualification of Class VIIth pass at the time of initial entry into the service. This fact corroborates from the Service Book of the workman filed by the management. The said Service Book further shows that educational qualification is to be recorded after keeping an attested copy of the certificate. The management has not filed the attested copy of the certificate for proving the basis of entry in the service book and to contradict the claim of the workman. The management witness Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha has stated in his evidence that he cannot say without seeing the file that the photocopy of the School Certificate is in the file or not. In this peculiar circumstances, it appears that the School Certificate and School Leaving Certificate filed by the workman are fit to be relied for the purpose of determining his age as 7-7-1952 as the educational qualification is recorded admittedly in the Service Book of the workman which is deemed to have been written on the basis of photocopy of the certificate. Considering the discussion made above, it is clear that the action of the management in not correcting the date of birth of the workman from 1-1-1941 to 7-7-1952 is not justified. Accordingly this issue is decided in favour of the workman and against the management.

13. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is evident that the actual date of birth of the workman is determined as 7-7-1952. The management is directed to pass necessary order after considering his age as 7-7-1952 with all consequential benefits and to pay accordingly. The reference is, accordingly, answered.

14. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

15. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 660.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार करार वैश्य बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/09/2008-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 660.—In pursuance of Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 6/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 24-1-2012.

[No. L-12012A-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SURESH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 16th February, 2012

Industrial Dispute No. 6/2008

PRESENT:

A. N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) between the Management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. and their workman).

Between

The General Secretary
Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union
C/o Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. Staff Co-op
Thrift and Credit Society Ltd
Chennai-600094 1st Party/Petitioner

And

The Assistant General Manager
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
Central Office,
Erode Road, Choolahoadi
Karur-639002 2nd Party/Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : Mrs. V. Ajay Khanna,
V. Pradeep, Advocates

For the 2nd Party/Management : Mr. R. Ravindranath,
R. Srinivasan,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/9/2008-IR(B-I) dated 1-2-2008 referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

“Whether the action of the management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., H.O. : Karur in dismissing Sri S. Madeswaran, Sub-Staff as claimed by Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union is justified or not? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the industrial dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 6/2008 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their Advocates and filed their Claim and Counter Statements as the case may be.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement briefly read as follows:

The workman Madeswaran, a Sub-Staff in employment under the Respondent was working as one among the 5 packers at the Stationery Department, Central Office, Karur where transactions were done manually till 1997 under the Manager, Veerasamy in overall charge. Manager calls for sealed quotations based on indent which is opened by him in the presence of 3 available executives who scrutinize the quotations and decide. The tenderer quoting the lowest is asked to supply stationery items such as books and forms. Supply is made through delivery challans which the Manager verifies and tally with delivery challans putting his initial in the challan. Thereafter suppliers submit bills to the Manager who after tallying the bills with delivery challans put “Goods Received” seal with his initial in the bill and payment seal with his signature. The bill thereafter goes to the Chief Manager or General Manager for sanction. Thereafter they come to the Clerk through the Manager for preparation of vouchers. The Clerk prepares vouchers based on the bills and sends the same to the Manager who after signing the voucher sends the same to the Chief or General Manager after whose approval the same will go to the Accounts and Funds Management Department (AF and D) for preparation of banker's cheque which cheque comes to the Manager who hands over to the suppliers, as the procedure followed. Both Internal and External Audit did not point out any irregularity till the year 2001-2002. On a so-called inspection on 3-6-2002 Manager, Veerasamy was charged of indulging in various irregularities in the Stationery Department and defrauding the bank causing loss to the bank to the tune of Rs. 36.74 lakhs and of cheating and misappropriation. One Selvaraj was charged of colluding with the Manager by making wrong entries by way of abetting. Despite rules to report financial irregularities above Rs. 1.00 lakh, the matter on hand

was not reported to Police for best reasons known to them in order to save somebody. No charge was issued to the workman simultaneously with them. But on 25-9-2002 and 1-11-2002 Show Cause Notice was issued to him about his source of income with reference to his credit in his SB Account, purchase of certain properties by him and as to a loan allegedly advanced by him to one Mani, a Sub-Staff to which he gave satisfactory explanation. While so, he was transferred to Stationery Department in Puducherry Branch. On 2-3-2004 he was suspended alleged of fraudulent transactions and acquisition of properties beyond known sources. On 9-3-2004 by Charge Memo it was alleged that one M/s Annai Kaveri Enterprises was a beneficiary of the fraud, a classmate of the workman. It was also alleged that he was associated with Veerasamy and Selvaraj. He is also alleged of being involved in lending money to bank employees which is purposeful. In his explanation he denied the charges. The Management did not provide him investigation report or details asked for. A farce enquiry was held followed by a perverse finding holding workman guilty. He was dismissed on 12-10-2006. Hence the ID and the reference occasioned. Action of the bank is not bonafide. If at all there was any fraud it can be only by the Committee which consisted of higher officers who are responsible for the transactions against whom bank was not inclined to proceed. Charge against workman was based on the very same investigation report of S. Sampath Kumar. The workman is falsely implicated. Bank should have held a common enquiry. Details of association with Veerasamy or Selvaraj were not given rendering the charge vague and prejudicing the workman in giving his explanation. It vitiates the enquiry. In spite of request Veerasamy was not examined as a witness. Only an extract of the Investigation Report was produced. A further Investigation Report was obtained when the enquiry was in the half way contrary to the settled principles of enquiry. Enquiry Officer acted in a partisan manner. There is no evidence of collusion with others. Statement of witness without his examination would not constitute legal evidence. It is proved in the enquiry that the workman had sufficient income for purchase of properties. It was established that it was not the workman who lent money to MW3 and MW4. There is no question of losing confidence on the workman. He is not holding any fiduciary post or post of trust or confidence. Punishment is shockingly disproportionate as to be interfered with under Section-11A of the ID Act. Dismissal is to be held unjustified and the workman is to be reinstated with all benefits.

4. Counter Statement allegations are as follows :

While petitioner was working in the Stationery Section a big fraud occurred with a shortage of stock to the tune of Rs. 36.74 lakhs came to light in March, 2002. A beneficiary in the fraud is M/s Annai Kaveri Enterprises, the proprietor of which is petitioner's classmate. Petitioner was in collusion with Veerasamy, Manager and Selvaraj, a Clerk for e involvement in the fraud. Petitioner was charged for acts prejudicial to the interests of the bank and for engagement in business outside the scope of his duties and acquisition of properties disproportionate to the known source of income. In the enquiry he participated after filing an unsatisfactory explanation. He was found guilty in the enquiry held fairly and properly by a proper finding not assailable on any counts. On 11-6-2006 Show Cause Notice proposing dismissal was served and after considering his submission he was dismissed on 12-10-2006. Appeal was dismissed on 25-10-2006. Petitioner handled receipt and despatch of stationery items under supervision of Veerasamy and Selvaraj. Petitioner was responsible for verification of receipt of goods. Without knowledge of petitioner the stocks cannot be dealt with. Signature of Senior Managers for passing the bill is only a formality without themselves verifying the stock. Correctness of stocks is dependent on the integrity of the Sub-Staff Packer. Without petitioner's connivance the other culprits could not have committed such a big fraud. It is not mandatory to go for prosecution in every case. Lodging complaint is a discretion of the bank. In audits no physical verification of stocks had been done. There are thousands of items and it is not possible to count and tally each. Initial verification of records only indicated the prima-facie doubt on the petitioner. It was later that his involvement came into light. Petitioner has not denied his relationship with one supplier of stationery items. Petitioner was given all documents and copies of charge sheet issued to Veerasamy and Selvaraj and he is not prejudiced. There is no violation of principles of natural justice. Charges for the other two persons are separate from that of the petitioner not demanding joint enquiry. It is denied that the enquiry lacked bonafides. Veerasamy was not examined as he was not expected to depose against the petitioner. Petitioner could have examined him to prove his case. The Investigation Report is not rendered false. After second investigation by MW2 petitioner has cross-examined MW2. Petitioner never disputed his connection with S. Mahalingam. Investigation Report is proof of the fact. It is denied that petitioner had sufficient income to purchase properties. There is no place for generosity and misplaced sympathy

towards the petitioner. Punishment is not disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct. Petitioner's claim is to be dismissed.

5. It is argued on behalf of the petitioner that the enquiry held is not fair and proper and wanted the matter to be heard as a Preliminary issue. Accordingly the point as to whether the enquiry held against the petitioner is fair and proper was heard and as per Order dated 23-3-2011 it was held that the same is valid.

6. Afterwards when the matter stood posted for further proceedings, final arguments were advanced regarding the merits of the main issue on either side, since neither party has had any further evidence to be advanced.

7. Points for consideration are :

- (i) Whether the dismissal of Sri S. Madeswaran is justified or not ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?

8. The evidence consists of Ex. M1 to Ex. M63 on the Respondent's side with no other evidence on either side.

Points (i) and (ii) :

9. Heard both sides. Perused the documents and records. The predominant arguments advanced on behalf of the petitioner inter alia include, over and above the arguments in terms of the pleadings that loss of confidence has also been taken into consideration in passing the order of dismissal without the same having been brought to the notice of the workman in the Charge Sheet. The workman has been clearly victimized by the order of dismissal which is not warranted. Charges are not proved. He being only a Sub-Staff is not in a fiduciary capacity held in trust to be found to have lost in confidence. An item of hearsay evidence to be acceptable it has to have a bearing on rational nexus and credibility. The finding is based on mere conjectures and surmises in the absence of corroborative evidence for the investigation report and oral evidence. There is no acceptable circumstantial evidence. Copy of Investigation Report was not given to the petitioner. There is no tangible documentary evidence to fix up the workman. It is for the Respondent to prove the misconduct against the workman. Charges, if vague the enquiry is vitiated. The connivance of the workman with other delinquents has not been proved with necessary particulars. Mere relationship or connivance with any other is not sufficient to prove the modus operandi of the offending act. There is no proof of conspiracy too. The source of the workman's income has been sufficiently explained in the enquiry by him whom the Bank Management doubted needlessly. The workman mobilized all the sources of his income for his purchases. There is no jurisdiction to issue charge against the workman. He never lent money to any other or did any

act injurious to the interests of the Bank. It is a case of mere victimization. No bona fides are there for the Management in the action. Non-examination of the material witnesses is prejudicial to the employee, even if it does not vitiate the enquiry.

10. Contra arguments on behalf of the Respondent are that the termination of the workman was occasioned on two grounds viz. loss of confidence on him and for doing money lending business. There are materials to show the above facts for which there should be a reasonable nexus. The Charge Sheet shows all the material allegations, which facts have not been disputed or disproved by any contra evidence. Ex. M4 shows the nexus of the workman with Selvaraj who is another fraudster. The testimony of the concerned workman as a witness is also a piece of evidence to prove his link with the other workman. Ex. M 30-School Certificate shows that the workman and Mahalingam, the printer are classmates. The workman cannot disown knowledge of each. Selvaraj helped him in money lending. Mere failure to lodge a Police Complaint is not fatal to the Management. The learned counsel for the Respondent concluded his argument by saying that a discharge can be given to the delinquent even if not proved the charges because the Management being Bank in the fitness of things or expediency a workman seem to be delinquent in whom confidence is lost and is seem to have engaged in activities injurious and prejudicial to the Bank.

11. Reliance was placed on either side to various decisions of the Apex Court and other Courts in the top hierarchy. The decisions cited by the learned counsel for the petitioner are :

- Colour-Chem Ltd. Vs. A. L. Alaspurkar and others (1998-3-SCC-192) wherein the Apex Court held that "B. Interpretation of Statutes - Particular statutes or provisions - Welfare Legislation - Provisions of, if capable of two constructions, one which furthers the policy and object of the Act and which is more beneficial to the employees should be preferred - But if the provisions are capable of only one meaning plain meaning thereof should be given effect to".
- Hardwari Lal Vs. State of U P and others (1999-8-SCC-582) wherein the Apex Court held that "The Tribunal as well as the High Court have brushed aside the grievance made by the appellant that the non-examination of those two persons has prejudiced his case. Examination of these two witnesses would have revealed as to whether the complaint made by Virender Singh was correct or not and to establish that he was the best person to speak to its veracity. So also, Jagdish Ram, who had accompanied the appellant to the hospital for medical examination, would have been an important witness to prove the state or the

condition of the appellant. We do not think the Tribunal and the High Court were justified in thinking that non-examination of these two persons could not be material. In these circumstances, we are of the view that the High Court and the Tribunal erred in not attaching importance to this contention of the appellant”.

- Management of Northern Railway Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Jodhpur Vs. Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur and Another (AIR-1967-SC-1182) wherein the Apex Court held that “As regards the remaining four charges, they were clearly very vague. The first charge, in general terms, stated that the Kanraj had instigated and conspired to paralyse the working of the Society by collectively submitting sickness certificates. The charge did not mention who he had instigated or with whom he had conspired, nor did it indicate how this conspiracy was being inferred. Similarly, the third charge of taking active part in the issue and distribution of certain leaflets against the management of the Society did not at all indicate what those leaflets were and what part Kanraj had taken in the issue and distribution of those leaflets. The fourth charge of carrying vilifying propaganda in connection with the elections of the Society at the Annual General Meeting on 28th April, 1956 was again similarly vague as there was no specification as to the persons with whom this propaganda was carried on by Kanraj and where and when it was done. In the same way, the last and fifth charge of instigating the depositors to withdraw their deposits from the Society was again very vague as there was no mention as to which depositors had been instigated and when they were instigated. In these circumstances, Kanraj was fully justified in pleading that the charges were vague and he was unable to show cause against the charges served on him”.

12. Decisions relied on behalf of the Respondent are those in :

- Disciplinary Authority-cum-Regional Manager and Others Vs. Nilkunj Bihari Patnaik (1996-9-SCC-69) wherein the Apex Court held that “In the case of a Bank – for that matter, in the case of any other organization – every officer/employee is supposed to act within the limits of his authority. If each officer/employee is allowed to act beyond his authority the discipline of the organization/bank will disappear, the functioning of the Bank would become chaotic and unmanageable. Each officer of the Bank cannot be allowed to carve out his own little empire where he dispenses favour and largesse. No organization, more particularly,

a bank can function properly and effectively if its officers and employees do not observe the prescribed norms and discipline. Such indiscipline cannot be condoned on the specious ground that it was not actuated by ulterior motives or by extraneous considerations. The very act of acting beyond authority – that too a course of conduct spread over a sufficiently long period and involving innumerable instances – is by itself a misconduct. Such acts, if permitted, may bring in profit in some cases but they may also lead to huge losses. Such adventures are not given to the employees of Bank which deals with public funds. If what we hear about the reasons for the collapse of Brings Bank is true, it is attributable to the acts of one of its employees, Nick Leeson, a minor officer stationed at Singapore, who was allowed by his superiors to act far beyond his authority”.

- Suresh Pathrella Vs. Oriental Bank of Commerce (2006-10-SCC-572) wherein the Apex Court held that : 13. In Disciplinary Authority-cum-Regional Manager Vs. Manu/SC/1578/1996 : Nikunja Bihari Patnaik (1996)-II-LLJ-1379 SC this Court held that a bank officer's acting beyond his authority constituted misconduct and no further proof of loss is necessary. In the case of Regional Manager, U.P. SRTC Vs. MANU/SC/0102/2003 : Hoti Lal (2003)-II-LLJ-267-SC, this Court held in paragraph 10 at sec p. 614 as under :
- If the charged employee holds a position of trust where honesty and integrity are inbuilt requirements of functioning, it would not be proper to deal with the matter leniently. Misconduct in such cases has to be dealt with iron hands. Where the person deals with public money or is engaged in financial transaction or acts in a fiduciary capacity, the highest degree of integrity and trustworthiness is a must and unexceptionable. Judged in that background, conclusions of the Division Bench of the High Court do not appear to be proper. We set aside the same and restore order of the learned Single Judge upholding order of dismissal. 14. In the case of Chairman and Managing Director, United Commercial Bank Vs. MANU/SC/0110/2003 : P. C. Kakkar (2003)-II-LLJ-181-SC, this Court said in paragraph 14 at SCC p. 376 as under :
- A Bank officer is required to exercise higher standards of honesty and integrity. He deals with the money of the depositors and the customers. Every officer/employee of the Bank is required to take all possible steps to project the interests of the Bank and to discharge his duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and to

do nothing which is unbefitting of a Bank Officer. Good conduct and discipline are inseparable from the functioning of every efficient employee of the Bank”.

- Union Bank of India Vs. Vishwanath (1998-4-SCC-310) wherein the Apex Court held that “It needs to be emphasized that in the banking business absolute devotion, loyalty, integrity and honesty needs to be practised by every bank employee and in particular the branch staff. If this is not observed, the confidence of the public/depositors would be impaired. In the present case, we are of the opinion that the High Court had committed an error while setting aside the order of dismissal of the respondent on the ground of prejudice on account of non-familiarity of the inquiry report/findings to him”.

Francis Klein and Company (P) Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen and Another (1977-1-SC-1000) wherein the Apex Court held that “In a situation when an employer loses confidence in an employee particularly in respect of a person who is discharging an office of trust and confidence there can be no justification for directing his reinstatement. The post of a Workman in an industrial concern where valuable property both manufactured goods and assets required to be guarded, is such a post and where one of his colleagues calls on him to assist him in apprehending a thief the refusal to do so is certainly an act which justifies the employer in losing confidence in him. Even the Tribunal in its order recognized that the employer has lost confidence in Nayan Singh because while directing the Company to reinstate him, it says:

If the management considers that Nayan Singh should not be given guard duty because of the ‘Company’s loss of confidence in him as claimed by them, he may be allotted some other job of similar nature as found suitable.

Even this direction is not a valid direction because if once the company has lost confidence in its employee it is idle to ask them to employ such a person in another job. What job can there be in a Company which a person can be entrusted with and which does not entail reposing of confidence in that person. We are informed that Nayan Singh has been receiving half his salary and now which works out to about Rupees 2,000. While setting aside the Award of the tribunal by allowing this appeal we maintain the order terminating Nayan Singh and direct the appellant to pay Rupees 5,000 within two months as compensation for termination on account of loss of confidence

which in the circumstances will meet the ends of justice. Each party will bear its own cost in this Appeal”.

- Madura Coats Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, Principal Labour Court and Another (2002-1-LLJ-313) Hon’ble High Court of Madras held that “Further the Labour Court has commented that failure to give a complaint to the police with regard to the said theft is fatal to the case of the management. We are of the view that merely because the management failed to give a complaint to the police regarding the said theft does not disentitle them from proceeding against the workman under their Standing orders. In such a circumstance, we are unable to accept the observation of the Labour Court that failure to give a complaint to the police is fatal to the case of the management. This is another error committed by the Labour Court”.

13. The enquiry held has been found to be fair and proper. It cannot be said to be vitiated for any reasons. The challenge against the findings is that it is perverse on the basis of a farce enquiry. Though the action of the Bank is assailed as not bonafide such a finding cannot be arrived at on the appreciation of the facts and circumstances constituting the evidence for the conclusion, they being materials logically probative to a prudent mind to arrive at such a conclusion. They are enough to prove the charges in view of the fact that what is required is not adequate evidence but some legal evidence which can genuinely lead to the conclusion as to the facts of charges against the workman being eminently true. Having regard to the nature of the transactions in regard to the acts of misconduct against the workman there cannot be expected any direct evidence. There can only be circumstantial evidence which when speak for themselves, reliable and conclusive, still may be not with the attribute of evidence of the nature of concrete tangible evidence. When those circumstances are so cogent as to conclude at the hypothesis by way of inferences they can safely be valid and logically probative materials to be banked upon for a conclusion to which the process is aimed at. The Investigation Report viz. Ex. M 25 and Ex. M 29 together with the linking oral evidence of the witnesses are worthy materials to come to the conclusion. The non-examination of the makers of the statements forming part of the Investigation Report is therefore not material enough to weaken the above conclusion as contended and relied upon by the learned counsel Mr. V. Ajoy Khose. They indicate nexus between the workman and the other fraudsters in the mega fraud committed. When the impact of the cumulative effect of the circumstances unfolded in the Investigation Report is clearly and discernibly pinpointing the workman that he is also one involved in the huge fraud, non-examination of the makers of the statements against him is therefore not at all fatal. Though the charges are

alleged as vague it could well be seen that the workman fully comprehended what the charges are and thus gauged his participation in the enquiry which was full and plenary. The said report of investigation does not stand shaken. There is no proof of any prejudice having been caused to the workman, the burden of proving which is upon him. It is not proved that any of the links in the chain of circumstances is missing so as to disrupt the entire chain of circumstances viz. events in a sequence leading to the conclusion that the workman is guilty. It is also to be noted that the proved circumstances could lead to no other hypothesis other than that the workman is involved in some way the big fraud. From the same fact it could well be held established by way of inferences that the workman had been engaged in lending of money outside his authority, and that he has had purchased properties in excess of his known sources of income. So the charges could be held proved as regards lending of money and doing business out of employment and purchasing property with money in excess of his known source of income. Regarding the loss of confidence on the workman by the Management the argument on his behalf has to be accepted as true. The same does not find a place in the charge sheet. Therefore the finding rendered against him is one without taking into account his involvement or comments. In this context it is pertinent to ask what job can there be which a person can be entrusted with and which does not entail reposing of confidence in that person? Therefore there cannot, possibly, be any punishment for which the element of loss of confidence has proportionately contributed its part and the same proportion has to be divested because there can never be any job which a person can be entrusted with and which does not entail reposing of confidence in him. In that view of the matter the concept of loss of confidence ceases to be apt to be a ground for determining the punishment of a delinquent in disciplinary matters, especially in this case. It cannot be argued that the result of investigation forming evidence or part of it cannot be based for conclusion of a fact in issue or a relevant fact because the strict rules of Evidence Act as applicable in regular courts are not applicable in adjudications by Tribunals. Therefore there need not be any hesitation to hold that the workman is guilty of the charges framed against him which does not include loss of confidence whereas the punishment imposed is also inclusive of and for the loss of confidence found against the workman which is not relevant in the given facts and circumstances of the case since he is not working against any post of a fiduciary character or of fiduciary capacity and that the same is not a charge as well. Therefore finding that there is loss of confidence upon the workman rendered is not wholly true and capable of being acted upon to impose a punishment upon him based on it as well. Therefore the finding as to guilt is likely to be reduced to the extent of the exception of loss of confidence and it is so ordered. That is to say he is to be found only guilty of the

other charges, true, which alone find their expression in the Charge Sheet.

14. Now coming to the punishment there need not be said much to comment that the same has been disproportionate to the gravity of the offence. The two charges which his counterpart delinquents faced in the enquiry and that he confronted in the enquiry are not alike, true, the fact justifies absence of joint enquiry of him with others. The charges against others while were graver than the charges against the workman the same punishment is seen meted out to him also which interse run gravely disproportionate apart from his individual punishment, perse, being more than proportionate to the gravity of the independent charge which he faced. It has already been found that there is no reason to hold that the confidence of the management has been lost in him. Even when the inferred misconduct of his involvement in the huge fraud has to be projected towards him for punishment it is to be recollected for a virtuous assessment as to what has been his earning, say wrongful gain, in sharing with the fraud committed by them. As to whether there is any earning or no earning at all, or if at all there is some earning we are at dark on all these aspects regarding the quantum. Why not the apparent involvement of the workman with the other fraudsters unfolded through the Investigation Report based on the statements of the staff members not come to the box, thus with no opportunity of testing their statements with the touchstone of cross-examination, still legally reckoned and reckonable as furnishing some material logically probative to conclude at the misconduct of the workman, undoubtedly the evidence falls down in its degree from the quality of adequacy of evidence to some evidence which may be commented as legally reliable evidence. It is only to be said to be a weak evidence though it is capable of leading to the conclusion that he is involved in the huge fraud based on which and coupled with other evidence that he is found guilty of the charges framed against him. So while it is to be seen that the delinquent not be set-off scot free, he is to be punished but the said punishment cannot assume alarming proportions like dismissal from service resulting in his economic death. It could be said that no reasonable man would have imposed such a grave punishment upon him. It is shocking a punishment and shocking to the conscience of the Court as well. Therefore the punishment is to be modified and reduced to some minor punishment to make sure of a guaranteed fact that the delinquent does not go unpunished.

15. In that view of the matter the dismissal of the workman from the service is set aside. He is to be reinstated into service forthwith and thereafter seen to be punished by a warning to guard against any and any such misconducts in future and if the Management must impose further punishment may inflict upon him stoppage of increment with cumulative effect for not more than a year.

He is entitled to continuity of service and all other attendant benefits with 50% back wages.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 16th January, 2012).

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None

For the 2nd Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the petitioner's side :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	N/A	—

On the Management's side :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex. M1	25-09-2002	Letter from Respondent to the Petitioner.
Ex. M2	10-10-2002	Reply from petitioner to Respondent.
Ex. M3	01-11-2002	Letter from Respondent to the Petitioner.
Ex. M4	19-11-2002	Reply from Petitioner to Respondent.
Ex. M5	02-03-2004	Order of Suspension issued to the Petitioner.
Ex. M6	02-03-2004	Charge Sheet issued to the petitioner.
Ex. M7	24-03-2004	Reply submitted by the Petitioner to the Respondent.
Ex. M8	25-05-2004	Order issued by the Respondent for Departmental Enquiry against the Petitioner and appointing the Enquiry Officer.
Ex. M9	25-05-2004	Order of the Respondent appointing the Presenting Officer in the Departmental Enquiry against the petitioner.
Ex. M10	10-09-2004	Letter from the Petitioner to the Respondent.
Ex. M11	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M12	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex. M13	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M14	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M15	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M16	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M17	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M18	05-08-2004	Domestic Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex. M19	05-07-2000	Copy of Sale Deed in respect of the property purchased in the name of Sri S. Madheswaran (marked as MEX 01 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M20	10-12-2001	Copy of Sale Deed in respect of the property purchased in the name of Mrs. Anitha, W/o Sri S. Madheswaran (marked as MEX 02 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M21	10-12-2001	Copy of the Sale Deed in respect of the property purchased in the name of Mrs. Angammal, M/o Sri S. Madheswaran (marked as MEX 03 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M22	01-01-2001 to 09-05-2002	Copy of the statement of account of Savings A/c No. 5271 in the name of Mr. S. Madheswaran (marked as MEX 04 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M23	26-10-2002	Copy of the letter submitted by Mr. R. Mani (3157), Armed Guard, Currency Chest, Madurai (earlier at C.O.) (Marked as MEX 05 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M24	11-02-2004	Copy of the letter submitted by Mr. V. R. Manai (1542) Sub-Staff, IAD, Central Officer 06 Annexure SB A/c 4464 Ch. No. 851942 dated 04-07-2001 for Rs. 5,000 (copy) (Marked as MEX 06 in the Domestic Enquiry).

Ex. No.	Date	Description	Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex. M25	30-05-2002 to 03-06-2002	Copy of the report submitted by Mr. R. Sampathkumar, Manager, IAD, Central Office (Marked as MEX 07 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M33	25-09-2002	Copy of the letter PAD/06/2002 dated 25-09-2002 addressed to Mr. S. Madheswaran, Sub-Staff, Pondicherry Branch (Marked as DEX 02 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M26	03-02-2004	Copy of the report submitted by Mr. K. Ramakrishnan, Officer PAD, Central Office (Marked as MEX 08 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M34	Nil	A copy of the reply letter from Mr. S. Madheswaran to the above letter (Marked as DEX 03 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M27	09-03-2004	Copy of the Charge Sheet No. PAD/W-10/08/2004 dated 9-3-2004 issued against Mr. S. Madheswaran, Sub-Staff, Pondicherry Branch (Now under Suspension) (Marked as MEX 09 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M35	25-03-2004	Copy of the letter PAD/11/2004 dated 25-03-2004 addressed to Mr. S. Madheswaran (Marked as DEX 04 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M28	24-03-2004	The copy of the reply letter from Sri S. Madheswaran to Chief Manager-PAD (Marked as MEX 10 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M36	29-07-2004	Copy of Canara Bank covering letter dated 29-07-2004 (Marked as DEX 05 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M29	14-12-2004	The copy of the report submitted by Mr. K. Ramakrishnan, Officer PAD, Central Office to Chief Manager-PAD (Marked as MEX 11 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M37	29-07-2004	Canara Bank, Nadupalayam NNND A/c 1600 statement of account (Marked as DEX 06 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M30	13-12-2004	The copy of the letter signed by Head Master, Government Higher Secondary School, Unjalur (Marked as MEX 11A in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M38	29-07-2004	Canara Bank, Nadupalayam NNND A/c 1729 statement of account (Marked as DEX 07 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M31	13-12-2004	The copy of the letter signed by Head Master, Government Higher Secondary School, Unjalur (Marked as MEX 11B in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M39	29-07-2004	Canara Bank, Nadupalayam NNND A/c 1998 statement of account (Marked as DEX 08 in the Domestic Enquiry).
Ex. M32	24-11-2004	Copy of the letter PAD/1002/2004 dated 24-11-2004 addressed to the Head Master, Government High School, Unjalur (Marked as DEX 01 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M40	07-08-2002 13-09-2002 18-09-2002	Charge Sheets given to Mr. Veeraswamy and Corresponding Final Orders (Marked as DEX 09 in the Domestic Enquiry).
			Ex. M41	05-09-2002 23-03-2004	Charge Sheet issued to Mr. Selvaraj and Corresponding Final Order (Marked as DEX 10 in the Domestic Enquiry).
			Ex. M42	Nil	Copy of the pronote executed by Mr. R. Mani (Marked as DEX 11 in the Domestic Enquiry).
			Ex. M43	01-06-2002	Letter dated 01-06-2002 given by Mr. Raj Reddiar (Marked as DEX 12 in the Domestic Enquiry).

Ex. No.	Date	Description	Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex. M44	10-07-2001	Letter dated 10-07-2001 given by Mr. Mahadevan (Marked as DEX 13 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M60	07-05-2007	Rejoinder filed by the Petitioner before the Conciliation Officer.
Ex. M45	16-06-2004	Copy of the request letter from Mrs. Angammal to the Manager, Canara Bank, Nadupalayam (Marked as DEX 14 in the Domestic Enquiry).	Ex. M61	26-07-2007	Reply statement filed by the Respondent before the Conciliation Officer.
Ex. M46	26-03-2005	Written arguments of the Management submitted before the Enquiry Officer.	Ex. M62	09-08-2007	Final rejoinder filed by the Petitioner before the Conciliation Officer.
Ex. M47	26-03-2005	Written arguments of the Management submitted before the Enquiry Officer.	Ex. M63	30-10-2007	Letter sent by the Respondent to the Conciliation Officer.
Ex. M48	04-06-2005	Written Submission made by the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer.	नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012		
Ex. M49	05-05-2005	Findings of the Enquiry Officer.			
Ex. M50	13-06-2006	Proposed punishment show cause notice.	का.आ. 661.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के पबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।		
Ex. M51	13-06-2006	Letter sent by the Respondent to the Petitioner offering him personal hearing with regard to the proposed punishment.			
Ex. M52	20-07-2006	Proceedings in connection with the proposed punishment.	[सं. एल-22012/182/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)] डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012		
Ex. M53	12-10-2006	Letter from the Respondent to the Petitioner enclosing the final order.			
Ex. M54	12-10-2006	Final order issued by the Respondent to the Petitioner.	S.O. 661.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 65/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.		
Ex. M55	25-10-2006	Appeal filed by the Petitioner before the Appellate Authority.			
Ex. M56	27-12-2006	Letter from the Respondent to the the Petitioner enclosing the order passed in the Appeal.	[No. L-22012/182/2007-IR(CM-II)] D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer ANNEXURE BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL		
Ex. M57	27-12-2006	Order passed by the Appellate Authority in the appeal filed by the Petitioner.			
Ex. M58	09-01-2007	Disputes raised by the Petitioner before the Conciliation Officer questioning the order of dismissal passed against him.	PRESENT: Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer. Reference No. 65 of 2007 PARTIES: The Management of Dhemomain Group of Collicries of M/s. ECL.		
Ex. M59	23-03-2007	Counter filed by the Respondent before the Conciliation Officer.			
			Vrs. Their Workman		

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : Sri P.K. Goswami, Advocate
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL State : WEST BENGAL

Dated the 05-01-12
08-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/182/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 07-08-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Madan Majhi, U.G Loader w.e.f. 19-06-2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/182/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 07-08-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 65 of 2007 was registered on 04-09-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 08-06-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither responded to the notice nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 662.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के

प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 62/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/135/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 662.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 62/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/135/2007-IR(CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

PRESENT:

Sri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 62 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of Nimcha Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : Sri P.K. Goswami, Advocate
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL State : WEST BENGAL

Dated the 05-01-12
08-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/135/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 02-08-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Nimcha Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Raju Bhuian, w.e.f. 15-5-2006 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/35/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 02-08-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 62 of 2007 was registered on 14-8-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 08-06-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither responded to the notice nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 663.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/156/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 663.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 78/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/156/2007-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 78 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of Nav Kajora Colliery of
M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : None
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry: COAL

State: WEST BENGAL

Dated the 05-01-12

23-03-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/156/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 26-09-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of the management of Nav Kajora Colliery in not allowing Shri Lalchand Harijan to join on transfer on, 14-07-2004 till 17-9-2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/156/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 26-9-2007 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 78 of 2007 was registered on 09-10-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 23-03-10 had reserved for an award in this case because neither

party submitted nor written statement nor took any step. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered :

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 664.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्यातकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 73/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/155/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 664.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 73/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/155/2007-IR(CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 73 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of Khas Kajora Colliery of
M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate.
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL

State : WEST BENGAL

Dated the 05-01-12
20-05-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/155/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 18-09-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Khas Kajora Colliery of M/s. ECL in retiring Shri Kedar Singh Pre-maturely is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

Having received the Order No. L-22012/155/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 18-09-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 73 of 2007 was registered on 01-10-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 20-05-10 had reserved for an award because the Union neither appeared nor took any step to file written statement. It was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 665.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के

प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 04/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/128/2008-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 665.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 04/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, PO. Kajoragram, Distt. Burdwan and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/128/2008-IR(CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 04 of 2009

PARTIES :

The Management of 1 & 2 Incline, Jhanjira Project of
M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : Sri P.K. Goswami, Advocate.
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL State : WEST BENGAL

Dated the 05-01-12
14-10-09

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/128/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 11-02-09 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited in dismissing Sri Sudan Bhuia w.e.f. 27-12-2005 is legal and justified? To what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/128/2008-IR(CM-II) dated 11-02-09 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 04 of 2009 was registered on 19-02-09 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 14-10-09 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor took any step to file written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 666.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 80/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/95/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 666.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 80/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Food

Corporation of India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/95/2007-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 80 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of Food Corporation of India

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES :

For the : None
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL State : WEST BENGAL

Dated, 05-01-12
23-03-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/95/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-09-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Union for regularization of 14 casual/labours (list enclosed) is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief are these workmen entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/95/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 28-09-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 80 of 2007 was registered on 09-10-07 and accordingly, an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 23-03-10 had reserved for an award in this case because none of the parties responded to the notices or filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered :

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 667.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 77/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/36/2006-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 667.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 77/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Kenda Area of M/s. ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/36/2006-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 77 of 2006

PARTIES :

The Management of Chora 10 Pits Colliery under
Kenda Area of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : None
Management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : COAL STATE : WEST BENGAL

Dated, 05-01-12
13-10-09

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/35/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 30-10-06 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Chora 10 Pits Colliery under Kenda Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited in dismissing Shri Kajal Bouri from services w.e.f. 4-7-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/36/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 30-10-06 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 77 of 2006 was registered on 11-12-06 and accordingly, an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 13-10-09 had reserved for an award in this case because neither party responded to the notices nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered :

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 668.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 204/2005, 205/2005 और 206/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/11/96-आई आर (सी-II),
सं. एल-22012/476/96-आई आर (सी-II),
सं. एल-23012/9/96-आई आर (सी-II)]
डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 668.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 204/2005, 205/2005 and 206/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BBMB and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-23012/11/96-IR (C-II),
No. L-22012/476/96-IR (C-II),
No. L-23012/9/96-IR (C-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH**

PRESENT:

Shri A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

1. Case ID No. 204/2005

Registered on 3-8-2005

Sh. Balwan Singh, S/o Sh. Moola Ram, R/o Village and P.O. Kotla Power House, Distt. Ropar (Punjab)

2. ID No. 205/2005

Registered on 3-8-2005

Sh. Kamal Singh, S/o Sh. Surjit Singh, R/o Village and P.O. Makkhan, Tehsil Anantpur Sahib, Distt. Ropar (Punjab)

3. ID No. 206/2005

Registered on 3-8-2005

Sh. Mangal Singh, S/o Sh. Lachhman Singh, R/o Village and P.O. Mehendli Khurd, Tehsil Anandpur-Sahib, Distt. Ropar (Punjab)

... Petitioners

Vs.

The Chief Engineer (Generation) BBMB Nangal Township, District Ropar, Punjab.

... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Workmen : Sh. R. K. Singh Parmar

For the Management : Sh. Rajinder Singh,
Law Officer

AWARD

Passed on January 10, 2012

Vide Order No. L-23012/11/96-IR (C-II), dated 30-12-1997 read with Corrigendum dated 18-12-2002, No. L-22012/476/96-IR (C-II) dated 30-12-1997 read with Corrigendum dated 18-12-2002 and No. L-23012/9/96-IR (C-II) dated 30-12-1997 read with Corrigendum dated 18-12-2002 in exercise of its power under Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short Act) has referred the following disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal.

1. ID No. 204/2005

“Whether the absence from service of Sh. Balwan Singh for more than 10 days is an abandonment and ten days notice is required to be served upon the workman ? If, yes to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?”

2. ID No. 205/2005

“Whether the absence from service of Sh. Kamal Singh for more than 10 days is an abandonment and ten days notice is required to be served upon the workman ? If, yes to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?”

3. ID No. 206/2005

“Whether the absence from service of Sh. Mangal Singh for more than 10 days is an abandonment and ten days notice is required to be served upon the workman ? If, yes to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?”

Since in all the above references, common question of law and fact is involved, hence they are being adjudicated by this common award.

The workmen were employed as unskilled mazdoor on daily wages since 1986 to 1988 till 1990 under the Resident Engineer, Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses Division, BBMB, Ganguwal District Ropar. They have alleged the termination of their services in July 1990. According to them they had put more than 240 days in 12 calendar months, but the management had put notional breaks in their services. Their services were terminated even without serving a 10 day's notice as per certified standing orders and against the policy decision of the Board without conducting any inquiry and without permission of the Government for their retrenchment as required under Section 25N of the Act. They have also assailed the seniority list and have alleged that workmen junior to them were retained in the service and almost all of them had been regularized. They have claimed their reinstatement with back wages and other attendant benefits.

The claim was contested by the management and it was contended that the workmen attended duty as daily rated workman with the management in the alleged period against casual/seasonal, urgent work and the daily rated workmen used to attend duty as per their will and when they had some urgent work at home or harvest work they stopped coming on duty and again started coming on duty after interval of a month or so. Management had not put any notional break in the service of the workmen. No workmen had completed 240 days in any calendar year. It has been repeatedly stated in the reply that the services of the workmen were not terminated by the management and there was no occasion to serve a 10 day's notice or taking any disciplinary action against them. The claim of the workmen has no merits.

From the pleadings of the parties it is clear that it is nobody's case that the workmen remained absent from duty for more than 10 days or they abandoned the job. The issue of retrenchment or of seniority raised by workmen in their claim statements is beyond the scope of reference.

In support of their claims the workmen have given their statements while on behalf of management in ID No. 206/2005 Er. Pawan Kumar and in other two IDs Er. Ranjit Singh gave their statement.

None appeared for workmen to argue their case. I heard the Law Officer of the management and perused the evidence on record.

The first question referred for adjudication is whether the absence from service for more than 10 days is abandonment ?

The term abandonment has neither been defined in the Act nor in the Certified Standing Orders (in short S.O.) of the department a copy whereof is placed on the record of ID No. 204 and 205 of 2005. But in the S.O. in clause 23 while enumerating the acts of misconduct 'leaving work without permission' has been mentioned in Sub-clause

iv(s). Leaving work without permission may be construed as abandonment of job. Hence by necessary implication it may be said that absence from service without permission for any period is abandonment for the purpose of S.O. But it has been repeatedly held that an inference of abandonment can be arrived by taking of totality of circumstances.

Though in the written statement the management has avoided in saying that the workmen had abandoned the job but during the cross-examination the management witness admitted it. Admittedly the workmen were daily wagers for doing casual work and as per definition of casual workman given in Clause 3(c) of certified standing orders they were the employee of the respondent. Clause 3(c) say that a casual employee is an employee whose employment is of casual nature and is employed on daily wages.

Since the workmen were the employees of the management and if they had abandoned the job, they were liable to the disciplinary action and punishment but admittedly no disciplinary action was taken by the management and their services were not terminated hence it means that the concerned workmen are still in the employment of the management on the same terms and conditions on which they were employed. There was no occasion for the management to serve any notice of 10 days in terms of Clause 21(ii) of S.O.

So the workmen viz. Balwan Singh (ID No. 204/2005), Kamal Singh (ID No. 205/2005) and Mangal Singh (ID No. 206/2005) are entitled to be treated to be continuing in service and if all or any of them report for duty within one month from the publication of the award the management will take them on duty as before. The reference is accordingly answered in favour of the workmen. Original award be placed on ID No. 204/2005 and a copy of the award be placed on the record of ID No. 205/2005 and ID No. 206/2005 each. Two copies of the award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 669.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/157/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 669.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 33/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Jhanra Area of M/s. ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/157/2004-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT :

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 33 of 2007

PARTIES :

The management of 3 & 4 Incline Mine, Jhanra Area of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workmen

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P. K. Das, Advocate

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated the 06-01-12
10-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/157/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 6-6-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Bijoy Bouri w.e.f. 15-3-2000 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/157/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 6-6-07 of the above said reference from the

Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 33 of 2007 was registered on 3-7-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 10-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appearing nor taking any step since long. It was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 670.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/296/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 670.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 26/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/296/2007-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 26 of 2008

PARTIES:

The management of Haripur Colliery under Kendra Area of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workmen

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : None

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated the 05-01-12
24-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/296/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 26-5-08 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in deducting the stipend of Mr. Swapan Kundu & 12 others (list enclosed) is legal and justified? To what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

Having received the Order No. L-22012/296/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 26-5-08 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 26 of 2008 was registered on 2-6-08 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 24-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case because none of the

parties responded to the notice or filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 671.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/2/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 671.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 59/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Bankola Area of M/s. ECL, and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/2/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 59 of 2007

PARTIES:

The management of Khandra Colliery, Bankola Area of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: West Bengal

Dated the 05-01-12

01-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/2/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 19-7-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in denying the payment of difference of wages in respect of Sri Kailash Josowara, W/E Operator for the period from 23-12-1994 to 17-6-2001 and from 10-9-2003 to 6-1-2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

Having received the Order No. L-22012/2/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 19-7-07 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 59 of 2007 was registered on 31-7-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 1-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case because Union neither appeared nor took any step since long. Even written statement not filed by the Union. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered:

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 672.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/164/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 672.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 96/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Bankola Area, M/s. ECL, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/164/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 96 of 2007

PARTIES:

The management of Kumardihi A Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: West Bengal

Dated : 05-01-12/30-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/164/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 15-11-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in denying the payment of wages in respect of Smt. Keka Neogi, Medical Dresser-II for the period from 13-8-1997 to 18-4-2006 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/164/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 15-11-07 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 96 of 2007 was registered on 6-12-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 30-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case because Union neither responded to the notice nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered :

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 673.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/373/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 673.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 21/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Ningah Group of Mines, M/s. ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/373/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL****PRESENT :**

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 21 of 2008

PARTIES :

The management of S.S.I. Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : None

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated the 05-01-12, 19-05-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/373/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 12-5-08 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of S.S.I. Colliery of M/s. ECL by denial of employment to the dependent son of Late Indradev Ram is legal and justified ? To what relief is the dependent of the deceased workman entitled ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/373/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 12-05-08 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 21 of 2008 was registered on 13-4-09 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 19-5-10 had reserved for an award in this case because none of the parties responded to the notice or filed written statement.

So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 674.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.एस.पी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 146/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/64/2002-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 674.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 146/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-42012/64/2002-IR(CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/146/2002

Date: 12-01-2012

Party No. 1 : The Deputy Director,
National Sericulture Project, Central Silk
Board, P-2, Basic Seed Farm Shirala,
Tah. Patur, Distt. Akola (MS).

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Subhas Atmaram Budhalkar,
C/o Shri Shankar Rao Kukadkar,
Shivaji Nagar, Old City, PO & Distt.
Akola (MS).

AWARD

(Dated : 12th January, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board and Shri Subhash Atmaram Budhalkar, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-42012/64/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 09-08-2002, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the Deputy Director, National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board, Government of India, Basic Seed Farm Shirala, Taluka-Patur, Distt. Akola (MS) in terminating the employment of Sh. Subhash Atmaram Budhalkar w.e.f. 30-11-1996 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman Shri Subhash Atmaram Budhalkar, ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as depicted from the statement of claim is that "National Sericulture Project" was started by the Central Silk Board, a unit of Government of India, at different places all over India including in Akola district and the said project was implemented by the Director, National Silk Worm Seed Project, Central Silk Board having office at Bangalore and the in-charge of the said project in Akola district and other places in Maharashtra was the Deputy Director having his office at Akola and there were seven technical centres (T.S.C.) at Washim, Akola, Mehekar, Khamgaon, Risod, Motala and Buldhana which were under the Deputy Director and he was initially appointed as a casual labour by party No. 1 w.e.f. 01-04-1991, at T.S.C., Akola from the list of candidates received from the concerned Employment Exchange and T.S.C., Akola was closed by party No. 1 in 1993 and the party No. 1 handed over all the T.S.C. to the State Government of Maharashtra and the office of the Deputy Director issued the order of retrenchment of his services on 30-11-1996 and terminated his services w.e.f. 30-11-1996 on the ground of closure of the T.S.C. and N.S.P. at Akola and three days after the order of retrenchment, the party No. 1 issued another order dated 03-12-1996 and offered fresh engagement of a casual labour at Basic Seed Farm, Shirala, but when he reported for duty on the basis of the order dated

03-12-1996, he was not allowed by party No. 1 to resume duty, so he served a notice on party No. 1 on 08-02-1997 asking to allow him to resume duty, but the party No. 1 did not give any reply. It is further pleaded by the workman that as per the circular dated 15-10-1992 of the Director, N.S.W.S.P., Bangalore, direction was issued to convert the casual labourers, who had completed five years of services as on 15-10-1992 to time scale labourers and also to convert all other casual labourers to time scale on their completion of five years of continuous service and by circular dated 12-12-1996, it was decided to convert the casual labourers, who had been engaged prior to 07-08-1992 and had completed two years of continuous service and the Deputy Director, N.S.P., Shirala vide his letter dated 13-10-1996 had sent the details of his services along with other casual labourers and according to the said information, he had completed five years of continuous service on 31-03-1996 and was entitled for conversion as time scale labour w.e.f. 31-03-1996 and as such he was not liable to be terminated and services of casual labourers, Shri Abhay Tripathy and seven women field Assistants were not terminated and they were accommodated and transferred to other places and therefore, he was also entitled to be accommodated.

It is also pleaded by the workman that the establishment of party No. 1 is an industrial establishment as defined under Section 25-L of the Act, hence provisions of Chapter V-B of the Act are applicable to the establishment of the party No. 1 and his retrenchment is in contravention of the mandatory provision of Sections 25-N, Section 25-F and 25-FF of the Act and the party No. 1 did not follow the procedure of section 25-G of the Act and as such, his retrenchment dated 30-11-1996 was illegal and by way of victimization and amounted to unfair labour practice and he had completed more than 240 days of work in every year during his tenure and the termination of his services was illegal and he is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party No. 1 in the written statement has pleaded inter-alia that seven Technical service centers were established in different places in Maharashtra State with the assistance of World Bank and for the said centers, required number of casual labourers were engaged purely on temporary basis on daily wages basis for the casual nature of work for the project period and the nature of work of the center was to provide technical service to the farmers, who were practicing sericulture and the work of the centers was seasonal and intermitting in nature and the workman was engaged as casual labourer at TSC, Akola on 01-04-1991 through local Employment Exchange and he worked intermittently and he did not work continuously

and he was paid wages as fixed by the State Government and as per the terms and conditions of National Sericulture Project, the TSC establishment in pilot states were closed on 30-11-1996 and handed over to the State Government and the only P 2 Basic Seed Farm which was functioning at Shirala during project period was subsequently closed and handed over to the State Government and while handing over the Technical Service Centers, the concerned State Government Sericulture Departments were requested to utilize the labourers engaged in the centers, but they did not agree for the same and there was no requirement of labourers in any of Central Silk Board units functioning in Maharashtra and thus, the services of the labourers were terminated by offering admissible notice period wages and retrenchment compensation, as per the provisions of Section 25F of the Act and the workman and other labourers refused to receive the same and later, individual demand drafts were obtained in the name of the workman and other labourers and were sent to their residential addresses by registered post but they refused to receive the same.

It is further pleaded by the party No. 1 that order dated 03-12-1996, was issued with the intention to rehabilitate the retrenched labourers by engaging them for short duration at Basic Seed Farm, Shirala, but due to scaling down of farm activities and reduction of work load in the farm, the retrenched labourers could not be accommodated and that cannot be construed that work was available at P2 Basic Seed Farm, Shirala and after closure of TSC, Akola, no casual labour was accommodated at anywhere and the women field Assistants were appointed on regular basis as per recruitment rules of Central Silk Board and they were posted to work at TSC, Akola and other places in Maharashtra State and the workman cannot be equated with the regular staff and it is not an industrial establishment as defined under section 25(L) of the Act and provision of section chapter V-B, 25(L) and 25(N) of the Act are not applicable to it and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that though the workman was given several opportunities to adduce evidence in support of his case, no evidence, documentary or oral was adduced by him. Neither the petitioner nor his advocate also appeared on 23-11-2011 to cross-examine the witness for the management and as such, "no cross" order was passed and after hearing argument from the side of the management, the case was closed and posted for award.

5. It is well settled that when a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of the service, it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds in which the order is challenged and he must produce evidence to prove his case and if the workman fails to appear or file written statement or produce evidence, the reference

referred cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.

In this case, the workman has not adduced any evidence in support of his case. So applying the settled principles as mentioned above, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

6. Moreover, the oral evidence adduced by the management has remained unchallenged. The documents filed by the management show that due to closure of the Technical Service Centres including the service centres at Akola, where the workman was working and handing over of the centres to the State Government of Maharashtra on 30-11-1996, the services of the workman and all other casual labourers were terminated and before termination of their services, one month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation was offered to the workman and other labourers, but they refused to receive the same. Fact regarding entitlement to receive such wages and compensation has been mentioned in the notice itself. It is also found that the wages and retrenchment compensation was also sent in shape of Bank Draft by R P with AD to the workman but the workman did not receive the same. There is no evidence that any casual labour was accommodated by party No. 1 at any other place and there was any discrimination in respect of the workman. There is also no evidence that provision of Chapter V-B and provisions of Sections 25-L and 25-N are applicable to party No. 1. As the mandatory provisions of the section 25-F of the Act were complied with by party No. 1 before termination of the services of the workman, it cannot be said that the termination of the services of the workman is illegal or invalid. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the Deputy Director, National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board, Government of India, Basic Seed Farm Shirala, Taluka-Patur, Distt. Akola (MS) in terminating the employment of Sh. Subhash Atmaram Budhalkar w.e.f. 30-11-1996 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 675.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 85/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/242/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 675.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 85/2007 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Bansra Colliery of M/s. ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/242/2007-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 85 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of Bansra Colliery of M/s. ECL

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate

For the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL State : WEST BENGAL

Dated the 5-1-12, 23-3-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/242/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 25-10-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bansra Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Monoj Dome, w.e.f. 19-12-2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/242/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 25-10-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 85 of 2007

was registered on 03-12-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 23-02-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither responded to the notices nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case as and such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 676.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 88/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/315/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डॉ.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 676.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 88/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/315/2004-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 88 of 2005

PARTIES :

The Management of Damagoria Colliery of M/s. ECL

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:For the : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate
ManagementFor the Union : None
(Workman)

Industry : COAL

State : WEST BENGAL

Dated 6-1-12, 30-3-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/315/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 27-07-05 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh (JMS) for regularization of Sh. Ram Narayan Singh in the post of Excavation Fitter, Damagoria Colliery of M/s. BCCL is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/315/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 27-07-05 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 88 of 2005 was registered on 17-08-05 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

On 30-03-2010 the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattanaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal had reserved for an award in this case because the workman is dead but nothing has been filed from the other side not anybody is coming for substitution. At any rate it is found that the Union is taking any interest to substantiate the facts of the written statement. Hence, award is reserved. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt.

of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.अ. 677.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.एस.पी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/67/2002-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 677.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 13/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board, National Silk Board Govt. of India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-42012/67/2002-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/13/2003

Date : 12-1-2012

Party No. 1 :

The Deputy Director, National Sericulture Project,
Central Silk Board, P-2, Basic Seed Farm Shirala, Tah.
Patur, Distt. AKOLA (MS).

Versus

Party No. 2 :

Shri Punjabrao Gawai, C/o Bhorsaborsi, PO : Eklara,
Teh. Chikali, Distt. Buldana, (MS).

AWARD

(Dated : 12th January, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), (“the Act” in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the

management of National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board and their workman Shri Punjabrao Gawai, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-42012/67/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 08-11-2002, with the following schedule :

“Whether the action of the management of Central Silk Board through its Director, National Silk Board, Government of India, Bangalore and Deputy Director, National Silk Project, Akola in terminating the service of Shri Punjabrao Gawai as a casual labour w.e.f. 30-11-1996 is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman Shri Punjabrao Gawai, (“the workman” in short) file his statement of claim and the management of the National Sericulture Project, Central Silk Board (“Party No. 1” in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as depicted from the statement of claim is that “National Sericulture Project” was started by the Central Silk Board, a unit of Government of India, at different places all over India including in Akola district and the said project was implemented by the Director, National Silk Worm Seed Project, Central Silk Board having office at Bangalore and the in-charge of the said project in Akola district and other places in Maharashtra was the Deputy Director having his office at P-2, Basic Seed Farm, Shirli, Akola and there were seven technical centres (T.S.C.) at Washim, Akola, Mehekar, Khamgaon, Risod, Motala and Buldhana which were under the Deputy Director and he was initially appointed as a casual labour by party no. 1 w.e.f. 20-11-1990, at T.S.C., Mehekar from the list of candidates received from the concerned employment exchange and T.S.C., Mehekar (wrongly mentioned as Akola in statement of claim) was closed by party No. 1 in 1993 and the party No. 1 handed over all the T.S.C. to the State Government of Maharashtra and the office of the Deputy Director issued the order of retrenchment of his services on 30-11-1996 and terminated his services w.e.f. 30-11-1996 on the ground of closure of the T.S.C. and N.S.P. at Akola and three days after the order of retrenchment, the party no. 1 issued another order dated 03-12-1996 and offered fresh engagement of a casual labour at Basic Seed Farm, Shirli, but when he reported for duty on the basis of the order dated 03-12-1996, he was not allowed by party no. 1 to resume duty, so he served a notice on party no. 1 on 08-02-1997 asking to allow him to resume duty, but the party no. 1 did not give any reply. It is further pleaded by the workman that as per the circular dated 15-10-1992 of the Director, N.S.W.S.P., Bangalore, direction was

issued to convert the casual labourers, who had completed five years of service as on 15-10-1992 to time scale labourers and also to convert all other casual labourers to time scale on their completion of five years of continuous service and by circular date 12-12-1996, it was decided to convert the casual labourers, who had been engaged prior to 07-08-1992 and had completed two years of continuous service and the Deputy Director, N.S.P., Shirli vide his letter dated 13-10-1996 had sent the details of his services along with other casual labourers and according to the said information, he had completed five years of continuous service on 19-11-1995 and was entitled for conversion as time scale labour w.e.f. 19-11-1995 and as such he was not liable to be terminated and services of casual labourers, Shri Abhay Tripude and seven women field Assistants were not terminated and they were accommodated and transferred to other places and therefore, he was also entitled to be accommodated.

It is also pleaded by the workman that the establishment of party no. 1 is an industrial establishment as defined under section 25-L of the Act, hence provisions of chapter V-B of the Act are applicable to the establishment of the party no. 1 and his retrenchment is in contravention of the mandatory provision of sections, 25-N, Section 25-F and 25-FF of the Act and the party no. 1 did not follow the procedure of section 25-G of the Act and as such, his retrenchment dated 30-11-1996 was illegal and by way of victimization and amounted to unfair labour practice and he had completed more than 240 days of work in every year during his tenure and the termination of his services was illegal and he is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party no. 1 in the written statement has pleaded inter-alia that seven Technical service centers were established in different places in Maharashtra State with the assistance of World Bank and for the said centers, required number of casual labourers were engaged purely on temporary basis on daily wages basis for the casual nature of work for the project period and the nature of work of the center was to provide technical service to the farmers, who were practicing sericulture and the work of the centers was seasonal and intermitting in nature and the workman was engaged as a casual labourer at TSC, Mehekar on 20-11-1990 through local employment exchange and he worked intermittently and he did not work continuously and he was paid wages as fixed by the State Government and as per the terms and conditions of National Sericulture Project, the TSC establishment in pilot states were closed on 30-11-1996 and handed over to the State Government and the only P 2 Basic Seed Farm which was functioning at Shirli during project period was

subsequently closed and handed over to the State Government and while handing over the Technical Service Centres, the concerned State Government Sericulture Departments were requested to utilize the labourers engaged in the centres, but they did not agree for the same and there was no requirement of labourers in any of Central Silk Board units functioning in Maharashtra and thus, the services of the labourers were terminated by offering admissible notice period wages and retrenchment compensation, as per the provisions of section 25F of the Act and the workman and other labourers refused to receive the same and later, individual demand drafts were obtained in the name of the workman and other labourers and were sent to their residential addresses by registered post but they refused to receive the same.

It is further pleaded by the Party No. 1 that order dated 03-12-1996, was issued with the intention to rehabilitate the retrenched labourers by engaging them for short duration at Basic Seed Farm, Sirla, but due to scaling down of farm activities and reduction of work load in the farm, the retrenched labourers could not be accommodated and that cannot be construed that work was available at P2 Basic Seed Farm, Shirla and after closure of TSC, Mehekar, no casual labour was accommodated at anywhere and the women filed assistants were appointed on regular basis as per recruitment rules of Central Silk Board and they were posted to work at TSC, Akola and other places in Maharashtra State and the workman cannot be equated with the regular staff and it is not an industrial establishment as defined under section 25(L) of the Act and provision of section chapter V-B, 25(L) and 25(N) of the Act are not applicable to it and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that though the workman was given several opportunities to adduce evidence in support of his case, no evidence, documentary or oral was adduced by him. Neither the petitioner nor his advocate also appeared on 23-11-2011 to cross-examine the witness for the management and as such, "no cross" order was passed and after hearing argument from the side of the management, the case was closed and posted for award.

5. It is well settled that when a workman raises a disputes challenging the validity of the termination of the service, it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds in which the order is challenged and he must produce evidence to prove his case and if the workman fails to appear or file written statement or produce evidence, the reference referred cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.

In this case, the workman has not adduced any evidence in support of his case. So applying the settled principles as mentioned above, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

6. Moreover, the oral evidence adduced by the management has remained unchallenged. The documents filed by the management show that due to closure of the Technical Service Centres including the service centres at Akola, where the workman was working and handing over of the centres to the State Government of Maharashtra on 30-11-1996, the services of the workman and all other casual labourers were terminated and before termination of their services, one month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation was offered to the workman and other labourers, but they refused to receive the same. Fact regarding entitlement to receive such wages and compensation has been mentioned in the notice itself. It is also found that the wages and retrenchment compensation was also sent in shape of Bank Draft by R P with AD to the workman but the workman did not receive the same. There is no evidence that any casual labour was accommodated by party no. 1 at any other place and there was any discrimination in respect of the workman. There is also no evidence that provision of Chapter V-B and provisions of Sections 25-L and 25-N are applicable to party no. 1. As the mandatory provisions of the section 25-F of the Act were complied with by party no. 1 before termination of the services of the workman, it cannot be said that the termination of the services of the workman is illegal or invalid. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of Central Silk Board through its Director, National Silk Board, Government of India, Bangalore and Deputy Director, National Silk Project, Akola in terminating the service of Sh. Punjabrao Gawai as casual labourer w.e.f. 30-11-1996 is proper, legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 678.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 07/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/231/1999-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 678.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 07/1999)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Saoner Sub Area of WCL, Saoner, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012

[No. L-22012/231/1999-IR(CM-II)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/07/1999

Date : 13-1-2012

PARTY No. 1 :

The Sub Area Manager,
Saoner Sub Area of WCL, Saoner,
Distt. Nagpur.

Versus

PARTY NO. 2 :

Shri Rajendra Singh S/o. Lalsingh Chauhan,
Saoner Mine No. 1, WCL,
Bajaj Colony, Qtr. No. 7/3, Saoner,
Distt. Nagpur.

AWARD

(Dated : 13th January, 2012)

This is a reference made by the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) (here-in-after referred to as "the Act"), of the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Sub Area Manager, Saoner Sub Area and their workman, Shri Rajendra Singh ("the workman" in short) for adjudication, as per letter No. L-22012/231/99-IR(CM-II) dated 8/9-9-1999, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the management through Sub Area Manager, Saoner Sub Area of WCL, Saoner, Distt. Nagpur in dismissing Sh. Rajendra Singh, Electrical Fitter w.e.f. 14-12-98 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?"

2. On receipt of the reference from the Government, the petitioner and so also the management were directed for filing their statement of claim and written statement respectively by issuance of notice and in response to such notice, the parties filed their statement of claim and written statement respectively.

According to the claim petition filed by the workman, he was appointed in the WCL in the year 1971 and started

working as an Electrical Fitter in Saoner Mine No. 1 from the year 1989 and while he was working as such, on 28-7-1996, a charge sheet was submitted against him, on the allegation of his instigating other workers not to go on duty on 28-7-1996 and a practice was mooted in Saoner mines of calling the workers on Sunday, which is a paid holiday, by giving them double rate of wages as over time and the grievance of the workers was that the Mine management were showing favour to some particular workers of their choice in giving duties on Sunday and not to others and as such, workers demanded that work on Sunday on over time should be given to all and on 28-7-1996, which was a Sunday, he was not on duty and a list was displayed in the notice board showing the names of certain workers, who were detailed for duty on 28-7-1996, but the said list was not signed by the competent authority and was signed by one of the clerks, Shri Ramteke and noticing the fact that the list was not signed by the appropriate authority, the workers, who were detailed to perform such duty, remained absent and their such action was taken to be a planned action by the workers to remain away from duty, by the management. The further case of the workman is that charge sheet was also submitted against 71 other workers and he submitted his show cause to the charge sheet on 30-7-1996 and the management not being satisfied with his reply, initiated the departmental enquiry against him and the departmental enquiry was conducted in a very arbitrary and farcical manner, violating the principles of natural justice and his request to permit him to engage a lawyer to defend the case was refused and he was not allowed to call his witnesses, who had been specifically named by him and the Inquiry Officer failed to give opportunity to him to get the deposition of his witnesses recorded and the facts that he was not detailed for duty on 28-7-1996 was totally over looked by the authority and the Inquiry Officer submitted his report on 11-9-1996 and the copy of the same was received by him on 3-10-1998 and he also duly submitted his statement of defence on 5-10-1998 and the second show-cause notice was issued to him on 3-10-1998 and he submitted his reply on 5-10-1998 and he submitted an application for voluntary retirement on 1-12-1998, due to poor vision, but without considering his request for voluntary retirement, the management issued the order of dismissal on 14-12-1998. It is also pleaded by the workman that other 71 workers, who were charge sheeted are still working in the mines and no action had been taken against them, which clearly shows a foul play on the part of the management and the revengeful attitude against him, as he was the ex-President of one of the workers associations and the impugned punishment of dismissal from service is wholly illegal, arbitrary and bad in law and the enquiry was done with undue haste and for remaining absent on a paid holiday cannot be termed as misconduct under any law and the absence of the entire workers on 28-7-1996, a Sunday was not termed and declared as illegal by specific declaration by the

management and as such, it cannot be called illegal strike on the part of the workers and as such, no action should have been taken on such act and on this specific ground, the impugned action is required to be quashed and set aside and the punishment of dismissal from service on the alleged minor offence is wholly disproportionate and harsh. The workman has prayed to pass necessary order for his reinstatement in service with continuity and all other consequential benefits.

3. The management in their written statement have pleaded inter alia that certain workers were being assigned the duty on Sunday for the maintenance work and were being paid overtime wages as per law and the management were not showing favour to particular workers of their choice in giving them duties on Sunday and the workers were being given assignment as per requirement and there is no question of any demand on the part of the workers to give overtime job to all the workers on Sunday and on 27-7-1996, a list was displayed on the notice board showing the name of the workers, who had been assigned duties on 28-7-1996, a Sunday and the said list was signed and displayed as per the usual practice and there was no question of its signing by any proper authority and it is false to say that the workers had decided to remain absent from duty as the list was not signed by the appropriate authority, but in the evening of 27-7-1996, the workman instigated the workers not to go on duty on 28-7-1996, so that the maintenance work and production in the mine should get affected and due to the instigation made by the workman on 27-7-1996, the workman did not attend duty on 28-7-1996 and on 28-7-1996, a charge sheet was submitted against the workman on the allegation of instigating the workers not to go on duty and the workman submitted his reply to the said charge sheet on 30-7-1996 and the departmental enquiry was initiated against him and the said enquiry was not conducted in any arbitrary and farcical manner, violating the principles of natural justice and the workman was not permitted to be represented by a lawyer but he was permitted to be represented by an authorized representative as per the standing orders and ample opportunity was given to the workman to cross-examine the witnesses of the management and also to examine his witnesses and even though, at the initial stage of the enquiry, the workman did not attend the enquiry and even refused to receive the letter notifying the date of the proceeding to give him proper opportunity, the sitting was adjourned and was fixed on 24-8-1996 and on 24-8-1996, the workman gave out to defend the case himself in the enquiry and the workman also examined himself as a witness and was cross-examined by the management and witnesses Sunil Alphanso, Ganesh Bagde, V. R. Chauhan and Ambadas Godke were also examined on behalf of the workman and the enquiry was closed and the workman filed his notes of argument on 7-9-1996 and the Inquiry Officer submitted his report on 11-9-1996 and as regard the

other 71 workers, they were charge sheeted for their absence on 28-7-1996 and after receipt of their replies, some of them were issued with warning, some had asked for pardon and some were found to have genuine difficulty in attending duty after holding due enquiry and the charges proved against the workman are severe and as the workman was aware that he had committed his misconduct and the charges leveled against him to have been proved, he submitted the letter dated 1-2-1998 seeking voluntary retirement on the alleged ground of poor sight problem and when the charges were found to have been proved against the workman, there was no question of accepting the application for voluntary retirement and the workman was not dismissed with a revengeful attitude against him, being the ex-President of an Association, but the order of dismissal was passed because of proved misconduct and it had no relationship whatsoever with the alleged holding of the post of President of an Association by the workman and the workman has tried to misread and misinterpreted the charge sheet and the charge sheet was in respect of instigating the other employees for not attending duty on 28-7-1996 and not for remaining absent by the workman on 28-7-1996 and the punishment awarded against the workman is not at all disproportionate and harsh and the departmental enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the workman was given full opportunity to defend him in the enquiry and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As this is a case of dismissal of the workman from services, after holding of a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken up for consideration as a preliminary issue and as per orders dated 3-12-2010, the enquiry was held to be legal, proper, and by following the principles of natural justice.

5. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the notice displayed on 27-7-1996 directing the workers of electrical and mechanical department to report for duty on Sunday i.e. on 28-7-1996 for maintenance work was not signed by the competent authority of the mine and the same was signed by the clerical staff of the mine and as such, the notice could not be taken as authentic or legal and thereby, the workers whose names were mentioned did not take cognizance of the notice, by which they were called for performance of duty on Sunday could not amount to disobedience of any reasonable order of the competent authority and as such, the submission of the charge sheet against the workman was unwarranted, unlawful and improper, as there was no call to the workers to attend duty on 28-7-1996, hence, the question of committing misconduct as enumerated in clause 26.39 does not arise and the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and the case of the management has been based on two witnesses and their evidence has not been corroborated or substantiated by any other witness and the statement of Shri U. K. Ganju,

the management representative is hearsay statement and the evidence of management's witnesses is weak and based on coaching and the same is unreliable and as such, the conclusion drawn by the enquiry officer on the basis of such evidence are not based on true facts and thus perverse and thus holding that management has proved the misconduct and the workman is guilty of misconduct, is unjustified, improper and illegal. It was further submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that all other employees involved in the same incident were left unpunished, whereas, the workman was singled out, in violation of the judgment reported in 1997 (10) SCC-779 and the charges under clauses 26.10 and 26.43 of the standing orders leveled against 71 other workman were serious than the charges leveled against the workman, but they were let off with warning but the workman was awarded most severe punishment and therefore, the punishment is shockingly disproportion.

The learned advocate for the workman also submitted that it is clear from the evidence that the alleged misconduct was committed outside the Mine and it is clear with reference to clauses 26.4 and 26.42 that the alleged misconduct under clause 26.39 and 26.40 are not coming within the definition of misconduct and as such, the punishment imposed against the workman is illegal and is not sustainable and the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and back wages.

6. Per Contra, it was contended by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that as per the terms of the reference, it is to be decided by the Tribunal as to whether the dismissal order passed against the workman is legal and justified on the basis of the enquiry papers and documents available on record and vide order dated 3-12-2010, it has already been held that the departmental enquiry held against the workman to be legal, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and now, the question of perversity of the findings and quantum of punishment are to be considered. It was further submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that in the statement of claim, the workman has not mentioned that the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and the bare perusal of the enquiry report submitted by the enquiry officer, it can be found that the enquiry officer has discussed the evidence led in the enquiry in detail and has assigned reasons in support of his findings and the workman has failed to demonstrate as to how and in which manner the findings recorded are perverse and the enquiry officer has rightly relied upon the evidence of the eye witnesses and in their cross-examination, they specifically made the statement about the incident in question to be seen and heard by them and in view of the said facts, it cannot be said that the findings are perverse. It was further submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that it is the discretion of the management to impose the punishment as provided for the major misconduct and the

Hon'ble Apex Court in number of decisions have specifically held that when the findings are not perverse, the Industrial Tribunal must be reluctant to interfere with the punishment awarded and the action of the workman instigating the workman not to attend the duty on a paid holiday as a result of which not a single workman reported for duty is a major misconduct and the practice to call for the requisite number of employees for the work of maintenance on a paid holiday on the basis of actual requirement was prevailing since long and at no point of time, the union or any of the other employees, who were not called had raised any objection and the said act of the management cannot be termed as illegal and the Tribunal cannot adjudicate as to whether the notice displayed on the notice board was signed by competent authority or not, as the same is not the subject matter of the reference. It was also submitted that the workman has not pleaded anything about the submission made in respect of the clauses of the definition of the misconduct and as such, the submission made in that respect cannot be taken into consideration.

7. The first contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman is that the workman has been charged for commission of misconduct under clauses 26.39 and 26.40 and clauses 26.4 and 26.41 provide that gambling, drunkenness, fighting or riotous disorderly or indecent behavior either his place of work or at the colliery/establishment or company's residential settlements and holding meeting within the mines/establishment premises without previous written intimation to the management amount to misconduct and from those clauses, it is clear that the act as mentioned in other clauses of clause 26, which defines acts of misconducts, can only be treated as misconduct if done in the mines and as according to the allegations, the workman committed the alleged misconduct in the area of the residential quarters which is not coming within the definition of mines, it cannot be said that any misconduct was committed by him and as such, the entire departmental enquiry is vitiated. In answer to the same, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that there is no such pleading in the statement of claim and as such, the submissions cannot be taken into consideration and the place, where the misconduct was committed by the workman is coming within definition of mines as per section 2(j) of Mines Act. The question raised by the learned advocate for the workman is in regard to point of law and as such, the contention can be raised without any pleading and the same is to be taken into consideration. However, I do not find any force in the contention that the place, where the misconduct was committed by the workman cannot be held to be within the mines area. Hence, I find no force in the contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman.

8. The second contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman was that there was no evidence

on record to hold the workman guilty of the misconduct and the findings of the enquiry officer are therefore perverse. On the other hand, the learned advocate for the management submitted that it is clear from the evidence of the two eye witnesses that the workman committed the misconduct and the enquiry officer has assessed the evidence adduced during the enquiry in detailed and has assigned reasons in support of his findings and the evidence of the witnesses examined on behalf of the workman was inconsistent and unreliable and the plea taken by the workman in different stages of the enquiry are also quite contradictory.

It is well settled that judicial review is not an appeal from a decision but a review of the manner in which the decision is made. Power of judicial review is meant to ensure that the individual receives fair treatment and not to ensure that the conclusion which the authority reaches is necessarily correct in the eye of the court. Neither the technical rules or Evidence Act nor proof of fact of evidence as defined there in, apply to disciplinary proceeding. Adequacy of evidence or reliability of evidence cannot be permitted to be canvassed before the Court/Tribunal. When the authority accepts the evidence and the conclusion receives support there from, the disciplinary authority is entitled to hold that the delinquent officer is guilty of the charge. The Tribunal may interfere where the authority held the proceedings against the delinquent officer in a manner inconsistent with the rules of natural justice or in violation of statutory rules prescribing the mode of enquiry or where the conclusion or finding reached by the disciplinary authority is based on no evidence or if the conclusion or finding be such as no reasonable person would have ever reached, the Court/Tribunal may interfere with the conclusion or the finding and mould the relief so as to make it appropriate to the facts of the case.

The present case in hand is now to be considered with the touch stone of the principles as mentioned above.

On perusal of the record, it is found that the findings of the enquiry officer are very much in tune with the record of the enquiry, oral and documentary evidence and all other relevant factors and the findings are proper and well reasoned and based on the evidence on record and are not perverse. Hence, I find no force in the contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman.

9. The next contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman is that there was discrimination in imposition of the punishment against the workman, as because, the other 71 employees against whom charge sheets were submitted for not attending duty on 28-7-1996 were let off with warnings, whereas, the punishment of dismissal of service was imposed against the workman. In reply, the learned advocate for the party no. 1 submitted that the other workman tendered apology and some of them were absent due to valid ground and as such, they were let off with warnings, but the present workman did

not beg any apology and tried to justified his action and as such, the case of the workman is in a quite different footing than the other employees and the same doesn't amount of discrimination. In support of the said contentions, reliance was placed on the decision reported in AIR 2005 SC 3510 (M/s. Obettee Private Limited Vs. Mohd. Saffiq Khan). In the said decision, the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that, "Termination of services-Discrimination-Workman tendering apology for going on illegal strike stands on different footing than workman who justifies his action-Termination of services of later and reinstatement of former-Doesn't amount to discrimination."

In this case, it is clear from the own submission made by the workman that the charges framed against other employees and the charges framed against him were different. Hence, it cannot be said that the workman and other employees were in the same footing and there was discrimination in imposing the punishment.

10. The last contention raised by the learned advocate for the workman is that the order directing the employees for attending work on 28-7-1996 was not signed by the competent authority and the same was signed by a clerk and as such, there was no legal order directing the employees to attend duty and as such, there was no question of commission of any misconduct on the basis of such an illegal order. However, I find no force in the said contention as because the validity of the order in question is not for consideration. Moreover, it is not the case of the workman that as the order was invalid, he asked the other employees not to join duty on 28-7-1996.

So far the punishment is concerned, the same is not shockingly disproportionate as gross misconduct has been proved against the workman in a properly held departmental enquiry. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management through Sub Area Manager, Saoner Sub Area of WCL, Saoner, Distt. Nagpur in dismissing Sh. Rajendra Singh, Electrical Fitter w.e.f. 14-12-98 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 679.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 104/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-42012/178/2002-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 679.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 104/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012

[No. L-42012/178/2002-IR(CM-II)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/104/2003

PARTY NO. 1 :

The Principal,
Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya,
Bellora, Tah. Ghatanji,
Yavatmal (MS)

Vs.

PARTY NO. 2 :

Shri Raju,
S/o. Shankarrao Pingle,
R/o Bangar Nagar,
Yavatmal

AWARD

(Dated : 18th January, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya and their workman Shri Raju Shankarrao Pingle, for adjudication, as per Letter No. L-42012/178/2000-IR (CM-II) dated 20-2-2003, with the following schedule :—

1. "Whether the action of the management in relation to Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Bellora, Tah. Ghatanji, Distt. Yavatmal in terminating the service of Shri Raju Shankarrao Pingle, on 13-7-1995 without complying with the provision of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"
2. Whether the action of the management in relation to Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Bellora, Tah. Ghatanji,

Distt. Yavatmal in paying to the workman namely Shri Raju Shankarrao Pingle, driver, wages at the rate of Rs. 35 per day w.e.f. 13-7-1994 in deviation from the Govt. of India O.M. No. S-32021/16/36-WC(MW) dated 23-8-1988 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman filed his statement of claim and the management of the State Bank of India ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that he was employed in the post of driver in Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Belora w.e.f. 13-7-1994 and from the date of his employment, he rendered service continuously without any interruption to the satisfaction of party No. 1, till his illegal termination on 13-7-1995 and he was employed on payment of Rs. 35 per day, whereas, the regular pay of the driver in the management's organization was Rs. 950-1500 per month plus allowances as admissible from time to time as per the Government of India's OM dated 23-8-1988 and from time to time he had raised the disparity of payment with party No. 1 and requested to grant him the regular wages of a driver, but party No. 1 did not pay any heed to his plea in the matter and on 13-7-1995, terminated his service abruptly and illegally and though he had completed more than 240 days of continuous service, party No. 1 neither gave one month's notice nor paid one month's pay in lieu of such notice and retrenchment compensation as provided under Section 25-F of the Act, while effecting the termination of his service and the party No. 1 also did not maintain and publish any seniority list of the employees and some juniors to him are still in the employment of party No. 1 and the act of party No. 1 amounted to violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act and he challenged the order of termination by filing a complaint bearing ULPA No. 110 of 1995, before the Labour Court, Yavatmal and on the point of jurisdiction he withdrew the said proceeding and approached the ALC (C), Chandrapur for conciliation and on failure of the conciliation, failure report was submitted to the Central Government and the Central Government, in its turn, referred the dispute to the CGIT for adjudication. The workman has prayed to direct the management for his reinstatement in service with back wages and consequential benefits and also to pay arrears of regular pay in terms of Govt. of India's OM in the matter.

3. The party No. 1 in the written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the workman was engaged on daily wages basis from 13-7-1994 to 13-7-1995 with intermittent breaks and his services were utilized by party No. 1 as and when necessity arose and at no point of time, the workman was appointed as a driver and the workman was paid by the party No. 1 as and when his services were utilized and

the workman filed a complaint before the Labour Court, Yavatma! (wrongly mentioned as Amravati in the written statement) for his reinstatement with continuity in service and back wages and the Labour Court by order dated 13-1-1999 had allowed the complaint and directed to reinstate the workman with continuity in service and to pay him 50% of the back wages and being aggrieved by the said order, it (party No. 1) had preferred a revision before the Industrial Court, Amravati and the Industrial Court by order dated 3-12-1999 set aside the order passed by the labour court and remanded back the matter to decide the jurisdictional issue and the workman filed an application on 6-12-2000 for permission to withdraw the complaint, which was allowed by the Labour Court and as the workman unconditionally withdrew the proceedings from the Labour Court, he is precluded from raising the same dispute by conciliation and the present reference is hit by principles of res-judicata and estoppel. It is further pleaded by party No. 1 that at no point of time, the workman had raised about the issue of disparity of payment, as per the Government of India's OM dated 23-8-1988 and the workman had not completed more than 240 days of service with it and the provisions of the Act are not applicable to it and there was no master and servant relationship between it and the workman and junior to the workman are not in its service and the workman was never appointed as a driver, but he was engaged on daily wages basis as and when required and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. Besides relying on documentary evidence, both the parties have adduced oral evidence in support of their respective claims. The workman has examined himself as a witness. His examination-in-chief is on affidavit. The workman has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim in his examination-in-chief. However, in his cross-examination, he has stated that he cannot say if he was appointed through the employment exchange. He has further admitted that he was not interviewed and no written order of appointment was given to him and he was orally appointed and terminated and he was paid Rs. 35 per day and there was no other driver engaged on daily wages basis.

One V. Jagdishwar Acharya, the Principal of party No. 1 was examined as a witness by the party No. 1. The examination-in-chief of this witness, which is on affidavit is also in the same line of the stand taken by the party No. 1 in the written statement. In his cross-examination, this witness has admitted the affidavit filed by him is on the basis of the record and the workman was working on daily wages basis from 13-7-1994 to 13-7-1995 with intermittent breaks and the year-wise statement of the number of days worked by the workman on daily wages is correct and the same is signed by the Ex-Principal, Pillai and the workman worked for 294 days in total as mentioned in the said statement. This witness has also admitted that the workman was terminated on 13-7-1995 and he was not paid

notice pay and retrenchment compensation and the certificate issued by the Principal Shri Sharma on 10-1-1995 and 13-7-1995 are at Ext. W-V and W-VI and the year wise statement is at Ext. W-VII.

5. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that it is established by the Ext. W-VII that the workman had rendered uninterrupted continuous service of 294 days from August 1994 to June 1995 and Exts. W-V and W-VI show that the workman had rendered his services without stigma and to the satisfaction of party No. 1 and the services of the workman were terminated on 13-7-1995, without any rhyme or reason and it is also clear from the evidence that the workman was paid Rs. 35 per day, whereas, regular pay of the driver was Rs. 950-1500 per month plus allowances as admissible from time to time, as per the OM dated 23-8-1988 and when the workman requested to grant him regular wages, his services were terminated and at the time of termination the mandatory provisions of Section 25-F of the Act were not complied with and there was also violation of the provisions of Section 25-G of the Act.

In support of such contentions, reliance has been placed by the learned advocate for the workman on the decisions reported in 2010 (5) MH. L. J.-244 (Anup Sharma Vs. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division No. 1 Panipath), 2004-SCC-L.S.-46 (UP Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd Vs. Ramanuj Yadav and others) and 2005 III CLR-106 (Jairaj N. Shetty Vs. Union of India).

6. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party No. 1 that it is the admitted fact that the workman was engaged on daily wages basis from 13-7-1994 to 13-7-1995 and the workman had admitted in his cross-examination that he had not undergone any selection process or interview and no order of appointment was issued to him, which clearly shows that he was not a permanent employee of the party No. 1, which is governed by set of recruitment rules for permanent appointment and the workman is not entitled for payment of wages as per Govt. OM dated 23-8-1988, as such memorandum has neither been produced nor been proved and the said OM is applicable to the Vidhyalaya, which is altogether a different organization and apart from the same, as the engagement of the workman was on daily wages basis, he cannot claim pay scale of a permanent employee of a Government Vidhyalaya and as the workman has not proved that he had been engaged for 240 days in a calendar year, which is the requirement of the provisions of Section 25-B of the Act, the provisions of Section 25-F are not applicable to his case and as there is no sanction post of driver there is also no question of his reinstatement as a driver, and as there is no evidence on record to show that the workman was not gainfully employed, he is also not entitled for back wages.

7. The engagement of the workman with party No. 1 from 13-7-1994 to 13-7-1995 has been admitted by the party No. 1. It is not disputed by the parties that the engagement of the workman was on daily wages basis of Rs. 35 per day. It is also admitted by the workman that he was not appointed on a regular basis. The workman has also not filed the Government of India's OM dated 23-8-1988. It is not the case of the workman that the wages paid to him was not according to the Payment of Minimum Wages Act. Except the oral evidence of the workman, there is nothing on record to show that the workman had ever raised any objection regarding payment of wages of Rs. 35 per day to him. Hence, the workman is not entitled to get the pay scale of a regular driver and it cannot be said that there was any deviation on the part of party No. 1 from the OM dated 23-8-1988 of Government of India.

8. According to the workman, he had worked for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 13-7-1995. Party No. 1 has denied such claim and he has pleaded that the engagement of the workman was intermittent and had not completed 240 days of work in the preceding 12 months of 13-7-1995 and as such, there was no need of compliance of Section 25-F of the Act. However, from the oral evidence of the workman and the admission of the witness for the management in his cross-examination and Exts. W-V, W-VI and W-VII, it is found that the workman had actually worked for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 13-7-1995 and as such, the termination of the services without compliance of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act amounts to illegal retrenchment.

9. As the complaint ULPA No. 110 of 1995 was finally not disposed off on merit by the Labour Court, Yavatmal, it cannot be said that the reference is hit by the principles of res-judicata or estoppel.

10. As in this reference the workman has neither pleaded nor proved that he was not gainfully employed after the date of his termination from services, the workman is not entitled for any back wages.

11. In the decision reported in 2010 (5) MH. L.J. 244 (Supra), which has been cited by the learned advocate for the workman, the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that :

"Termination of service of an employee by way of retrenchment—Non-compliance of condition precedent—Action of the employer is nullity and the employee is entitled to continue in employment."

At this juncture, I think it necessary to mention that it is well settled that the later judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court is binding than the earlier decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court of co-ordinate bench. The decision reported in 2010 (5) MH. L.J. (Supra) was decided by the Hon'ble Apex Court 9-4-2010 consisting of two Hon'ble Judges on 9-4-2010. However, in the judgment reported in 2010 (8) Scale 583 (Incharge-officer and another Vs. Shankar Shetty) which

is also a decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court of a Bench consisting of two Hon'ble Judges decided on 31-8-2010, it has been held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that :

"Labour Laws—Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 25-F—Daily wager—Termination of service in violation of Section 25-F—Award of Monetary compensation in lieu of reinstatement—Respondent was initially engaged as daily wager by appellants in 1978—His engagement continued for about 7 years intermittently upto 6-9-1985—Respondent raised industrial dispute relating to his retrenchment alleging violation of procedure prescribed in Section 25-F of the Act—Labour Court rejected respondent's claim holding that Section 25-F of the Act was not attracted since the workman failed to prove that he had worked continuously for 240 days in the calendar year preceding his termination on 6-9-1985—On appeal, High Court directed reinstatement of respondent into service holding that the termination of respondent was illegal—Whether an order of reinstatement will automatically follow in a case where engagement of a daily wager has been brought to an end in violation of Section 25-F of the Act—Allowing the appeal, Held,

The High Court erred in granting relief of reinstatement to the respondent. The respondent was engaged as daily wager in 1978 and his engagement continued for about 7 years intermittently upto September 6, 1985 i.e. about 25 years back. In a case such as the present one, it appears to us that relief of reinstatement cannot be justified and instead monetary compensation would meet the ends of justice. In our considered opinion, the compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lac) in lieu of reinstatement shall be appropriate, just and equitable. We order accordingly. Such payment shall be made within 6 weeks from today failing which the same shall carry interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum."

So applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the aforesaid judgment to the present case at hand, it is found that the workman was engaged as a daily wager in 1994 and his engagement continued for about one year upto 13-7-1995. In the present case, it appears to me that relief of reinstatement cannot be justified and instead of reinstatement, monetary compensation would meet the ends of justice. In my considered opinion, the compensation of Rs. 10000 in lieu of reinstatement shall be appropriate, just and equitable. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management in relation to Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Bellora, Tah. Ghatanji, Distt. Yavatmal in terminating the service of Shri Raju Shankarrao Pingle, on 13-7-1995 without complying with the provision

of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is illegal and unjustified. The workman is entitled to get monetary compensation of Rs. 10000 in lieu of reinstatement. The party No. 1 is directed to comply with the award within one month from the date of publication of the award in the official gazette, failing which the same shall carry interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 680.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 77/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/149/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 680.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 77/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/149/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 77 of 2007

PARTIES:

The management of Nav Kajora Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate.

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated the 5-1-12, 23-3-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/149/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 24-9-2007 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Nav Kajora Colliery of M/s. ECL in not regularizing Shri Murari Singh as Clerk is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/149/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 24-9-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 77 of 2007 was registered on 5-10-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 23-3-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 681.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 40/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/307/2006-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 681.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 40/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/307/2006-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 40 of 2007

PARTIES:

The management of Bhanora Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : None

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal STATE : West Bengal

Dated 5-1-12/25-5-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/307/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 29-6-2007 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Sripur Area of M/s. ECL in not providing employment to the dependent of Late Amulal Turi is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the dependent of the workman entitled ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/307/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 29-6-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 40 of 2007 was registered on 3-5-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 25-5-10 had reserved for an award in this case because none of the parties responded to the notices or filed written statement. It was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 682.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 79/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/245/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 682.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 79/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/245/2004-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL****PRESENT:**

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 79 of 2005

PARTIES:

The management of Amritnagar Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal STATE : West Bengal

Dated 5-1-12, 15-4-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/245/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 6-7-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Amritnagar Colliery under Kunustoria Area of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Deolal Singh, Tyndal w.e.f. 25-11-1991 from services is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/245/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 6-7-2005 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 79 of 2005 was registered on 17-8-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 15-4-2010 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor took any step to file written statement.

So it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New-Delhi for information and recordful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

क्र.आ. 683.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन व संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 117/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/412/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 683.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 117/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/412/2004-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL****PRESENT:**

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 117 of 2005

PARTIES:The Agent, Nimcha Colliery of M/s. ECL,
Bidhanbagh, Burdwan.

Vs.

General Secretary, KMC, Gorai Mansions, G T. Road,
Asansol, Burdwan.

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate
 For the Union : Shri S. K. Pandey, General Secy,
 (Workman) KMC, Gorai Mansions, Asansol

INDUSTRY : Coal STATE : West Bengal

Dated 6-1-2012

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/412/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 18-8-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Nimcha Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Sri Hero Bhuiya from service w.e.f. 30-11-2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/412/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 18-8-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 117 of 2005 was registered on 9-9-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed.

In response to the notice issued from this Tribunal both the parties made their appearance through Advocate Sri P. K. Goswami and Sri S. K. Pandey, General Secretary of the union. From ‘H’ has also been filed by the workman, Sri Hero Bhuiya, showing the amicable settlement of the Industrial dispute. Hence, no dispute exists any more. Accordingly, an award needs be passed to that effect. Hence, it is ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and same is passed as per above. Form ‘H’ containing terms and conditions do form part of the Award. Send the copies of the award to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 684.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधक के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 07/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/52/2009-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
 डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 684.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 07/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Satgram Project, E.C. Ltd., and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/52/2009-IR (CM-II)]
 D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
 ASANSOL**

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 07 of 2010

PARTIES:

The management of Satgram Project of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : None
 (Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12

06-07-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/52/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 21-1-2010 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Colliery Mazdoor Union for payment of remaining wages for the period of

suspension of the deceased workman & other service benefits to his widow is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the claimant entitled for ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/52/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 21-1-10 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 07 of 2010 was registered on 11-2-10 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 6-7-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 685.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/186/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 685.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 17/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Lacchipur Colliery, of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/186/2004-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 17 of 2005

PARTIES:

The management of Lacchipur Colliery of M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Das, Advocate

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12

18-11-09

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/186/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 30-3-05 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Lacchipur Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited in not providing employment to the dependent of Late Gantai Khatai, Surface Trimmer, U.M. No. 057967 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the dependent of the deceased workman is entitled ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/186/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 30-3-05 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 17 of 2005 was registered on 12-4-05 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 18-11-09 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union

neither appeared nor took any step to file written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 686.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/246/2002-आई आर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 686.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IISCO Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/246/2002-IR (C-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 16 of 2006

PARTIES:

The management of Ramnagore Colliery of
M/s. IISCO Ltd.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : None

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12
22-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/246/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 21-6-2006 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Ramnagore Colliery of M/s. IISCO Ltd. in not correcting the date of birth of Shri Fakir Chand is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned entitled to?"

Having received the Order of letter No. L-22012/246/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 21-6-2006 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 16 of 2006 was registered on 11-7-2006 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 12-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case, because none of the parties responded to the notice or filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 687.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 90/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/149/2006-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 687.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 90/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Kunustoria Colliery of M/s. ECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/149/2006-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 90 of 2006

PARTIES:

The management of Kunustoria Colliery of
M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workmen

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P. K. Das, Advocate

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12
09-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/149/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 1-11-06 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Kunustoria Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Ajoy Singh from services w.e.f. 27-12-2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman is entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/149/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 1-11-06 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 90 of 2006 was registered on 26-9-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal had reserved for an award in this case, because the Union neither appeared nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 688.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/8/2009-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 688.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 17/2009)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/8/2009-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT :

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 17 of 2009

PARTIES :

The management of Dhemomain Group of Mines of
M/s. ECL.

Vs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES :

For the Management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal STATE : West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12
03-12-09

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Letter No. L-22012/8/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 13-4-2009 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Dhemomain Group of Mine of M/s. ECL in dismissing the service of Shri Manik Bouri w.e.f. 22-12-2005 is legal and justified ? To what relief is the workman concerned entitled for ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/8/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 13-4-2009 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 17 of 2009 was registered on 28-4-09 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in

the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Monoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 3-12-09 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered :

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 689.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 54/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/133/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 689.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 54/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/133/2007-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT :

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 54 of 2007**PARTIES :**

The management of J. K. Nagar (R) Colliery of
M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated 05-01-12
01-06-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/133/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 9-7-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in terminating the services of Shri Mongla Majhi w.e.f. 9-2-2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/133/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 9-7-07 of the abovesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 54 of 2007 was registered on 24-7-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Subedar Rajan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 1-6-10 had reserved for an award in this case, because the Union neither responded to the notice nor filed written statement. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt.

of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 690.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्डियन एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/283/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 690.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 11/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Western Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/283/2007-IR(CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/11/2008

Date: 15-12-2011

Party No. 1 : The Sub Area Manager,
Western Coalfields Limited,
Kamptee Sub Area,
Nagpur

Party No. 2 : Shri Shakir Ali,
S/o Subedar (Stowing Fitter)
R/o Kamptee Colliery,
Nagpur.

ORDER

This order arises out of the petition filed by the Management of WCL for dismissal of the reference on the ground that the same is not maintainable.

2. The case of the management of WCL is that Shri Shakir Ali, the workman had challenged the age dispute,

which is the subject matter of the present reference before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature of Bombay, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur, in writ petition No. 3894 of 2006 and the Hon'ble High Court, after considering all the contentions of the workman as contended in the said writ petition dismissed the writ petition and after the dismissal of the said writ petition on merit, the present proceeding was initiated by the workman, which is gross abuse of process of law and the present proceeding is also hit by the principles of res-judicata and as such, the reference is liable to be dismissed summarily in the interest of justice.

3. The workman has resisted the application by filing his say and mentioning therein that the application filed by the WCL for dismissal of the reference is not maintainable and the workman in his rejoinder has already replied to the pleadings of the management of WCL in the written statement regarding the filing of the writ petition No. 3894 of 2006, before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature of Bombay, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur, for correction of date of birth and disposal of said writ petition on 28-09-2006 in favour of the management and as such, the present application again raising the same issue for dismissal of the reference is not maintainable. It is further mentioned by the workman that he had filed writ petition No. 3894 of 2006 before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature of Bombay, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur for the dispute regarding non-correction of his date of birth as per the school certificate and for reinstatement in service with back wages and consequential benefits and the said writ petition came to be decided on 28-09-2006 by the Hon'ble High Court, and the Hon'ble High Court dismissed the petition on the ground that the petition suffers from "delay and laches" and cannot be entertained at such a belated stage and as the writ petition has not been dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court on merit, but only on the ground of delay and laches, it cannot be said that the subject matter of present reference had already adjudicated by the Hon'ble High Court and the reference is to be dismissed and for that the present proceeding is not hit by the principles of res-judicata and the workman raised an industrial dispute on the issue of illegal termination of service, before the RLC (C) Nagpur and as the issue could not be settled amicably, failure report was submitted to the Government of India on 30-8-2007 and the matter was referred by the Government to the Tribunal for adjudication and the management of WCL cannot raise the issue in the middle of the proceeding and as such, the petition is liable to be rejected.

4. Perused the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court dated 28-09-2006 in writ petition No. 3894 of 2006. It is found from order passed by the Hon'ble High Court that the workman had filed the writ petition for correction of his date of birth and the Hon'ble Court dismissed the writ petition on the ground that, "the petition suffers from delay and laches and cannot be entertained at such a belated stage. The same is, therefore, dismissed."

5. The present reference has been made by the Central Government with the following schedule "Whether the action of the management of Western Coalfields Limited in denying the correction of date of birth as 21-04-55 in service excerpts, form 'B' register and service book in respect of Shri Shakir Ali and the action of the premature superannuating the concerned workman is legal and justified." Vide reference No. L-22012/283/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 03-04-2008. The workman has also made prayer in his statement of claim for correction of his date of birth and also for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

6. It is necessary to mention here that the workman did not mention a single word about his filing writ petition No. 3894 of 2006 for correction of his date of birth, before the Hon'ble High Court and about rejection of the same on 28-09-2006. When the management of WCL mentioned about the same in their written statement, the workman in his rejoinder admitted the filing of the writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court.

It is clear from the pleadings of the parties and the orders of the Hon'ble High Court in writ petition No. 3894 of 2006, that the Hon'ble High Court considered the delay and laches of filing the writ petition and held that the cause of action in the writ petition arose way back in the year 1988. The Hon'ble High Court have also pleased to mention in the order that, "It is not in dispute that the age determination committee had taken decision on 23-09-1988 on the representation of the petitioner and declared that the date of birth of the petitioner is 01-07-1945. The committee had again reiterated the same decision vide order dated 21-04-1993. It is, therefore, evident that the decision of the committee, declaring the date of birth of the petitioner as 01-07-1945 is dated 23-09-1988 and merely because the petitioner kept on making representation after representation, that doesn't bring the issue within the concept of reasonable time."

The workman in the statement of claim has taken the same plea as mentioned in the writ petition. From the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, it can be said that the writ petition was disposed of on merit and the same was rejected on the ground of delay and laches. It also appears that the dispute was raised by the workman before the RLC(C), Nagpur after disposed of the writ petition, as a result of which, the reference was made by the Government. It is not known if the workman had mentioned anything before about the filing and rejection of the writ petition while raising the industrial dispute before the RLC, as nothing has been mentioned about the same in the claim petition or rejoinder. From the facts and circumstances of the case, it is found that the present reference is hit by the principles of res-judicata and the same is not maintainable. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The application filed by the management is allowed. The reference is dismissed being not maintainable on the ground that the same is hit by the principles of res-judicata.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 691.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, गुवाहाटी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 04/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/25/88-डी. II. बी.डी. IV. ई-आई आर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 691.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 04/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Guwahati as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-42011/25/88-D. II.B.D-IVE-IR(C-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, GUWAHATI,
ASSAM**

PRESENT :

Justice Shri M.M. Sarkar, Presiding Officer/Link Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Guwahati.

Ref. Case No. 04 of 2011

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the Management of Food Corporation of India.

Vrs.

Their Workman Sri Ramdeo Rai & 59 others

APPEARANCES :

For the Workman : None appeared

For the Management : Sri P.K. Roy, Advocate
Sri S.K. Chakraborty, Advocate

Date of Award : 12-01-2012

AWARD

1. The present reference is arising out of the Government Notification vide Memo No. L-42011/25/88-D-II.B.D.IV. E IR (C.II); Dated 09-10-1989, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), for adjudication of the dispute as described in the Schedule below :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Food Corporation of India in stopping S/Sri Ramdeo Rai and 59 others as indicated in the Annexure-A of Diphu Food Depot from their work and not regularizing them is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled? ”

1. Learned Advocate Mr. S. K. Chakraborty for the Management is present. None appears on behalf of the Workmen Union.

2. It is revealed from the record that this matter was previously pending before the State Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati and the said Tribunal passed an order on 19-02-2011 transferring this Reference to the present CGIT, Guwahati and after receiving the record an order was passed by this Court on 04-03-2011 for issue of notice to both the parties. Accordingly notices were sent to both the parties and on that occasions notice to the Union found to be served with the endorsement of their receipt. It is evident after the A.D. card received back, none appeared for the Union. No A.D. card was received back for notice to the Management F.C.I. Accordingly fresh notices to both the parties were again issued on 1st July, 2011 and in response to that appearance made on behalf of the Management and though the notice was again served upon the Workman Union as per endorsement of receipt on A.D. card received back, none appeared on behalf of Workmen Union. Thereafter, at least four dates were passed in this reference.

3. This is the reference of the year 1989 and being sufficient old, I do not find any reason to continue the present matter any more since the workmen Union side showed reluctance in reference to the present matter though an Industrial Dispute was raised from the side of the Workmen Union initially. It is also revealed from the record, the workmen side lastly took step on 02-03-1994 when the matter was pending before the State Industrial Tribunal on which date the said Tribunal passed an order to keep the matter in abeyance awaiting order for transfer of the matter before this Tribunal.

4. So, it is revealed that though Industrial Dispute was subsisting in the initial stage and till 1994, thereafter no step has been taken by the Workmen Union even after repeated notices were issued to the said Workmen Union

followed by service of the same. So at present it is presumed that no Industrial Dispute is subsisting and for that reason the present reference is disposed off with an award of 'no dispute'. Award may be passed accordingly.

5. Given under my hand and seal of this Court on this 12th day of January, 2012 at Guwahati.

M. M. SARKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 692.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 84/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/243/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 692.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 84/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. ECL, PO : Methani, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/243/2007-IR(CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT:

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer/Link Officer.

Reference No. 84 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Management of B.M.P. Group of Collieries of
M/s. ECL.

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the : Sri P.K. Goswami, Advocate
management

For the Union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated the 05-01-12, 23-03-10

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/243/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 25-10-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. ECL in dismissing Shri Anath Dome, U.G Loader, w.e.f. 05-06-2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

Having received the Order No. L-22012/243/2007-IR(CM-II) dated 25-10-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 84 of 2007 was registered on 03-12-07 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

Since the predecessor (Late Manoranjan Pattnaik, the then P.O.) of the Tribunal as per order dated 23-03-10 had reserved for an award in this case because the Union neither appeared nor took any step. Even written statement not filed by either party. So, it was found that they had no interest to proceed with the case and as such no dispute exists. Accordingly, it is hereby ordered.

ORDER

Let an "Award" be and the same is passed as no dispute existing. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer/Link Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 693.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 160/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/258/95-आई आर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 693.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 160/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. WCL, and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 25-01-2012.

[No. L-22012/258/95-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/160/2000

Date : 16-01-2012

Party No. 1 : The Sub Area Manager,
WCL Kamptee Open Cast Mine,
PO : Parseoni, Distt. Nagpur

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Morris William,
S/o. Arohi William, General Mazdoor,
Kamptee Open Cast Mine,
Machhi Pul, Kamptee,
Distt. Nagpur.

AWARD

(Dated : 16th January, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), ("the Act" in short), the Central Government had referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Kamptee Open Cast Mine of WCL and their workman Shri Morris William, for adjudication, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as per letter No. L-22012/258/95-IR (C-II) dated 13-03-96, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the Sub Area Manager Kamptee Open Cast Mine, WCL Tah. Parseoni, Distt. Nagpur in dismissing the services of Shri Morris William, a General Mazdoor on 26-06-1986 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

Subsequently, the reference was transferred to this Tribunal for disposal in accordance with law.

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written

statement and accordingly, the workman Shri Morris William, ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the Kamptee Open Cast Mine of WCL ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that while he was working as a Mazdoor in Kamptee Open Cast Mines, charge sheet dated 16-12-1985 was served on him, on the allegation that on 15-12-1985, he was deputed in the second shift to work and at about 10.50 PM, he unauthorisedly entered into the cabin of the operator of Eader machine and unauthorisedly operated the said machine, whereby, injury was caused to another employee, Ram Shankar Yadav, who later on succumbed to the injuries and the charge sheet was submitted under clause 17 of the Standing Orders, for commission of serious misconduct and without giving any reasonable opportunity to him to explain about the vague charges and in breach of the provisions of natural justice, the enquiry was concluded and by order dated 26-06-1986, the order of dismissal from services was passed against him and the appeal preferred by him against the order dated 26-06-1986 was not decided and the order of dismissal is liable to be quashed and set aside, on the grounds that he was not served with any show cause notice, after completion of the departmental enquiry and the departmental enquiry report was not provided to him even after repeated demands and the evidence of the witnesses was insufficient to substantiate the charges and therefore, the conclusions arrived at by the Enquiry Officer on such evidence are improper and there was discrimination in imposing the punishment against him, as the same punishment was not imposed against another employee for similar nature of charge and as he was a member of an union and was fighting against corruption, he had become an eyesore in the eyes of the management and as such, he was victimized and the charges were vague and the enquiry officer without considering the reply submitted by him, concluded the enquiry and he was not supplied with the copies of the list of witnesses and documents and there was breach of the provisions of natural justice and no fair opportunity was given to him to lead evidence in his defence and it is clear from the evidence on record that the headlight of the Eader Machine was facing on the conveyer belt and there was no adequate light in the cabin and thus it was quite natural that the said accident must have occurred inadvertently and for that the charges as alleged should not have levelled against him and the management was predetermined to oust him from the employment by way of victimization. The

workman has prayed to quash and set aside the order dated 26-06-1986 and for his reinstatement in service with all back wages.

3. The party No. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the workman was served with the charge sheet dated 16-12-1985, under clauses 17(i), (3), (7), (9), (16) and (17) of the Standing Orders, on the allegations that on 15-12-1985 at about 10.15 PM (wrongly mentioned as AM in the written statement) he unauthorisedly enter into the cabin of Eader Machine (Excavator) and unauthorisedly operated the machine causing injuries to Ram Shankar Yadav, by lifting the bucket of the machine and subsequently Ram Shankar succumbed to the injuries at Government Medical College Hospital, Nagpur and the said action of the workman amounted to serious misconduct and basing on the charge sheet, the domestic enquiry was conducted and he was dismissed vide letter dated 28-06-1986 and the workman preferred an appeal to the Chief General Manager, Nagpur Area and the appeal was dismissed and the said fact was intimated to the workman vide letter dated 01-11-1986 and the copy of the enquiry report was handed over to the workman, after completion of the enquiry and the workman also applied for copy of the proceedings on 01-10-1994, but as the case came through conciliation on 20-10-1994, the copy could not be supplied to him and the witnesses fully substantiated the charges in the enquiry and they were cross-examined by the co-worker of the workman and the enquiry officer concluded the enquiry in a proper manner and the finding of the enquiry officer is justified and the punishment awarded against the workman is according to the gravity of the charges and also on merit and the workman had no business to enter into machine, which was allotted to one Shri Ajit Francis and Shri Francis was operating the machine and when he was not in the cabin, the workman unauthorisedly entered into the cabin and operated the machine, resulting the death of Ram Shankar Yadav and the workman and Shri Ajit Francis were charge sheeted and proper enquiry was conducted and after receipt of the the enquiry report of the Enquiry Officer, services of both of them were terminated and as such, there is no force in the contention that there was discrimination or victimization against the workman and after issuance of charge sheet, the enquiry was held and sufficient opportunity was given to the workman in the enquiry and the workman participated in the enquiry and the enquiry was conducted by following the principles of natural justice and after consideration of the appeal filed by Shri Ajit Francis, he was allowed to join his duty at Inder Colliery, after imposing punishment, but as Ajit Francis did not join his duty, his services were terminated vide office order dated 07-1-1988 and the charges levelled against the workman were not vague and the charges were specific and the proceedings of the enquiry was duly signed by the workman and his co-worker and the charges were proved in the enquiry against

the workman and the accident did not occur inadvertently and without operation of the Eider machine, the bucket of the machine cannot be moved upside or downside or moved to other direction and as such, it is clear that the accident did not occur inadvertently, but was caused by unauthorized operating of the machine by the workman and there is no merit in the case of the workman and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As this is a case of dismissal from services of the workman, after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken as a preliminary issue for consideration. The departmental enquiry was held to be invalid and the enquiry to be vitiated, as per orders dated 07-07-2009, which was passed by my predecessor in office.

It is necessary to mention here that on 18-09-2008; the Party No. 1 filed an application for permission to lead secondary evidence regarding the validity of the departmental enquiry, on the ground that the original documents in regard to departmental enquiry could not be found, even after due diligent and hectic search and after hearing the parties, the application was allowed on 11-02-2009. However, on 07-07-2009, order was passed by my predecessor in office on the pursis filed by the workman that, "Heard the counsel for the workman. No document or even secondary evidence is adduced for last four dates. The enquiry stands as vitiated. It is not valid. The management is at liberty to prove the charges before Court."

5. In view of the direction dated 07-07-2009, the Party No. 1 examined Vijay Kumar Shah, Jagannath B. Sharma and Baburam Bira Yadav as MWs-1 to 3 respectively. In rebuttal, the workman examined himself as a witness. Perused the record including the evidence adduced by the parties, the available documents of the departmental enquiry and written argument.

Before making assessment of the evidence adduced by the Party No. 1 to find out as to whether the charges levelled against the workman have been proved or not, I think it necessary to mention about the charges levelled against the workman in the charge sheet in detail. The charges levelled against the workman are as follows :

- Clause 17 (i)(3) : Insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or conjunction with another or others; of any lawful or reasonable orders of a superiors.
- 17(i)(7) : Habitual indiscipline or indiscipline.
- 17(i)(9) : Causing damage to work in progress or to property of the employer.
- 17 (i)(16) : Leaving work without permission or sufficient reasons.

17(i)(17) : Any breach of Mines Act, 1952, or any other act or of any rules regulations or bye-laws there under or of any Standing Orders or any standing instructions of the Manager.

6. However, on persual of the evidence adduced by Party No. 1, it is found that it has tried to prove that on 15-12-1985 at about 10.15 p.m., the workman entered in to the cabin of the operator of Eader (Excavator) Machine and unauthorizedly operated the machine causing injury to Ramshankar Yadav, by lifting the machine bucket and that Ramshankar Yadav later on succumbed to the injuries. The same allegations were also made against the workman in the charge sheet. For the sake of argument, even if, the allegations made against the workman are taken to be true, still then, the same do not constitute commission of misconduct under Clauses 17(i) (3), 17(i)(7), 17(i) (9) and 17(i) (16). There is also nothing in the charge sheet as to which particular provision of the Mines Act, 1952 or any other Act or of any rules regulations or by-laws there under or of any Standing Order any Standing instructions of the Manager was breached by the workman.

7. So far the evidence adduced by the Party No. 1 is concerned, MW No. 1, Vijay Kumar has stated that on 15-12-1985 at about 10.30/11 P.M., while he was on duty at sump of Kamptee Coal Mine, Punit Singh, the Mechanical Fitter raised shout that there was an accident and one man was badly injured, so he rushed to the spot and found Ramshankar was lying in R.K. Office in an injured condition and Ramshankar was then taken to the hospital in a jeep and by making inquiry from Baburam Yadav and Jagannath Sharma, he came to know that the workman, Morris William unauthorizedly operated the Eader Machine, as a result of which, its bucket swung and hit Ramshankar and Ramshankar sustained severe injuries and Ajit Francis, the Operator of the machine rushed towards the cabin of the machine and Morris William got down from the machine and Ramshankar succumbed to the injuries in the same night at the hospital. In his cross-examination, this witness has stated that he is unable to speak and write in English and he does not know the contents of the affidavit filed by him and he did not see the accident personally and he reached the spot after about half an hour and he did not see Morris William, when he reached the spot.

It is clear from the evidence of MW-1 that he is not an eye witness to the incident. According to him, he was informed by Baburam Yadav and Jagannath Sharma that the workman, Morris William operated the Eader Machine unauthorizedly and for that the incident took place. However, Jagannath Sharma and Baburam Yadav, who have been examined as MW-2 and MW-3 respectively, have not whispered a single word about their informing Vijay Kumar that as the workman operated the Eader Machine unauthorizedly, the incident took place. Hence the evidence

of MW-1 can be said to be here-say evidence and the same cannot be taken into consideration.

8. MW-2, Jagannath B. Sharma in his examination-in-chief, which is on affidavit, has stated that on 15-12-1985, he was working at the sump of Kamptee Open Cast Mine, in the second shift and he was ordered by the Foreman to work as Tyndal on Eader Machine, as the belt operation work was closed on that day and he told Ajit Francis, the operator of Eader Machine that as the Foreman had ordered to continue the work, he should turn the Eader Machine and accordingly Ajit Turned the Eader Machine and brought the same near them and thereafter, Ajit got down from the machine and came to him to ask what work was to be done and he told Ajit to pull the belt till the tail end and when they were talking, they heard a scream and turned around and saw Ramshankar Yadav to have been trapped under the bucket to the Eader Machine and was shouting for help and trying to get out from under the bucket and they saw towards the cabin of the Eader Machine, and found the workman standing next to the machine and Ajit Francis rushed to the machine and lifted the bucket by operating the lever standing outside the cabin and they took Ramshankar to R.K. Office and from there, he was sent to the hospital and the accident took place at about 10.30/11 p.m. and he came to know that Ramshankar succumbed to the injuries in the same night. In his cross-examination, MW-2 has stated that he was at a distance of about 100 meters from the spot of incident and he went to the spot on hearing about and found Morris William, Sheetal Prasad and Prabhunath were present and standing by the side of the Eader Machine. He has also admitted that he was not present at the time of the incident and he is unable to say whether Morris William was responsible for the incident.

It is clear from the evidence of the MW-2 that he was not present at the spot of the incident. There is nothing in his evidence to show that the workman was responsible for the incident.

9. MW-3, Baburam Bira Yadav has stated that on 15-12-1985, he was working as a Tyndal at Kamptee Open Cast Mine and while he was sitting near the belt with some others, Ajit Francis was standing near them and at that time, Morris William entered the cabin of Eader and started the machine, as a result of which, the boom got lifted and turned and because of that Ramshankar was severely injured and Ajit Francis went and stopped the machine and they all took Ramshankar to R. V. Office and from there, Ramshankar was taken to the hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries. In his cross-examination, this witness has stated that the incident took place in 1985 but he does not remember the date and month of the incident and the date of incident, 15-12-1985 as mentioned in his affidavit is according to the information of the WCL authorities and the affidavit was prepared as per the instructions of the

WCL authorities. He has further stated that Francis started the Eader and the light of the Eader was on and at that time, he himself, Morris, Francis, Vikiya Foreman, Ramesh Fitter and others were present at the spot and the incident occurred near the place, where he himself, Francis, William and others were present. The evidence of MW-3 is quite inconsistent and shaky and as such, no reliance can be placed on the same.

On perusal of the evidence adduced by the Party No. 1, it is found that there is no conclusive evidence on record to show that the workman operated the Eader Machine unauthorisedly and for that the incident took place and Ramshankar sustained injuries.

10. In his evidence, the workman has denied the incident.

11. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the Party No. 1 that in view of the pleadings of the workman in his statement of claim, in paragraph 'n' and 'o' that at the time of incident, there was no sufficient light and as such, the accident caused during the course of employment cannot be said to be negligent or otherwise and that the headlight of the Eader Machine were facing on the conveyer belt and there was no adequate light in the cabin, it is quite natural that the said accident must have occurred inadvertently and in view of the contents of paragraph 3 of his affidavit dated 15-07-1996 that, "There was no light in the cabin of Eader Machine and as such, if at all during the course of entry into the said cabin, by mistake the accident had happened due to coming in contact with the boom, it cannot be said to be done by him", it can be held that the workman has admitted of causing the accident, in which Ramshankar Yadav sustained injuries and subsequently succumbed to the injuries and from such admission, it can be held that the charges have been proved against the workman. However, I find no force in the said contentions. From the pleadings mentioned above and the contents of the affidavit as referred, it cannot be said the workman has admitted to have committed the accident by unauthorisedly operating the Eader Machine.

From the materials on record and the evidence adduced by the Party No. 1, it is found that Party No. 1 has failed to prove the charges against the workman. Hence, the dismissal of the workman from services by the Party No. 1 on 26-06-1986 is illegal and unjustified.

12. Now the question remains for consideration is regarding the entitlement of the workman to the reliefs. As it is held that the dismissal of the workman from services is illegal and unjustified, the workman is entitled for re-instatement in service with continuity and consequential benefits including promotion. So far the back wages is concerned; the workman has pleaded and also stated in

his affidavit that he was not gainfully employed from the date of his dismissal. The evidence of the workman has not been challenged in the cross-examination. However, taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case in its entirety, I think that payment of 50% of the back wages to the workman will meet the ends of justice in this case. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the Sub Area Manager, Kamptee Open Cast Mine, WCL Tah. Parseoni, Distt. Nagpur in dismissing the services of Shri Morris William, a General Mazdoor on 26-06-1986 is illegal and unjustified. The order of dismissal of the workman from services dated 26-06-1986 is set aside. The workman is entitled for re-instatement in service with continuity and consequential benefits including promotion. The workman is entitled for 50% of the back wages. The Party No. 1 is directed to give effect to the award, within one month from the date of publication of the award in the Official Gazette.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 694.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/328/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 694.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/328/2004-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT :

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer/Link Officer.

Reference No. 48 of 2005**PARTIES :**

The Agent, Satgram Project of M/s. ECL, Burdwan
Vrs.

General Secretary, KMC, Gorai Mansions, G. T. Road,
Asansol, Burdwan

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : Rakesh Kumar, General Secy.,
(Workman) KMC, Gorai Mansions, Asansol

INDUSTRY : Coal STATE : West Bengal

Dated 06-01-2012

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/328/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 20-7-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Satgram Project in not regularizing Sh. Kanan Bouri as Cap Lamp Room Clerk is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to and from which date ?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/328/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 20-7-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 48 of 2005 was registered on 17-8-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed.

In response to the notice issued from this Tribunal both the parties made their appearance through Advocates Sri P. K. Goswami and Sri Rakesh Kumar, General Secretary of the union. Form ‘H’ has also been filed by the workman, Sri Kanan Bouri, showing the amicable settlement of the Industrial dispute. Hence, no dispute exists any more. Accordingly, an award needs be passed to that effect. Hence, it is ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as per above. Form ‘H’ containing terms and conditions do form part of the Award. Send the copies of the award to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 695.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 47/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/51/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 695.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 47/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-22012/51/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
ASANSOL**

PRESENT:

Sri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer/Link Officer

Reference No. 47 of 2007

PARTIES :

The Agent, Chapuikhas Colliery of M/s. ECL, P.O. -
Kalipahari, Burdwan

Vrs.

Their Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the management : Sri P. K. Goswami, Advocate

For the union : None
(Workman)

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal

Dated 08-06-2010

05-01-2012

AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/51/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 5-7-07 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Chapuikhas Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing the services of Shri Chasa Majhi w.e.f. 25-4-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

Having received the Order No. L-22012/51/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 5-7-07 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 47 of 2007 was registered on 17-9-2007 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed.

In response to the notice issued from this Tribunal both the parties made their appearance through their representatives. Form ‘H’ has been filed by the workman, Shri Chasa Majhi, showing the amicable settlement of the Industrial dispute. Hence, no dispute exists any more. Accordingly, an award needs be passed to that effect. Hence, it is ordered.

ORDER

Let an “Award” be and the same is passed as per above. Form ‘H’ containing terms and conditions to form part of the Award. Send the copies of the award to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 696.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/1996) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20040/34/1995-आई आर (सी-I)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 696.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29/1996) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. O.N.G.C., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-20040/34/1995-IR (C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 29 of 1996

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of O.N.G.C.

AND

Their Workman

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Management : Mr. D. K. Ghosh, Ld. Advocate with Mr. R. De, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the Workman : Mr. A. Bhadury, Trade Union Representative

State : West Bengal Industry : Petroleum & Natural Gas

Dated : 17th January, 2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-20040/34/95-IR (Coal-I) dated 11-10-1996 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the demand by Shri Ashok Chand that he had been illegally removed from the employment by the management of ONGC, Calcutta w.e.f. 16-1-1994 is legal and justified? If so, to what relief is the said workman entitled?”

2. In his written statement the workman has claimed that he was appointed as contingent labour in the Domjur Drilling Site by the management on 13-1-1986 and continued to work there till 25-5-1986 and he was getting the daily wages @ Rs. 19.70. It is further claimed that after that job, he was transferred by the management to their Alipore Guest House at Kolkata and deployed there for doing the job in the guest house as Attendant. Though the wages

of the workman was at the daily rate basis, all along he was being paid with the wages month by month but it was less than the rate fixed by the Government of West Bengal for contingent workers. In this way the workman claimed to have worked from 13-1-1986 to 15-1-1994 without any interruption of service. At the Alipore Guest House on being deployed after transfer from Domjur Drilling Site, this workman was engaged in the work of cooking, serving food materials to the guests and cleaning of the room of guest house and also doing the job of Peon. The workman used to stay in a space in the Company's quarter at the Company's guest house alongwith others and his job was for 24 hours under the supervision and control of one Sk. Ali Mohammad, Senior Cook-cum-Attendant in the said guest house of the management Company. At Domjur Drilling Site, the workman used to receive Rs. 570 per month though accounted on the basis of the daily wages and after he came on deployment to the Alipore Guest House, that amount was reduced by Rs. 70 and the workman made appeal to a Senior Officer of the O.N.G.C. in Alipore Guest House during his visit, for regularization of his employment and the said Senior Officer directed for placing his file before the Dy. General Manager (P & A), Kolkata. The Deputy General Manager (P&A) disliked such direction and immediately after departure of the said senior officer, the workman was not allowed to attend the duty in the guest house during the night and also not allowed to sign the attendance register and forcibly removed him from the guest house with the instruction not to come there in future. On his such illegal termination from service, the workman was forced to vacate the Company's quarter where he used to stay and after terminating his service, one Sudhir Kumar Paul was brought from Dhakuria establishment of the Company for doing the job of the concerned workman. Subsequently, dispute was raised before the Conciliation Officer and on its failure, the matter was referred to the Central Government which in return referred this matter to this Tribunal for decision.

3. In their written statement, management of O.N.G.C. submitted initially by challenging the maintainability of the reference claiming non-existence of employer – employee relationship in between the workman and the management O.N.G.C. on 16-1-1994. The management has admitted that the workman was working at Domjur in the months of March to May, 1986 totaling 84 days and has denied of any deployment of the workman concerned to do any job in its guest house in Alipore since there was no scope of deploying the concerned person for attending the guest house for cooking or serving food materials to the guest or cleaning the guest house or to do the job of a Peon and that he was never provided with any space in the Company's quarter in the said guest house. The management side denied the claim of the workman concerned that he used to put signatures in the attendance register in the guest house. The management has further

claimed that since there was no deployment or engagement of the workman concerned at the Alipore Guest House, the question of termination of the workman from service becomes baseless. Thus the management has claimed that the workman is not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

4. A rejoinder, as usual, has been filed by the workman concerned denying the statement made by the management in their written statement para-wise.

5. Admittedly the workman concerned was initially engaged as a contingent labour on daily wages basis at the Domjur Drilling Site of the management O.N.G.C. for a temporary period upto the month of May, 1986 and according to the management, that period of engagement was for a total period of 84 days. This part being admitted fact, was not subjected to any dispute from the side of the workman and according to him, the dispute related to the subsequent chapter of his working zone as he claimed that he was transferred by the O.N.G.C. authority to Alipore Guest House at Kolkata on deployment after completion of the drilling site work of O.N.G.C. at Domjur. The tug of war between the O.N.G.C. and the present workman started at this stage when the workman concerned has claimed after joining Alipore Guest House that he continued to work there uninterruptedly upto the year 1994 and that he used to sign on the attendance register and used to get wages month by month though on daily wage rate basis. On this issue the management has claimed that the workman concerned was never transferred or deployed to the said guest house and it was a fabricated and imaginary story made by the workman concerned.

6. Mr. Animesh Bhadury, the authorized representative of the workman submitted that he strongly relied upon the cross-examination of Shri Prabhat Sengupta a witness of the management (MW 01) who was the Deputy Manager (Personnel & Administration) of the O.N.G.C. But on going through the statement in cross-examination of the said witness, I do not find any statement the claim of the workman concerned. This witness has stated that from the office record he found that the workman Ashok Chand was deputed at Domjur in the Chemistry Section and he worked there for 84 days and denied about his transfer to the guest house at Alipore from Domjur at any point of time and also denied about his employment at any point of time there or that he was paid with any wages from the guest house. This statement does not support the claim of the workman concerned.

7. The workman himself has deposed here as WW 01 and in course of his cross-examination he has admitted that no transfer letter was issued in his favour for his transfer from Domjur Alipore. As alone document he has produced one certificate issued by a Cook of the guest house and admitted that besides that he has no paper to show that he worked in the guest house from 1986 to 1994 nor he had any paper to show that he ever

stayed in any portion of the quarter of the guest house at any point of time. Mr. Bhadury referred to the said document which is Ext. W 02 in this reference and he tried to submit that in the said document the granter of the same has stated that the workman concerned worked in the Alipore transit accommodation of O.N.G.C. for washing and cleaning from 1-8-1986 to 16-1-1994 at Rs. 500 per month. On going through the said document it is found that it is in the form of a letter to the D.D. (P&A) and it referred to a letter from the said authority. But, the writer of the said letter-cum-certificate, Sk. Ali Mohammad was never produced by the workman concerned as a witness to prove the said document or endorse the genuinity of the same. The referred letter of the D.D. (P&A) in Ext. W 02 has also not been produced to show whether such D.D. (P&A) actually in that letter wanted to ascertain about the employment of the workman concerned.

8. So, no supporting document is forthcoming to prove the claim of the workman concerned that he was ever transferred from Domjur Drilling Site to the Alipore Guest House at any point of time or that he was employed or engaged by the management of O.N.G.C. there at any point of time. The workman concerned was a contingent labour engaged for temporary period and it is not expected that such a person may be transferred from one establishment to another establishment for doing different nature of job. It is also very much doubtful situation as to how the authority remaining incharge of the Alipore Guest House accepted service of the workman concerned as being on transfer, without any written order to that effect because accepting the service of the workman concerned would place an obligation on the part of the authority of the guest house to pay him wages in lieu of his service. Besides a written order it is not expected that anybody will take any financial liability of payment of wages to the workman concerned and it sounds peculiar here how the workman concerned claimed to have done such job and received payment towards his wages. Further, it is an admitted position from the side of the workman that he failed to produce anything like attendance register or pay sheet for his doing job in the guest house to establish that he was actually working there during that period. So, unless it is established that he was ever transferred or employed in the Alipore Guest House at any point of time, question of his termination on any particular day, specifically 16-1-1994 as claimed by him, can never arise. So, it is not clear whether the workman concerned was at all terminated either on 16-1-1994 or any other day from the Alipore Guest House and when the termination has not been proved, the question of compliance of the provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not arise.

9. So, since the removal of the workman concerned by the management of O.N.G.C., Kolkata with effect from

16-1-1994 has not been proved by the workman, Shri Ashok Chand, the question of illegality and justifiability of the said order does not arise. So, the workman concerned is found not be entitled to any relief in the present reference.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,

The 17th January, 2012

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 697.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 244/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/33/1999-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 697.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 244/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/33/1999-IR (C-1)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 244 of 1999

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Gondudih Colliery of Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the : Mr. S. K. Verma, the Ld. Adv.
Workmen

On behalf of the : Mr. S. N. Ghosh, the Ld. Adv.
Management

STATE : Jharkhand INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 3rd January, 2012

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/33/99-IR (C-I), dt. 4-6-1999.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Gondudih Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Arjun Bhuiya from service w.e.f. 5-8-1991 is legally justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. Shri S. N. Ghosh, Ld. Advocate for the Management appeared but Mr. S. K. Verma, the Ld. Advocate for the Union/Workman did not appear, nor any WW produced for the evidence for the workman, despite three Regd. notices latest dt. 23-11-2010, 29-3-2011 and 2-11-2011 (Second one Show cause).

Perused the case record, I find that Mr. S. K. Verma, the Ld. Advocate for the Union/Workman has not appeared to represent the case of the union since 6-7-2006 and the case has been pending for the evidence of the workman from 16-3-2005, for which the aforesaid several time Regd. notices were issued to the name and address of the union as noted in the Reference Case. The conduct of the union as well as the workman shows their disinterestedness to pursue or contest the case which is related to an issue of the dismissal of the workman Arjun Bhuiya of Gondudih Colliery w.e.f. 5-8-1991 by the BCCL Management.

Under these circumstances, proceeding with the case for uncertainty is mere wastage of time and energy of the Tribunal; therefore, the case is closed and accordingly order is passed, as no dispute award, existing.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 698.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार माईन्स रेस्क्यू स्टेशन के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या

65/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/56/2006-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 698.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Mines Rescue Station, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/56/2006-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD**

PRESENT:

Shri KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 65 of 2006

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Mines
Rescue Station, Dhansar and their workman

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the : Mr. R. R. Ram, Ld. Advocate
Workman

On behalf of the : Mr. U. N. Lal, Ld. Advocate
Management

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Delhi, Dhanbad, the 4th January, 2012

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/56/2006-IR (C-I), dt. 29-9-2006.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. BCCL in not including the Rescue Station allowance in basic pay for the purpose of calculating

the earned leave and for the purpose of calculating the gratuity amount in respect of the workmen working at Mines Rescue Station, Dhanbad is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the workmen (Union) represented in the written statement is that all Mining Supervisory Personnel working as Sr. Overman, Overman, Mining Sardar in Mines were and are still being paid their Underground Allowances as per the NCWA-III. But the Captain, Vice Captain and Brigade Members who were working as aforesaid Supervising Personnel and getting their underground allowance in mines, were inducted from the working mines to their roll of Mines Rescue Station and were deprived of underground allowance, thereby considerably reduction in their pay package.

On taking the matter by their association, the Coal India Ltd. as per its Letter (Office Memorandum dt. 19-1-1989-Ext. W-1 (with objection) decided to pay the Rescue Station Allowance equivalent to the Underground allowance even at its enhancement as enhanced in the Underground allowance from time to time, but the Management of Mines Rescue Station (M.R.S.) Dhansar, did not consider the Rescue Station Allowance as the part of the basic for all purposes in accordance with clause 2.4 of the Implementation Institution No. 3 dt. 5-1-2001 of the NCWA-VI under clause 4.4.0 related to the Underground Allowance. It resulted in depriving of their legitimate payment of leave wages, sick wages and post-retirement benefits. Though the Management of the Mines Rescue, Ramgarh (CCL) included the aforesaid Rescue Station Allowance for payment of gratuity and its payment to Sri Birendra Kumar, Vice Captain, CCL, Ramgarh Rescue Station as per the order of the Controlling Authority/the ALC (C), Hazaribagh in his Appeal No. 05/2004/as also accordingly upheld by the Appellate Authority/the RLC (C), Dhanbad under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1977.

Further it is alleged by the Union that the payment of Rescue Station Allowance as contrasted with that of underground allowance has not been exempted from the Income-tax etc. For the aforesaid facts, the I.D. was raised by the Association before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad. The action of the Management of M/s. BCCL in not including the Rescue Station Allowance in basic pay for calculating the earned leave and the gratuity concerning the workers working at Mines Rescue Station, Dhanbad is quite illegal. They are liable to pay it with retrospective effect since the date the Mines Station were brought on the roll of the Coal India Ltd.

3. The Union Representative for the workmen in its rejoinder with specific denials has pleaded that Rescue Station Allowance is equivalent to underground allowance as per circular/Office Memo No. CIL/CSA (iii) Rescue Station

Allowance/637 dt. 17-9-1989. They have demanded for inclusion of calculating Earned Leave/Annual Leave wages and Gratuity, Post Retiral Benefit Scheme in their Basic Pay as they have suffered a lot of monetary loss. The Rescue Station Allowance does not come under the Wages Act.

4. Whereas the contra plead case of the Management with categorical denials is that the payment of Rescue Station Allowance to permanent Brigade Members posted at Mines Rescue Station, Dhansar in respect of underground allowance, was introduced as per the Office Memo dt. 19-7-1989 w.e.f. 1-7-1989. The Allowance is not related or linked with underground work. The Rescue Station Allowance is not related or linked with underground work. The Rescue Station Allowance is being paid for the specified work done by the Brigade Members posted in Mines Rescue Station. It can be taken as a part of pay for the purpose of payment of Gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, or for encashment benefit of due Earned Leave. Whereas the Underground Allowance is being taken into account as wages for calculation of payment of gratuity and E.L. encashment etc. as per provision of NCWA. The term "wages" under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 means all emoluments earned by the employee on duty or on leave as per the terms and conditions of his employment which are paid or payable to him in cash and includes Dearness Allowances, but does not include any bonus commission, house rent allowances, overtime wages and any other allowances. The Rescue Station Allowance introduced in order to have the best person to come to Rescue Station with the above incentive. So the action of the Management in not taking the Rescue Station Allowance as basic pay is just, fair and quite reasonable as per its policy. But the demand of the Union for it is unjust.

5. The Management in its rejoinder has pleaded that the C.I.L. as per aforesaid Memo had decided to pay the Rescue Station Allowance and also enhanced the 'Pit' practice allowance per practice to Executives and other members. There is no such circular/guidelines issued by JBCCI. The citation of a single payment of Gratuity case is unreferrable, as it was not decided by the Hon'ble Apex Court after proper adjudication. As such the claim as represented is unjustified.

Finding with Reasonings

6. In this case, WWI Md. Hassim, as Sr. Overman/Captain for the Union and MWI Bhabon Bandopadhyaya, the Dy. Manager, Personnel, Mines Rescue Station as Addl. Charge for the Management have been examined. The averment of WWI Md. Hassim as Sr. Overman/Captain in the Mines Rescue Station at Dhansar reveals his admission that the present schedule (to the Reference) relates to only Earned Leave and Gratuity and that the Company pays the Rescue Station Allowance to Sr. Brigade Members, Captain and Vice Captain posted at the Rescue Station and the Rescue Station allowance is equivalent to under ground

allowance as per the office Memo dt. 19-7-1989 (Ext. W-1) and it is payable at the same rate whenever there was revision.

Whereas the statement of Bhabani Bandopadhyaya the Dy. Manager Personnel, Mines Rescue Station as Addl. Incharge, is that as per NCWA provision the underground allowance which is paid to the workman working as Mining Sardar and others inside the Mines is taken for calculating their Earned Leave, Annual leave, Sick Leave, contribution to C.M.P.F., post retiral benefits, injury and duty only, in addition to their basic pay etc. but the Rescue Station Allowance is paid to the workman working temporarily posted at the Rescue Station of the Management in addition to their basic salary, D.A., H.R.A. and Attendance Bonus only, and the Rescue Station Allowance is only the incentive which is incalculatable for the purpose of the EL, Gratuity etc.

7. According to Bhabani Bandopadhyaya (MW I), the Rescue Station Allowance is quite different from the underground allowance. The payment of Rescue Station Workers and that of Mining workers are governed by the JBCCI. The category of Captain and other is different from that of Mining Sardar and others working in the Mines. The Rescue Services are governed by the Rescue Rules which includes the services of the Captain and others as well as the services of Mining Sardar and others. But the Rescue Station Allowance is excluded from calculation of E.L. and Gratuity as per circular.

8. Mr. R. R. Ram, Ld. Advocate for the Union submits that the Mines Rescue Rules, 1985 are applicable to all the workmen as per NCWA III w.e.f. 1-1-1983 the Underground Allowance is included as part of the wages for calculating the gratuity of an employee, and that as per the office Memo dt. 19-7-1989, the payment of rescue is equivalent to the underground allowance is applicable to the executive and non-executives, captain, vice-captain and Brigade members, so it should be included in the basic wages for calculation of gratuity, EL as well as for income Tax computation exemption as the ALC (C) and the RLC (C) as the Controlling Authority and the Appellate Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has held in the case of Sri B. K. Singh, Ex-employee of Mines Rescue Station of M/s. BCCL, Ramgarh Cant. Hazaribagh.

In response to the aforesaid argument, Mr. U. N. Lal, Ld. Advocate for the Management has contended that the aforesaid Mines Rescue Rules applies to only the workmen posted at the Rescue State in entire colliery including the BCCL and they are paid the Rescue Station Allowance irrespective of their visit or non visit to the underground, so it cannot be treated at par with the underground allowance because as per the NCWA VII Chapter IV under clause 4.4.0, the underground allowance is treated as wages for the purpose of calculating EL Gratuity etc., for which the Rescue Station Allowance is not be taken as the basic

wages as defined u/s 2(s) of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In view of the aforesaid facts and submissions of both Ld. Counsels for the parties concerned, I find that the said provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 does not include any other allowance as the underground Allowance as the part of the Wages under the NCWA VII, Chapter IV, clause 4.4.0. The Management's Officer Memo dt. 19-7-1989 (Ext. W1) is just an administrative order for treating Rescue Station Allowance equivalent to underground Allowance as incentive to the workmen working at the Mines Rescue Station in view of harmony relationship between the employer and employee. Both the Allowances are different under the aforesaid specified law. Any order of the ALC (C) or the R.L.C. (C) concerned about the inclusion of the Rescue Station Allowance in Gratuity payment cannot be binding upon the Tribunal.

In result, it is awarded that the action of the Management of BCCL in not including the Rescue Station Allowance in basic pay for calculation of EL and Gratuity in respect of the workmen working at Mines Rescue Station, Dhanbad is quite legally justified. The concerned workmen are not entitled for any relief.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 699.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक/अधिकरण नं.-2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-20012/182/2004-आई आर (सी-1)]

डॉ. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 699.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/182/2004-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
(NO. 2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:**

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 11 of 2005

PARTIES:

Employer in relation to the management of Pootki Colliery under P. B. Area of M/s B.C.C.L. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the : Mr. M. M. Khan,
Workman Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Employer Ld. Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 9th January, 2012

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/182/04-IR (C-I) dated 17-12-2004.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Pootki Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Akhtar Alam, M/Loader from the services of the company vide order dated 11-7-2001 is fair and justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the sponsoring union concerned is that workman Akhtar Alam, on his appointment as Miner/Loader by the Management joined on 19-7-1986 under Personal No. 02385698 and was posted at Pootki Colliery under P.B. Area of M/s BCCL. The workman in course of his duty on 3-9-1994 had actually sustained an injury, for which he remained under treatment and I.O.D. leave till 5-6-1994. He was given light duty till 26-3-1997 in view of his physical status and capability. Meanwhile the Apex Medical Board constituted for assessing his physical ability and condition assessed him for original job with 7% loss of earning capacity which was premotivated and mala fide and against the principle of natural justice as his condition due to the steel plate still installed in his leg was not so good to perform his duty. After observing it, the workman protested it and requested the Management to

provide him an alternative job/duty in view of his physical condition in place of Miner Loader. Even at subsequent times the Medical Board constituted by the Management arbitrarily agnotically declared him fit to perform his original duty. He was compelled to do his duty despite his repeated requests. The management forced him to remain absent and accordingly issued a chargesheet as per its letter dt. 24-2-2001 against him for his absence on 20-2-2001, though he had replied to it, yet the management again issued a chargesheet on 11-7-2001 threatening him of his dismissal from the Company's service. He again replied to it on 19-7-2001, giving full facts and circumstances. But without cognizance, the Management arbitrarily and mala fide failed to provide him an alternative job even on sympathetic ground. At last, the workman was illegally dismissed from his service w.e.f. 19-9-2002. The action of the Management was illegal, unfair, mala fide and against the principle of natural justice but the claim of the workman for alternative job was quite genuine.

The Union in its rejoinder specifically denied the alleged facts of the management as baseless. The workman never committed any misconduct. Neither the enquiry conducted fairly and properly nor the dismissal order of the Management against the workman was legal and justified.

3. The contra pleaded case of the Management with categorical denials is that the Management issued the workman the chargesheet dt. 20-2-2001 for his unauthorised absence from duty since 22-9-2000. On finding his reply unsatisfactory, the management as per its letter dt. 17-3-2001 appointed Sri C. Pd., Personnel Manager as the Enquiry Officer to hold the domestic enquiry according to the principle of natural justice. After the due enquiry the Enquiry Officer submitted his Enquiry Report as to the charges as proved against the workman. The Disciplinary Authority after giving the second show-cause and ample opportunity to him and considering his explanation unsatisfactory dismissed him from the services of the Company for his proved guilt. So the dismissal of the workman is legal and justified.

4. The Management in its rejoinder has pleaded categorically that the workman was medically declared fit for light duty w.e.f. 8-6-1996. The Apex Medical Board on his examination declared him medically fit for his original job. Consequently with direction of the Management to the workman to given his duty, he submitted an application for review of the Apex Medical Board's decision, deliberately did not join his duty and demanded for an alternative job.

FINDING WITH REASONING

5. In this case, Mr. M. H. Khan, the Ld. Advocate for the Union/Workman as per petition on 7-7-2011 accepted the domestic Enquiry as fair. On this admission the Tribunal also held the Enquiry in accordance with the principle of

natural justice. Accordingly the relevant documents of the Domestic Enquiry—the appointment letter of the E.O., the copy of chargesheet, the reply of the workman to it, enquiry proceeding, Enquiry Report, Second Show-cause, the workman's reply to it, and dismissal order were marked as Ext. M to M-8 respectively.

Thus, the case directly came up for hearing argument on merits.

Mr. M. H. Khan, the Ld. Advocate for the Union/workman submits that this is the first case of absenteeism, so he be reinstated in a surface duty, as he had got absent for sustaining bodily injury on 3-9-1994 in course of his employment, of which it was informed to the management, and it was to the knowledge of the management; moreover, the workman has already suffered a lot since 11-7-2001. On the other hand, Mr. D. K. Verma, the Ld. Counsel for the Management contends that the workman, who was a Miner/Loader, was declared medically fit for duty after his treatment, but refused to attend his duty as per the Enquiry Report, so his claim for back wages is unjustifiable.

6. On appreciation of the materials of the domestic Enquiry and the dismissal order available on the case, I find the facts as under :

- (i) Workman Akhtar Alam, the Miner Loader was initially appointed on 29-7-1986. He was charge sheeted under clause 26.1.1 of the Certified Standing Order of the Company for unauthorised absenteeism from 22-9-2000 after getting his sick leave entered at the Colliery Hospital from 31st August to 21st Sept., 2000, and after long absence, he presented himself with a Fitness Certificate of a outsider Doctor for joining on 16-2-2001 (Ext. M.2).
- (ii) He had all along represented in his show cause reply dt. 24-2-2001 (Ext. M3) as well as in his statement in the Enquiry Proceeding (Ext. M.4) that he had got treated from 31-8-2000 to 21-9-2000 at the Colliery Hospital for swelling of his leg in which steel rod was set; when he did not recover, he got treated by Dr. Banerjee, a Private Doctor, from 22-9-2000 to 15-2-2001, though he aplogically accepted his guilt of not informing of it to the Management.
- (iii) His past record of last 3 years was poor due to leg (wound) problem, and after operation, steel rod was fixed due to which he could not perform his duty from 1998 to 2000 and he was medically declared fit by the Medical Board for his original job, and he joined on 6-1-2000.
- (iv) The representation of the workman as stated in his reply (Ext. M-7) to the Second Show Cause dt. 11-7-2001 (Ext. M-6) was that owing

to the steel rod/plate fixed in his leg, he was too unable to perform his duty as Miner/Loader in the mine, as he had to take the aid of a club (lathi staff), for that reason, he had to absent helpless though a Miner/Loader at cutting of his half finger was absorbed in a job on the surface, yet he (workman) was not done, and the Medical Board repeated, but mala fide kept him declaring medically fit for it.

7. Prima facie there is no record of any such chargesheet earlier in the long service career of the workman, who rendered helpless in performing his original duty due to his leg problem/wound he had got in course of his employment but his outright dismissal by the Disciplinary Authority from his service is quite shockingly disproportionate to the nature of his reasonable absenteeism. Hence it is liable to be set aside.

Under the circumstances, it is held that the action of the management of Pootki Colliery of M/s BCCL in dismissing Sri Akhtar Alam, Miner/Loader from the services of the Company vide order dt. 11-7-2001 is quite unfair and unjustified. The workman is entitled to reinstatement in a substituted job on the surface but with 50% back wages and consequential reliefs, as he financially suffered a lot due to the insensitiveness of the management towards his real cause of his inability to work as a Miner/Loader. The Management is directed to implement the Award within a month from the receipt of its publication in the Gazette of India.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 700.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/498/1994-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S.O. 700.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 46/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. CCL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/498/1994-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:**

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 46 of 1997

PARTIES:

Employer in relation to the management of Swang Colliery of M/s C.C.L. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:On behalf of the : Mr. D. Mukherji,
Workmen Ld. AdvocateOn behalf of the : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Employer Ld. Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 12th January, 2012

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/498/94-I.R. (C-I) dated 12-3-1997.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the claim of the union that Shri Bhola Ravidas and 111 others (as per list enclosed) have worked regularly in the underground mines of Swang Colliery of M/s. C. C. L. and are therefore eligible for regularisation with retrospective effect is legal and justified. If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled and from which date?”

2. The case of the sponsoring union for the workmen is that Shri Bhola Ravidas and 111 other workmen concerned have been regularly performing the job of permanent and perennial nature in the underground mines of Swang Colliery of M/s CCL for the last 8-10 years directly under the control and supervision of the Management. Their job included drilling, blasting, isolation stopping, loading coal into tub and at times packing. They have put in more than 190/240 days attendance in each calendar year. All the tools are supplied by the Management for execution of the job. The Management has implemented the Wage Board Recommendations and N.C.W.A. having statutory force. Their services produce goods for the benefit of the Management, but the Management pays their wages lesser than those contrary to the aforesaid statutes in the name

of their alleged intermediaries which is a legal sham camouflage. Despite several representations to the Management for their regularisation and due wages, it was of no effect, lastly the conciliation proceeding in the Industrial Dispute raised by the Union before the A.L.C. (C), Hazaribagh on its failure for the adamant and the plea of the Management that there is no relationship of employer and employees between them resulted in reference for adjudication as the direction of Hon'ble High Court, Patna, Ranchi Bench in C. W. J. C. No. 3732/95 (R) as it was earlier rejected by the Central Government.

Further case of the union is that neither the alleged contractor has any licence nor the Management has any Registration Certificate for engaging the alleged intermediaries. The action of the Management is vindictive, anti labour policy and illegal.

3. The union concerned in its rejoinder with specific denial has pleaded that the industrial dispute has been raised after the failure of amicable settlement. The Management mala fide unmaintained perfect paper with a view to camouflage the real issue. A lot of the workmen had been appointed in Central Coalfields Ltd., in violation of the alleged constitutional provisions. Track laying is a continuous job of permanent nature in a running mine.

4. Whereas the contra pleading of the Management full of categorical denials, is that no employer employee relationship ever existed between the management and the concerned persons. The Management on verification of records found none of their names in the Form-B Register, identity card Register any other record of the Company. The Union's representation for recruitment of some contractor workers with many job seekers through intermediaries contractor to employment of Company through litigation was challenged by the Management as it failed to name a contractor or intermediary through whom they had worked. The mine has no stone seam, rather it has only the coal seams wherefrom coal is available by drilling and blasting. The Central Government observed that contractors are temporarily engaged only on civil contract jobs time to time. Hence Central Government as per its notification No. L-20012/498/94 I.R. (C-I) dt. 15-11-1995 had refused to refer the dispute for adjudication but as per direction of the Hon'ble High Court, it was referred to it so as to give opportunity to establish its case. In a Public Sector Undertaking, each workman is posted in a colliery after his selection and recruitment on the basis of appointment letter, is issued identity card and his name is entered in Form-B Register of the colliery, and he issued every month the pay-slip to enable to draw his wages from the Coal Company. No person can be unconstitutionally engaged contrary to the provisions of employment of workman. The contract workers are issued employment cards as identity cards by the contractor duly signed by the Management/Agent of the colliery so as to allow them

enter with proper cap lamp into the underground mine. At times, the management engages a contractor on the civil jobs underground mainly for construction of ventilation and isolation stopping and Line packing subject to permission of the D.G.M.S. under the Coal Mines Regulation 1957 for the area as planned by the Management for extracting coal from it. The engagement of a contractor for such civil construction workers carried on one time purely on temporary basis has not been prohibited by any Notification u/s 10 of the Contract labour regulation and Abolition Act 1970. The construction of isolation stopping or a ventilator stopping can be carried on by engaging two masons with five to six labours only within two days, but engagement of 112 workmen for aforesaid civil jobs in the mine is absurd.

5. The Management in its rejoinder full of categorical denials has pleaded that it is an absurdity to imagine of Sri Bhola Ravidas and 111 others working in the colliery for 8 to 10 years without any record of employment on aforesaid non-existent and imaginary jobs. The jobs of brick lining and its proper plastering to prevent leakage of air are given to the contractors expert in civil works but no ordinary workmen can work the job of isolation stopping. Line packing is done by department workers in course of repair and maintenance of tram lines, though in case of opening of a new area in a colliery, a contractor is occasionally deployed to complete it. The alleged working of these persons by attendance for 190-240 days under the direct control and supervision of the management is false, baseless and imaginary. The workmen of the Company and the contractor workers perform their respective workers under the supervision of the overman and Mining Sardar of the Company, and the contractor, his Munshis or Supervising staff of the contractor concerned respectively for their respective safety, for which the principal employer is responsible, providing safe working place is different from supervising of the work. The contractors have got their licence under the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and the Management has also got the registration certificate. Thus these concerned persons are not entitled to any reliefs.

FINDING WITH REASONING

6. In this case, WWI Bhola Rabidas, one of the concerned workmen as their representative in behalf the Union concerned, and MWI Ram Ugra Singh, the Sr. Manager, Mining, Swang Colliery, for the Management have been examined.

7. According to WWI Bhola Rabidas, they are still working as underground workmen since their engagement by the Management in 1988, though the Management did not issue any letter of their appointment. After noting their attendance before the Attendance Clerk and collecting cap lamps and other implements for work, they are allowed to enter the mines, where they used to perform hand drilling,

loading of coal and khainger cutting, blasting, roof packing, loading of coal and stone and lime packing under the supervision of the Mining Sardar, Manager etc. and they put their attendance for more than 240 days in each year. But admittedly, they have not submitted any papers of their I.D. Cards and Pay Slip etc. except photo copies of some papers as Ext. 1 series bearing the names of contractors Anil Kumar and others. Though they have the originals of these papers, yet they have not filed it.

8. On the other hand, the overment of MWI Ram Ugra Singh, the Senior Manager of Mining, Swang Colliery is that these works drilling, blasting, Seam, dressing of roof, Khaja cutting, Loading of coal into tubs come under the Mining Operation, and are performed by the Departmental workers. They (the workers) have never worked nor been employed through intermediaries in the said colliery, as they (the management) have already guidelines for recruitment of workmen. The names of the workers working in the mines and the name of any worker going inside the mines for work are maintained and entered in the Form-B and Form 'C' Registers, but the letter is kept only for three years as per the Mines Rules, so the Form 'C' Register of the year 1993 till now can not be produced. The records of destruction and availability of the Registers maintained by the Management can be produced, if called for by the Tribunal.

9. In support of the Union's claim, Mr. K. Mukherjee, Ld. Advocate-cum-Secretary of the Union concerned, by filing the photo copies of four rulings and on award (to be cited in brackets) has emphatically submitted :

- (i) That 'the presence of intermediate contractors with when alone the workers have immediate or direct relationship ex-contract is of consequence when, on lifting the veil or looking at the conspectus of factors governing employments discern the naked truth, though draped on different perfect paper arrangement, that the real employer is the Management, not the immediate contractor. The Court must be astute to avoid the mischief and the purpose of the law and not be misled by the maya of legal appearance (1978 SCW (15) 112 (CB) Hussan Bhai Vs. Alaat Factory, though Union).
- (ii) That 'the engagement and employment of labourers through a contractor is a mere camouflage and a smoke screen is a question of fact to be established by the contract labourers on the basis of requisite materials undecidable by the writ jurisdiction on basis of affidavits, at what point of time a direct link established between the contract labourers and the principal employer eliminating the contractor from the scene, is a matter to be established on material produced before the

Court's [1994 LLR 634 (CB), R. K. Panda and Others Vs. Steel Authority of India and Others];

- (iii) In relation to contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Sec. 10 Retrenchment that 'When the appellant had claimed workmen to be contract workers the nature of employment had necessarily to be decided.' [2002 (2) LLN 368 (PB), Indian Farmer Fertilizer Corp. Ltd., Vs. Industrial Tribunal, All and Ors-Para 5], and
- (iv) That 'though working of reference showing that dispute as to regularisation of service of contractual workers and pleading however showing that case issue before the Tribunal was with regard to status of workers as employees of Principal employer, award of Tribunal holding workers to be employees of principal employer and granting relief of regularisation was not outside jurisdiction [2008 AIR SCW 3996 (DB), G.M., O.N.G.C., Shikhar Vs. O.N.G.C. Contractual Workers Union -(C) (Para 16, 18)].

10. Further plea of Mr. Mukherjee, Ld. Advocate-cum-Union Secretary is that the case of similar nature was decided by an Award in Ref. No. 58/92 by C.G.I.T. No. 1, Dhanbad, which remained upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Constitutional Bench) reported in (2001) LLR 961; that the plea of the management about never engagement of the persons by it in face of non-production of the Form C Register related to their attendance from 1990 till date as called for as per the petitions dt. 6-10-98 and 26-7-2001 is unsustainable, rather the Ext. 1 series (the photo-copies of their engagement) corroborate their case as the workman of the management, so it is alleged their entitlement to regularisation. In response to the aforesaid arguments of Mr. Mukherjee, Ld. Advocate, Mr. D. K. Verma Ld. Adv. for Mag. contends that Bhola Ravidas (WWI) has proved their alleged engagement as aforesaid Ext. 1 series through contractor Anil Kumar and Others, but the original papers thereof are lying with them (workers), and he did not prove any authority of the Management issued any of them to work. He submits that in the Uma Devi (3) Case 2006 SCC (L and S) 753, Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others (Larger Bench of 5 Hon'ble Supreme Court Judges), it has been held regularisation, contractual, casual, or adhoc employees' appointed/recruited dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment is not permissible.

11. The present reference needs the consideration of the solitary point :

Whether the status of these persons are the employees of the Management, and are they eligible for regularisation as claimed.

On the consideration of the materials oral and documentary as adduced in behalf of both the parties, I find the following facts :

- (i) The oral evidence of WWI Bhola Ravidas, one of the alleged workmen, is that they have been working as the underground workers since their engagement by the management in 1988 (as contracted with the Union's pleading-working for 8-10 years) as drilling to lime packing under the supervision of the Mining Sardar, Manager others by putting their attendance for more than 240 days in each year, after collecting cap lamps and other implements for work.
- (ii) The claim of the union is based on the Ext. W1 Series which are the six sheets) each having the photocopies of 4 to 6 Requisitions of contractors Raju Pd. and others including Anil Kumar for the issuance of 3 to 6 cap lamps and for the work as of 4 to 6 and once for 8 person for 2 to 4 days in the year 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1997, Ext. W1/1-4 (except requisition dt. 13-5-1997 related for four heads person) refer to the requisition for the issuance of Cap Lamps whereas rest Ext. W relates to the Contractors requisitions for said number of persons.
- (iii) The rest Ext. W 1/2, 1/4 (Last Requisition dt. 13-5-1997) and 1/5 refer to total 48 persons' names out of only 25 vaguely named persons (1) Rameshwar, (2) B. Yadav (3) Hira (4) Gopal (5) Dhaneshwar of six titles (6) Mahesh Kumar (7) Vijay (8) Ashok (9) Narayan (10) Ramchandra and (11) Kameshwar each of Hon'ble or triple six similar names, and rest persons, namely (12) Hem Lal (13) Mukesh (14) Jawahar (15) Raju (16) Rajdeo (17) Dahana (18) Dinesh Manjhi (19) Naresh Rawand (20) Jugal (21) Bola (Perhaps Bhola Ravidas) (22) Ramdeo (23) Rajendra (24) Ramesh and (25) Sukara under their own Serial No.s 35, 102, 30, 20, 31, 106, 13, 37, 1, 36, 40, 45 and 29 respectively out of the Scheduled List of total 112 workmen.
- (iv) There is no proof on the part of the Union to show any continued service of any of aforesaid 25 persons through any of the contractors concerned for 240 days in any of the year 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1997 under the Management.

So the Union has utterly failed to prove at what point of time a direct link was established between the aforesaid alleged 25 contract labourers and the Principle employer by eliminating the contractor from the scene as held in case of R. K. Pandey (Supra). Therefore, in the present case under adjudication the status of these persons are not as

the employees of the management, so they are not eligible for regularisation as claimed. It is quite baseless, hence meritless.

In result, it is accordingly held and awarded that the claim of the Union that Shri Bhola Ravidas and 111 workers (as per the list enclosed) have worked regularly in the underground mines of Swang Colliery of M/s. CCL and are therefore eligible for regularisation with retrospective effect is quite illegal and unjustified. These workmen are not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 701.—जबकि मैसर्स मेहर सीमेंट इकाई सं. 2 और मेहर सीमेंट, सतना (मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में कोड संख्या एमपी/8524 और एमपी/4767 के अंतर्गत) (एतदुपरांत प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में संदर्भित) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (एतदुपरांत अधिनियम के रूप में संदर्भित) की धारा 17 की उप धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट के लिए आवेदन किया है।

2. और जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार में, अंशदान की दरों के संबंध में उक्त प्रतिष्ठान के भविष्य निधि नियम उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों की तुलना में कर्मचारियों के लिए कम उपयुक्त नहीं हैं और कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम अथवा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 (एतदुपरांत योजना के रूप में संदर्भित) के अंतर्गत सदृश स्वरूप के किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान में कर्मचारियों के संबंध में दी जाने वाली अन्य भविष्य निधि प्रसुविधाओं का भी लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इस संबंध में समब-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रतिष्ठान को अगली अधिसूचना तक 1.4.1996 से उक्त योजना के सभी उपबंधों के प्रभाव से छूट प्रदान करती है।

[सं. एस-35015/10/2011-एस एस-II]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S.O. 701.—Whereas M/s Maihar Cement Unit No. 2 and Maihar Cement, Satna [under Code No. MP/8524 and MP/4767 in Madhya Pradesh Region] (hereinafter referred to as the establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

2. And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are

not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in Section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in this regard from time to time, the Central Government, hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme with effect from 1-4-1996 until further notification.

[No. S-35015/10/2011-SS-II]

NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 702.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में रंगारेड्डी जिले के मोइनाबाद मंडल में मोइनाबाद, कनकमामिडी, ऐंकापल्ली, चिकूर एवं हिमायतनगर राजस्व गाँव की सीमा में आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/04/2012-एस एस-I]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S.O. 702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2012, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“All the areas falling within the limits of revenue villages of Moinabad, Kanakamamidi, Yenkapally, Chikur, Himayatnagar of Moinabad Mandal in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/04/2012-SS-I]

NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

क्र.आ. 703.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे :

क्र.सं. राजस्व क्षेत्रों/मौजा संख्या/मौजा के नाम	मौजा संख्या/राजस्व संख्या	ग्राम प्रचायतों के नाम नगर पालिका	जिलों के नाम
1. निंघा	जे.एल. संख्या-28	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
2. चंदा	जे.एल. संख्या-29	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
3. मीठापुर	जे.एल. संख्या-32	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
4. बालानपुर	जे.एल. संख्या-36	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
5. मंडलपुर	जे.एल. संख्या-37	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
6. इकराह	जे.एल. संख्या-38	जामुरिया नगर पालिका	बर्दवान
7. हिजालगारा	जे.एल. संख्या-40	जामुरिया पंचायत समिति	बर्दवान
8. तोप्सी	जे.एल. संख्या-53	जामुरिया पंचायत समिति	बर्दवान
9. धासना	जे.एल. संख्या-50	भदुरपुर ग्राम पंचायत	बर्दवान

[सं. एस-38013/06/2012-एस एस-1]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S.O. 793.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45

which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas as in the State of West Bengal namely :—

S. No.	Name of Revenue Area/Mouza	Mouza No./ Number	Name of Gram Panchayat/ Municipality	Name of district
1.	Ningha	J. L. No. 28	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
2.	Chanda	J. L. No. 29	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
3.	Mithapur	J. L. No. 32	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
4.	Balanpur	J. L. No. 36	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
5.	Mondalpur	J. L. No. 37	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
5.	Ikrah	J. L. No. 38	Jamuria Municipality	Burdwan
7.	Hijalgara	J. L. No. 40	Jamuria Panchayat Samity	Burdwan
8.	Topsi	J. L. No. 53	Jamuria Panchayat Samity	Burdwan
9.	Dhasna	J. L. No. 50	Bhadurpur Gram Panchayat	Burdwan

[No. S-38013/06/2012-SS-I]
NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

क्र.आ. 704.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी हैं) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के

सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे :

क्र.सं.	राजस्व क्षेत्रों/मौजा संख्या/मौजा के नाम	ग्राम प्रचायतों के नाम/नगर पालिका	जिलों के नाम
1.	अताला जे.एल. संख्या-58	खरून ग्राम पंचायत	बीरभूम
2.	चांदीपुर जे.एल. संख्या-62	साहापुर ग्राम पंचायत	बीरभूम
3.	वतीना जे.एल. संख्या-19	खरबोना ग्राम पंचायत	बीरभूम
4.	चकैउर जे.एल. संख्या-15	कुसुम्बा ग्राम पंचायत	बीरभूम
5.	नलहाटी जे.एल. संख्या-53	नलहाटी नगर पालिका	बीरभूम

[सं. एस-38013/05/2012-एस एस-1]
नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S.O. 704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State

Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of West Bengal namely :

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Area/Mouza	Name of Revenue Number	Name of Gram Panchayat/ Municipality	Name of district
1.	Atala	J. L. No. 58	Kharun Gram Panchayat	Birbhum
2.	Chandipur	J. L. No. 62	Sahapur Gram Panchayat	Birbhum
3.	Vatina	J. L. No. 19	Kharbona Gram Panchayat	Birbhum
4.	Chakaur	J. L. No. 15	Kusumba Gram Panchayat	Birbhum
5.	Nalhati	J. L. No. 53	Nalhati Municipality	Birbhum

[No. S-38013/05/2012-SS-I]
NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.